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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN  
LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
BY THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.

1874.





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GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.





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## CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

## STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

	PAGE
Number and Distribution of the Insane in 1873, and in years preceding,	i
Ratio of Lunatics to the General Population, and rate of their increase,	iv
Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County,	ib.
Pauper-Lunacy in Renfrewshire and Perthshire compared,	vi
Relation of Population and Pauperism to Pauper-Lunacy,	viii
Proportion of Male to Female Paupers, and of Male to Female Pauper Lunatics,	xii
Movement among the Insane : Increase of Numbers placed in Establishments,	xv
Influence of Moral Training in prevention of Insanity,	xvi
Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted for confinement of Private Patients,	xviii
Growth and Distribution of Pauper Lunacy : Numbers intimated to the Board,	xi
Proportion of Numbers intimated to Population,	xxii
Number of Orders for Confinement granted by Sheriffs in 1873,	xxiv
Transfers of Patients from one Establishment to another,	xxv
Removals from Establishments,	ib.
Rates of Recovery and Mortality in Establishments,	xxvi
Removal from Establishments of Unrecovered Patients,	xxvii
Mortality of Private and Pauper Patients in Asylums compared,	xxix
Varying duration of Residence in different Asylums,	xxx
Influence of Seasons on Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths,	ib.
Progressive history of Patients admitted during 1868,	xxxiv
" " " " 1858,	xxxv
Changes among Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings,	ib.
Mortality of Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings,	xxxvi

### POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Accommodation for Pauper Lunatics,	.	.	.	.	.	xxxvii
Districts: Aberdeen,	.	.	.	.	.	ib.
Argyll and Bute,	.	.	.	.	.	ib.
Edinburgh, Urban,	.	.	.	.	.	xxxviii
Midlothian and Peebles,	.	.	.	.	.	ib.
Glasgow,	.	.	.	.	.	ib.
Renfrew,	.	.	.	.	.	ib.
Roxburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	ib.



## EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	xxxix
Percentage of Pauper Lunatics maintained in the various kinds of Establishments and in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	ib.
Expenditure of each County for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, . . . . .	xl
Increase of Expenditure, . . . . .	xli
Movement among the Insane more rapid in Urban than in Rural Districts, . . . . .	ib.
Average daily rate of Maintenance in the various kinds of Establishments and in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	xlii
Contributions by Patients or Relatives, . . . . .	xliii
Rates of Board in Chartered Asylums, . . . . .	ib.
District     "     .     .     .     .     .     .	xliv
Private     "     .     .     .     .     .     .	xl v
Parochial     "     .     .     .     .     .     .	ib.
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	ib.

## PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

General Remarks on Patients in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	xlv i
Reference to the Reports of the Deputy-Commissioners, . . . . .	ib.
Condition of the Insane in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	xlvii
Number and Distribution of Private and Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings, . . . . .	ib.
Number of Pauper Lunatics exempted from Removal to Asylums, . . . . .	xlix
Number of Special Licensed Houses, . . . . .	ib.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

Increase of Pauper Patients in Establishments, . . . . .	1
Advantages of small Asylums, . . . . .	li
Improved condition of Patients in Establishments, . . . . .	lii
Position of Superintendent's House, . . . . .	ib.
Disadvantages of large Asylums, . . . . .	ib.
Changes among Attendants and causes of dismissal, . . . . .	liii
Difficulty of securing good Attendants, . . . . .	lvi
Accidents to Patients in Establishments, and Deaths from Suicide, . . . . .	lvii
Occurrences in Establishments intimated to Procurator-Fiscal, . . . . .	lix
Voluntary Patients, . . . . .	ib.
Discharge of Patients on Probation, . . . . .	ib.
Discharge of Patients not requiring Asylum treatment, . . . . .	lx
Escapes, . . . . .	lxi

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Population, . . . . .	lxii
Results of Treatment, . . . . .	lxiv
General Death Rate, . . . . .	lxv
Death Rate from different Diseases, . . . . .	lxvi

	PAGE
Deaths from Phthisis, . . . . .	lxix
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, . . . . .	lxxiii
Present Condition of Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Argyll and Bute District Asylum, . . . . .	lxxiv
... Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	lxxv
... Dumfries Royal Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	lxxvi
... Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	lxxvii
... Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	lxxviii
... Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Perth Royal Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	lxxix

## PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Population, . . . . .	ib.
Results of Treatment, . . . . .	lxxx
Death Rate, . . . . .	lxxxi
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, . . . . .	ib.
Present Condition of Bothwell Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Gilmer House, . . . . .	lxxxii
... Hallcross House, . . . . .	ib.
... Newbigging House, . . . . .	ib.
... Melville House, . . . . .	ib.
... Saughtonhall, . . . . .	ib.
... Westernmains House, . . . . .	ib.
... Whitehouse, . . . . .	ib.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Population, . . . . .	lxxxiii
Results of Treatment, . . . . .	ib.
Death Rate, . . . . .	lxxxiv
Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions, . . . . .	ib.
Present Condition of Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	lxxxv
... Barony Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Burgh (Paisley) Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Glasgow Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	lxxxvi
... Govan Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	ib.
... Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	ib.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Population, . . . . .	lxxxvii
Results of Treatment, . . . . .	ib.
Death Rate, . . . . .	lxxxix

	PAGE
Present Condition of Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . . .	lxxxix
... Buchan Combination Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . .	xc
... Dundee Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Hamilton Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... South Leith Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, . . . .	xci
... Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Old Machar Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Perth Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.
... Wigtown Combination Poorhouse, . . . .	ib.

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Baldovan Institution, . . . .	ib.
Columbia Lodge, . . . .	xcii
Larbert Institution, . . . .	ib.

#### DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Numbers arrested in the years 1864-73, . . . .	ib.
Sheriff empowered to discharge Dangerous Lunatics, . . . .	ib.

#### CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Number admitted to General Prison, Perth, in 1873, and Offences charged, . . . .	xciii
Condition of Lunatic Department of General Prison, Perth, . . . .	ib.
Changes during year, . . . .	ib.
Operation of Amended Law relating to Criminal Lunatics, . . . .	xciv

#### DIPSOMANIACS.

Difficulties in the way of dealing with Dipsomaniacs, . . . .	xcv
Number of Patients placed in Asylums through Intemperance, . . . .	ib.

#### ALIEN LUNATICS.

Number removed from Scotland during 1873, . . . .	ib.
---	-----

#### PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

Number of Lunatics whose Funds are under the management of Judicial Factors, . . . .	ib.
Suggestion for more economical management of small estates, . . . .	ib.



## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

## APPENDIX A.

	PAGE
Tables showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1873; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex; and the manner of their Distribution as regards the nature of the Asylums and Houses in which they are placed :—	
To Parishes in the County of Aberdeen, . . . . .	98
Argyll, . . . . .	100
Ayr, . . . . .	101
Banff, . . . . .	103
Berwick, . . . . .	104
Bute, . . . . .	105
Caithness, . . . . .	105
Clackmannan, . . . . .	105
Dumbarton, . . . . .	106
Dumfries, . . . . .	106
Edinburgh, . . . . .	107
Elgin, . . . . .	109
Fife, . . . . .	109
Forfar, . . . . .	111
Haddington, . . . . .	113
Inverness, . . . . .	114
Kincardine, . . . . .	115
Kinross, . . . . .	115
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	115
Lanark, . . . . .	117
Linlithgow, . . . . .	118
Nairn, . . . . .	118
Orkney, . . . . .	119
Peebles, . . . . .	119
Perth, . . . . .	120
Renfrew, . . . . .	122
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	123
Roxburgh, . . . . .	124
Selkirk, . . . . .	125
Shetland, . . . . .	125
Stirling, . . . . .	126
Sutherland, . . . . .	127
Wigtown, . . . . .	127
Abstract of Tables f Appendix A, . . . . .	128

## APPENDIX B.

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1873, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each county in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, .	129
---	-----

## APPENDIX C.

	PAGE
Returns of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics for the year ended 31st December 1872:—	
By Parochial Boards in the County of Aberdeen, . . .	132
..... Argyll, . . .	135
..... Ayr, . . .	136
..... Banff, . . .	137
..... Berwick, . . .	138
..... Bute, . . .	139
..... Caithness, . . .	140
..... Clackmannan, . . .	140
..... Dumbarton, . . .	141
..... Dumfries, . . .	141
..... Edinburgh, . . .	143
..... Elgin, . . .	144
..... Fife, . . .	145
..... Forfar, . . .	147
..... Haddington, . . .	148
..... Inverness, . . .	149
..... Kincardine, . . .	150
..... Kinross, . . .	151
..... Kirkcudbright, . . .	151
..... Lanark, . . .	153
..... Linlithgow, . . .	154
..... Nairn, . . .	154
..... Orkney, . . .	155
..... Peebles, . . .	155
..... Perth, . . .	156
..... Renfrew, . . .	158
..... Ross and Cromarty, . . .	159
..... Roxburgh, . . .	160
..... Selkirk, . . .	161
..... Shetland, . . .	161
..... Stirling, . . .	162
..... Sutherland, . . .	163
..... Wigtown, . . .	163
Abstract of the Tables of Appendix C, . . .	164

## APPENDIX D.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

- I. Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Asylums and Poorhouses on 1st January of each year 1864-73, and the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Transfers, and Deaths in each of the said years, . . . 165
- II. Table showing the Number of the Insane admitted into Public and Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter, and each month of the year 1873, . . . 166

	PAGE
III. Tables showing the Length of Residence in each Public, Private, and Parochial Asylum, and each Lunatic Ward of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and not Recovered in the year 1873, . . . . .	167
IV. Tables showing the Length of Residence in each Public, Private, and Parochial Asylum, and each Lunatic Ward of Poorhouses, of Patients who Died therein in 1873, . . . . .	170
V. Tables showing the causes of Death of Patients who died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in 1873, . . . . .	173
VI. Table showing the manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1872 were disposed of, and the Changes in the Disposal of those previously intimated, . . . . .	176
VII. Table showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in the ten years, 1864-73, . . . . .	178

## APPENDIX E.

Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Public, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Imbecile Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, Perth, on the occasion of their Statutory Visits to these Establishments during the year 1873.

## Royal and District Asylums—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	181
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	184
Ayrshire District Asylum, . . . . .	188
Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	190
Dumfries Royal Asylum, . . . . .	192
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	196
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	198
Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	201
Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . . . .	202
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	205
Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	207
Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	210
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	213
Perth Royal Asylum, . . . . .	216
Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	217
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	225
Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	227

## Private Asylums—

Bothwell Asylum, . . . . .	230
Gilmer House, . . . . .	231
Hallcross House, . . . . .	232
Melville House, . . . . .	233
Newbigging House, . . . . .	234
Saughtonhall, . . . . .	234
Westermains, . . . . .	235
Whitehouse, . . . . .	236

	PAGE
Parochial Asylums—	
Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley, . . . . .	237
Barony Parochial Asylum, Glasgow, . . . . .	238
Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, . . . . .	239
Glasgow Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	240
Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow, . . . . .	241
Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	244
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—	
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . . . .	245
Buchan Combination Poorhouse, New Maud, . . . . .	246
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, Irvine, . . . . .	247
Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse, . . . . .	249
Dundee Poorhouse, . . . . .	250
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, . . . . .	252
Hamilton Combination Poorhouse, . . . . .	253
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, Stonehaven, . . . . .	254
South Leith Poorhouse, . . . . .	254
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, Dundee, . . . . .	255
Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse, . . . . .	256
Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen, . . . . .	257
Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	257
Wigtown Combination Poorhouse, Stranraer, . . . . .	258
Training Institutions for Imbeciles—	
Baldovan, Dundee, . . . . .	259
Columbia Lodge, Liberton, . . . . .	260
Larbert, . . . . .	260
Lunatic Department of General Prison at Perth, . . . . .	261

## APPENDIX F.

Correspondence consequent on the entry made by Sir James Coxé in the Patients' Book of the Perthshire District Asylum on 11th April 1873, . . . . .	263
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## APPENDIX G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners :—	
By Dr. Paterson, . . . . .	306
By Dr. Sibbald, . . . . .	315



# SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

RICHARD A. CROSS, M.P.,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1874.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Sixteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1873, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:—

TABLE I.

Number  
and Distri-  
bution of  
the Insane.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and Dis- trict Asylums,	2313	2352	4665	507	482	989	1806	1870	3676
„ Private „	132	210	342	93	167	260	39	43	82
„ Parochial „	276	394	670	...	...	...	276	394	670
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	243	313	556	...	...	...	243	313	556
„ General Prison, .	39	15	54	...	...	...	39	15	54
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles,	84	47	131	65	33	98	19	14	33
„ Private Dwellings,	673	891	1564	33	43	76	640	848	1488
TOTALS,	3760	4222	7982	698	725	1423	3062	3497	6559

It thus appears, that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1423 are maintained from private sources; 6505 by parochial rates; and 54 at the expense of the State.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings we have no certain knowledge. We formerly estimated their number at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belonged to the classes little removed from pauperism; but they are now probably less numerous, from the increasing tendency to accept parochial relief.

Statistics  
of Insanity.Number  
and Distri-  
bution of  
the Insane.

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1872:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 19 private and 67 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was a decrease of 4 private and 12 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 109 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was a decrease of 59 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was an increase of 6 male and a decrease of 3 female patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 1 private and a decrease of 1 pauper patient.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 14 private and a decrease of 4 pauper patients.

Table II. shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1864-1873, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics:—

TABLE II.

	1858.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	2380	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874	4041	4461	4524	4579	4665
„ Private Asylums, . . .	745	872	788	812	672	501	557	303	338	358	342
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	839	910	925	1008	998	1007	1024	1127	1174	1176	1226
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . . . }	26	32	36	46	45	45	50	49	51	51	54
„ Private Dwellings,* . .	1804	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549	1535	1518	1519	1554	1564
TOTAL,	5794	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976	7207	7458	7606	7718	7851

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 7851. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	2285	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	...	403
„ Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	387	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . .	28	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	...	240
	2700	643

\* Under official cognizance.

These figures show that of the increase of 2672 which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, 403 arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 240 from the decrease in private dwellings; leaving an increase of 2029 ascribable to the growth of lunacy, or at any rate to the increased number of lunatics in asylums.

Table III. shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1864-1873; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

TABLE III.

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49
1871	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	591	622	1213	22	34	56
1872	2299	2580	4879	645	847	1492	595	639	1234	28	34	62
1873	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	600	649	1249	33	43	76

This Table gives an increase of 2031 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 237 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 296 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 56 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. The results of 1873 alone give an increase of 105 pauper and 15 private patients in establishments.

Table IV.\* gives the ratio of lunatics to the general population at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1864-1873:—

\* The calculations of the ratio are only thoroughly correct for those years in which the population was ascertained by the Census. The calculations for 1858 are founded on the Census of 1861.

TABLE IV.

Statistics  
of Insanity.Number  
and Distri-  
bution of  
the Insane.

YEARS.	Population.	Proportion per 100,000 of population.		
		Of Lunatics in Establishments.	Of Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Of Total number of Lunatics.
1858 . .	3,062,294	129	59	188
1864 . .	.....	154	54	208
1865 . .	.....	158	53	211
1866 . .	.....	164	52	216
1867 . .	.....	169	51	221
1868 . .	.....	176	50	226
1869 . .	.....	184	50	234
1870 . .	.....	192	50	242
1871 . .	3,360,018	180	45	225
1872 . .	.....	182	46	228
1873 . .	.....	186	47	232

The results shown by this Table indicate a progressive increase in the number of lunatics brought under the cognizance of the Board; but they leave it open to doubt whether this increase is due to a greater prevalence of lunacy among the people, or simply to a growing disposition to concentrate lunatics in Asylums. The rate of increase, after making allowance for the increase of the population, is not a rapid one, the proportion being 208 in every 100,000 of the population in 1864, against 232 in 1873. In England, the apparent growth of lunacy is considerably greater, the proportion in 1864 being 215 per 100,000 of the population, against 258 in 1873; and here, moreover, allowance has been made for the increase of the population since the census. In Scotland, the increase is entirely due to the increased number of lunatics in Asylums; but in England, a fraction of it arises from the increased number of lunatics in private dwellings. In 1864 the number of patients of this class in England, known to the Commissioners, was 6558, against 7493 in 1873.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
chargeable  
to each  
County.

Table V. shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county, distinguishing between those placed in establishments and those provided for in private dwellings, at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1864-1873:—



## V

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
chargeable  
to each  
County.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
	On 1st Jan. 1858.		On 1st Jan. 1864.		On 1st Jan. 1865.		On 1st Jan. 1866.		On 1st Jan. 1867.		On 1st Jan. 1868.		On 1st Jan. 1869.		On 1st Jan. 1870.		On 1st Jan. 1871.		On 1st Jan. 1872.		On 1st Jan. 1873.			
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.		
1 Aberdeen, .....	209	109	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109	345	114	382	106	382	114	394	115	398	109		
2 Argyl, .....	64	115	140	97	117	111	159	127	129	87	139	108	142	103	157	103	157	102	146	110	140	118		
3 Ayr, .....	91	121	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	185	93	192	92	228	94	228	87	235	88	251	81		
4 Banff, .....	23	57	47	43	45	44	45	45	66	44	72	50	77	50	95	47	95	48	93	50	93	47		
5 Berwick, .....	81	34	30	29	30	25	32	26	36	25	38	23	38	20	47	17	47	17	45	19	46	19		
6 Bute, .....	10	21	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	18	17	17	17	17	23	15	23	15	25	15	21	17		
7 Caithness, .....	17	55	39	62	39	58	61	27	58	35	55	25	39	51	45	51	45	51	48	51	48	51		
8 Clackmannan, .....	15	11	21	8	23	7	26	7	28	7	28	7	29	9	33	10	33	10	33	10	34	13		
9 Dumfriesshire, .....	41	16	51	19	54	21	63	21	65	21	68	20	68	16	76	16	76	16	77	17	74	17		
10 Dundee, .....	71	58	97	42	100	39	112	35	120	34	125	35	140	34	140	37	142	35	143	35	138	34		
11 Edinburgh, { Urban, .....	510	59	537	86	544	82	541	77	569	81	586	79	593	78	632	74	632	74	651	74	651	64		
12 Elgin, .....	84	56	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33	63	33	68	32	68	32	65	33	65	33		
13 Fife, .....	174	71	185	67	199	60	194	57	197	60	204	60	223	65	223	65	223	65	235	65	235	65		
14 Forfar, .....	296	59	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58	420	62	453	63	453	63	469	63	469	54		
15 Haddington, .....	51	32	56	32	55	31	55	30	61	24	64	27	74	26	73	26	73	26	65	21	60	19		
16 Inverness, .....	67	123	78	120	86	109	108	104	114	102	115	100	132	104	138	93	136	93	134	95	139	96		
17 Kinross, .....	46	29	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25	55	27	62	20	62	19	62	18	64	17	74	18		
18 Kirkcubright, .....	8	9	5	5	7	11	8	16	7	16	7	16	7	16	7	18	8	17	8	17	15	9		
19 Leith, .....	54	29	66	29	64	34	59	36	56	39	60	34	63	34	65	36	63	36	65	36	68	38		
20 Leven, .....	354	109	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107	842	109	884	103	893	106	930	106	962	102		
21 Louthgow, .....	30	15	40	11	40	12	43	12	47	11	45	10	47	9	49	8	49	8	45	8	44	9		
22 Nairn, .....	15	11	13	9	13	7	14	6	13	4	14	4	14	5	17	6	14	5	15	5	14	6		
23 Orkney, .....	17	39	22	33	22	32	32	22	32	21	32	21	31	24	28	23	26	20	29	20	27	19		
24 Peebles, .....	15	3	12	5	19	4	21	1	20	1	23	1	23	3	28	3	26	6	28	7	24	5		
25 Perth, .....	175	155	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125	222	129	246	128	255	129	250	129	270	124	274	115		
26 Renfrew, .....	153	28	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24	171	19	191	25	187	23	202	20	220	20		
27 Ross, .....	143	135	173	119	173	106	80	102	98	100	95	97	105	92	104	85	115	82	116	83	124	84		
28 Roxburgh, .....	39	53	51	55	55	55	45	53	45	50	53	41	58	43	58	40	63	38	69	38	78	34		
29 Selkirk, .....	6	11	7	7	7	6	9	8	7	8	9	8	12	8	12	7	10	6	15	6	11	4		
30 Shetland, .....	18	21	20	31	27	28	21	33	15	28	18	26	24	28	22	25	26	24	22	20	30	20		
31 Stirling, .....	64	44	90	40	91	39	92	39	93	38	104	26	117	23	126	24	127	21	117	20	118	43		
32 Sutherland, .....	9	43	18	31	22	30	18	28	19	28	22	25	21	26	20	27	12	25	32	21	22	22		
33 Wigton, .....	25	41	40	41	48	45	53	48	47	50	49	48	52	44	46	46	48	48	55	46	61	43		
TOTALS,	2953	1784	3683	1687	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1643	4224	1521	4494	1500	4728	1469	4823	1463	4876	1492	4954	1458		
	4737		5320		5392		5400		5594		5745		5904		6107		6266		6368		6472			

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
chargeable  
to each  
County.

The most striking feature shown by this Table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments, the numbers of 1873 amounting in several counties to considerably more than double those of 1858.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 2031, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 297.

Renfrew-  
shire and  
Perthshire  
compared.

It will be observed that, while in some counties there has been little change in the number of pauper lunatics since 1858, there has generally been a large increase, which is most probably due, first, to the influence of an increasing population, chiefly urban, and secondly, to the effect of increased asylum accommodation. The discrepancies which the Table presents in the proportion of pauper lunacy in different counties are, however, very remarkable. For example, while in Perthshire a population of 127,768 gives 389 pauper lunatics, in Renfrewshire a population of 216,947 gives only 249. This result, however, does not depend upon the more frequent occurrence of lunacy in Perthshire, for Table XV. shows that many more pauper lunatics are annually intimated in Renfrewshire than in Perthshire. Various causes probably contribute to produce the higher proportion of persistent pauper lunacy in the former county; such as the smaller ability of the poorer classes in Perthshire to maintain their insane relatives without parochial relief; the more acute and less enduring form of lunacy in Renfrewshire; and the more limited amount of the fatal forms of insanity among a population chiefly rural, like that of Perthshire, than among one chiefly urban, like that of Renfrewshire. The smaller ability of the poorer classes in Perthshire to maintain their insane relatives is illustrated by the higher proportion of permanent pauperism existing in that county. At 14th May 1872 the number of registered poor existing in Perthshire was 3267, against 3640, the corresponding number in Renfrewshire. These figures give for every 1000 of population 25·6 paupers in Perthshire, and 16·8 in Renfrewshire. On the other hand, the more acute and less enduring form of lunacy in Renfrewshire, and the more limited amount of the fatal forms of insanity in Perthshire, are well seen on comparing the results yielded by the District Asylum of Perthshire, and the three Parochial Asylums of the Abbey and Burgh of Paisley and of Greenock, which constitute the statutory accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Renfrewshire. This comparison is made in Tables VI. and VII.

TABLE VI.

YEARS.	PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM.									
	Admissions.		Discharges.				Deaths.		Average No. Resident.	
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1870	16	32	7	9	3	9	11	10	111·5	132·0
1871	18	40	6	7	5	4	7	4	109·0	146·0
1872	16	29	6	15	8	14	6	9	106·5	151·5
1873	21	37	11	29	8	11	*12	17	99·5	140·5
AVERAGES,	17·7	34·5	7·5	15·0	6·0	9·5	9·0	10·0	105·8	140·4

Statistics of Insanity.

Number of Pauper Lunatics in each County.

Renfrewshire and Perthshire compared.

TABLE VII.

YEARS.	RENFREWESHIRE PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.									
	Admissions.		Discharges.				Deaths.		Average No. Resident.	
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1870	72	65	31	31	28	28	9	15	78·5	110·0
1871	70	55	36	26	18	14	10	12	84·0	106·0
1872	70	67	39	37	9	12	14	7	91·0	112·5
1873	72	68	38	34	20	21	13	9	95·5	120·0
AVERAGES,	71·0	63·7	36·0	32·0	18·7	18·7	11·5	10·7	87·0	113·4

In these Tables we find, on an average of the four years 1870-73, a population of 105·8 males in the Perthshire Asylum receiving an annual increment of 17·7 patients, and losing 7·5 by discharges recovered, 6·0 by discharges not recovered, and 9·0 by death. Of the females, an average population of 140·4 receives an increment of 34·5 admissions, and loses 15·0 by discharges recovered, 9·5 by discharges not recovered, and 10·0 by deaths. On the other hand, we see in the combined Renfrewshire Asylums an average population of 87·0 males receiving an addition of 71·0 by admissions, and losing 36·0 by recoveries, 18·7 by discharges not recovered, and 11·5 by deaths; and an average population of 113·4 females

\* Excluding a death from suicide while absent on probation.



Statistics  
of Insanity

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
chargeable  
to each  
County.

Renfrew-  
shire and  
Perthshire  
compared.

receiving an addition of 63·7 by admissions, and losing 32·0 by recoveries, 18·7 by discharges not recovered, and 10·7 by deaths. The movement of the patients in the Asylums of the two counties is so different, whether as regards admissions, discharges, or deaths, that it is very clear the results shown by the Tables must be greatly influenced by the operation of causes extending far beyond the Asylum walls. One cause which must materially affect the results lies in the far more active movement which takes place among the general paupers of Renfrewshire, compared with that which occurs among the general paupers of Perthshire. Although on the 14th May 1872 the number of registered paupers in Perthshire was 3267 against 3640 of the same class in Renfrewshire, yet the total numbers of those "relieved" during the year ended on that date, amounted to only 3958 in Perthshire, against 5971 in Renfrewshire. In other words, the number of poor in Perthshire relieved during the year exceeded the number on the roll on 14th May by 691, whereas in Renfrewshire the difference in excess was 2331. Facts such as these show that neither the lunacy nor the pauperism of a district can be correctly estimated by the number appearing on the registers on a given day; and accordingly it becomes necessary, in instituting comparisons between the results of different asylums, to take into account those manifold external influences which largely modify both the number of applications for admission and the condition of the patients when received. That the results must also be influenced by the circumstances in which the patients are placed when in the asylum is, of course, obvious; and it is to such circumstances that we must ascribe a large share of the unusually high mortality which took place in the Perthshire District Asylum in 1873, and which led to the inquiries recorded in Appendix F.

In Appendix G of our Fifteenth Report, the relationship which lunacy and pauperism bear to each other received careful consideration from Dr. Sibbald; and we therein directed attention to his elaborate analysis of the causes which modify the amount of pauper lunacy in different districts of Scotland as worthy of careful study.

Relations  
of Popula-  
tion and  
Pauperism  
to Pauper  
Lunacy.

The following Table shows the actual relations between pauperism and the population, and between pauperism and pauper lunacy at 1st January of each of the years 1860-73; and it will be noticed that while the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population has undergone but little change in the period embraced in the Table, the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers has considerably increased. In the years 1862-1870 the proportion of pauper lunatics must be somewhat overstated, from the calculations for these years being founded on the census of 1861, and no allowance being made for the increase of population. The calculations for 1871-73 rest on the results of the new census, and the correction thus made reduces the proportion from 202 per 100,000 of popula-



tion in 1870 to 187 in 1871. The calculations as to the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers rest on data which are ascertained from year to year:—

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Relations  
of Popula-  
tion and  
Pauperism  
to Pauper  
Lunacy.

TABLE VIII.

AT 1st JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1860, . . . . .	2717	180	6657
1861 (Year of Census),	2525	171	6800
1862, . . . . .	2561	172	6743
1863, . . . . .	2570	172	6710
1864, . . . . .	2570	173	6755
1865, . . . . .	2569	175	6841
1866, . . . . .	2543	179	7047
1867, . . . . .	2489	182	7338
1868, . . . . .	2506	187	7486
1869, . . . . .	2613	195	7489
1870, . . . . .	2623	202	7714
1871 (Year of Census),	2361	187	7928
1872, . . . . .	2314	190	8189
1873, . . . . .	2225	193	8657

This Table shows that while there is a decrease in general pauperism, the proportion of paupers receiving poor-law relief on account of lunacy has risen from 6657 per 100,000 in 1860 to 8657 in 1873.

Table IX. shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each county at 1st January 1873, the proportions placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the ratio of pauper lunatics in the different counties to paupers and the general population.

TABLE IX.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1872.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1873.			Proportion per 100,000					Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
			Total Num- bers.	Placed in		Of Paupers to Population	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population	Of Pauper Lunatics re- lieved during the Year 1872 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establish- ments to Population.	In Public and Private Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses and Paro- chial Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.
				Public and Private Asylums	Lunatic Wards of Poor- houses and Paro- chial Asylums.								
1. Aberdeen, . . . . .	244,603	5,850	507	270	128	109	2,392	207	239	8,667	163	25.2	21.5
2. Argyll, . . . . .	75,679	2,673	258	138	2	118	3,532	341	379	9,652	185	0.8	45.7
3. Ayr, . . . . .	200,809	4,726	332	171	80	211	2,353	165	185	7,095	125	24.1	24.4
4. Banff, . . . . .	62,023	1,856	140	91	2	47	2,992	226	256	7,543	150	1.4	33.6
5. Berwick, . . . . .	36,486	1,113	65	45	1	19	3,050	178	203	5,840	126	69.2	1.5
6. Bute, . . . . .	16,977	444	38	20	1	17	2,615	224	259	8,559	124	52.6	2.6
7. Cathness, . . . . .	39,992	1,464	99	48	51	3,661	1,971	198	268	6,762	120	48.5	...
8. Clackmannan, . . . . .	23,747	468	47	27	7	13	2,042	155	182	7,371	126	45.0	14.9
9. Dumbarton, . . . . .	58,857	1,202	91	41	33	17	2,611	230	255	8,807	184	80.2	19.8
10. Dumfriess, . . . . .	74,808	1,953	172	138	...	34	1,892	220	255	11,653	194	80.5	7.3
11. Edinburgh, . . . . .	328,379	6,213	724	533	53	88	2,937	225	257	7,650	149	66.3	...
12. Elgin, . . . . .	43,612	1,281	98	65	...	33	1,893	176	208	8,855	129	73.5	...
13. Fife, . . . . .	160,735	3,203	283	208	...	75	1,678	226	270	13,472	203	66.3	10.1
14. Forfar, . . . . .	237,567	3,986	537	336	127	54	2,714	266	283	7,360	159	75.9	...
15. Haddington, . . . . .	37,771	1,033	79	60	...	19	3,648	268	305	9,787	214	64.1	16.3
16. Inverness, . . . . .	87,531	3,193	235	139	...	96	3,082	253	268	8,217	162	64.2	...
17. Kincardine, . . . . .	34,630	940	92	59	15	18	2,714	266	283	7,360	159	59.1	40.9
18. Kinross, . . . . .	7,198	132	24	15	...	9	1,834	333	333	9,787	214	64.1	19.6
19. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	41,859	1,290	106	68	...	38	3,082	253	268	8,217	162	64.2	...
20. Lanark, . . . . .	765,339	13,241	1,064	469	493	102	1,730	139	181	8,036	126	44.1	35.8
21. Linlithgow, . . . . .	40,865	855	56	32	15	9	2,087	137	156	6,550	115	57.1	9.6
22. Nairn, . . . . .	10,225	247	20	14	...	6	2,416	196	205	8,097	137	70.0	30.0
23. Orkney, . . . . .	12,374	789	47	19	...	28	2,523	150	166	5,937	61	40.4	59.6
24. Peebles, . . . . .	12,330	253	29	24	...	5	2,052	235	292	11,462	195	82.8	17.2
25. Perth, . . . . .	127,768	3,267	389	241	33	115	2,557	304	324	11,907	214	61.9	8.5
26. Renfrew, . . . . .	216,947	3,640	249	13	207	29	1,678	115	161	6,841	101	53.1	11.6
27. Ross & Cromarty, . . . . .	80,955	3,070	208	123	1	84	3,792	257	280	6,775	153	59.1	...
28. Roxburgh, . . . . .	53,974	959	111	78	...	33	1,777	206	230	11,575	145	70.3	29.7
29. Selkirk, . . . . .	14,005	151	15	11	...	4	1,078	107	157	9,994	79	73.3	26.7
30. Shetland, . . . . .	31,608	1,049	50	17	...	30	3,319	158	168	4,766	63	34.0	60.0
31. Stirling, . . . . .	98,218	1,885	160	103	15	42	1,919	163	194	8,488	120	64.4	9.4
32. Sutherland, . . . . .	24,317	767	43	21	...	22	3,154	177	197	5,606	86	48.8	...
33. Wigton, . . . . .	38,830	1,559	104	51	10	43	4,015	268	296	6,671	157	49.0	41.3
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	3,360,018	74,752	6,472	3,753	1,226	1,488	2,225	193	226	18,658	148	58.1	23.0

It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1872, 2225 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 3500 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1078 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 4015 in Wigtownshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinross-shire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Selkirkshire and Renfrewshire, being in the ratio of 333, 341, 107, and 115 to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to registered paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 8657 to 100,000. The counties in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, are those of Argyll, Edinburgh, Peebles, Forfar, Kinross, Kincardine, and Perth, in which the proportion is respectively 185, 194, 195, 203, 208, 214, and 214 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 125 in Ayrshire, 126 in Lanarkshire, and 101 in Renfrewshire. It is lowest in Orkney and Shetland, where it is respectively 61 and 63. These results are not altogether what might *à priori* have been expected. This remark is especially applicable to the high proportion of patients sent to asylums in Argyllshire and Perthshire, which are both back-going counties so far as population is concerned. Reasons have been already given on p. vi to account for the large amount of pauper lunacy in Perthshire; but with a poor and sparse population it might have appeared natural to expect a high proportion of patients placed in private dwellings, and a low proportion in asylums. But, on the other hand, the poor character of the accommodation in the houses of the peasantry of Argyllshire and Perthshire, and the small allowance generally made for the maintenance of extra-mural patients by Parochial Boards, might, by adding to the difficulties of home-treatment and diminishing the interest of relatives in its success, have appeared adequate causes for the greater accumulation of patients in asylums, had not similar causes been in operation in Orkney and Shetland without producing a similar result. But there is this difference between the counties thus compared, that recourse to asylum treatment is, for geographical reasons, a much easier matter in the two first-named than in the two last.

It must, however, be kept in view that in contrasting the lunacy of an active, busy, and increasing population with that of a community which is less busy, standing still, or perhaps even decreasing, two different things are brought into comparison. There can be little doubt that active and acquired insanity is more prevalent among the former, and idiocy or imbecility among the latter; and while acquired insanity may be curable, idiocy once established remains for evermore. Besides, it has to be considered that the great centres of business attract the more energetic and pushing members of back-going communities, who, by transferring their domiciles, at once increase the ratio of lunacy among those they leave behind, and decrease it among those they join. The one

Statistics  
of Insanity.Relations  
of Popula-  
tion and  
Pauperism  
to Pauper  
Lunacy.



Statistics  
of InsanityRelations  
of Popula-  
tion and  
Pauperism  
to Pauper  
Lunacy.

community gathers strength from the infusion of new and healthy blood, the other deteriorates from the inferior material left behind for its propagation. Thus, as a rule, the proportion of permanent or chronic lunacy will be less in a new community than in an old one ; and on this principle we should look for a higher ratio of cases on the Poor-roll in Midlothian than in Lanarkshire, and in Perthshire than in Forfarshire. But, on the other hand, it has to be taken into account that the increase of manufacturing towns is largely caused by an influx of the lower classes, whose health, bodily and mental, is apt to give way under the unsatisfactory conditions in which they are placed, and the temptations to which they are exposed. Herein lies one of the main causes of the more active movement among the insane which prevails in manufacturing districts, and which the experience of Renfrewshire, as above referred to, exemplifies. The explanation of the reason why different degrees of lunacy should be found in different localities is thus seen to be a very difficult and complicated problem.

The columns in Table IX. which give the proportion of pauper lunatics at 1st January, and the proportion of pauper lunatics relieved during the year to the population, afford the means of forming an approximate estimate of the amount of fresh lunacy occurring in different districts. If we reduce the figures to a common standard, we find that for every 100 resident patients the proportion relieved during the year was 120, in a district composed of the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew ; and 110 in one composed of the counties of Argyll, Bute, Inverness, Orkney, Perth, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland. That is, a considerably higher proportion of fresh cases of pauper lunacy come upon the poor-roll in the first district than in the second ; a result which is in general accordance with the preceding remarks.

Relation of  
Male to  
Female  
Paupers,  
and of Male  
to Female  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

Table X. shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland at 1st January 1873.



TABLE X.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1871.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1872.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1873.			Proportion of female paupers to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male pauper lunatics.	Proportion of female pauper lunatics to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1. Aberdeen, .....	115,909	128,694	244,603	1,534	4,316	5,850	238	269	507	111.0	281.4	113.0
2. Argyll, .....	36,926	38,753	75,679	769	1,904	2,673	122	136	258	104.9	247.6	111.5
3. Ayr, .....	98,198	102,611	200,809	1,363	3,363	4,726	137	195	332	104.4	246.7	142.3
4. Banff, .....	29,367	32,656	62,023	515	1,341	1,856	59	81	140	107.7	260.4	137.3
5. Berwick, .....	17,414	19,072	36,486	323	790	1,113	30	35	65	109.5	244.6	116.7
6. Bute, .....	7,623	9,354	16,977	123	321	444	14	24	38	122.7	271.0	171.4
7. Caithness, .....	18,937	21,055	39,992	359	1,105	1,464	47	52	99	111.2	307.8	110.6
8. Clackmannan, .....	11,555	12,192	23,747	126	347	468	16	31	47	103.6	271.4	193.7
9. Dumbarton, .....	28,857	30,000	58,857	355	847	1,202	47	44	91	114.9	238.6	93.6
10. Dumfries, .....	34,815	39,993	74,808	559	1,394	1,953	86	86	172	114.9	249.4	100.0
11. Edinburgh, .....	153,892	174,487	328,379	1,781	4,432	6,213	302	422	724	113.3	248.8	139.7
12. Elgin, .....	20,292	23,320	43,612	348	933	1,281	47	51	98	114.9	268.1	108.5
13. Fife, .....	75,127	85,608	160,735	925	2,278	3,203	138	145	283	115.3	246.3	105.1
14. Forfar, .....	106,324	131,243	237,567	1,268	2,718	3,986	251	286	537	123.4	214.4	113.9
15. Haddington, .....	18,076	19,695	37,771	251	782	1,033	31	48	79	108.9	311.6	154.8
16. Inverness, .....	40,879	46,652	87,531	773	2,420	3,193	126	109	235	114.1	313.1	89.5
17. Kincardine, .....	16,784	17,846	34,630	237	703	940	39	53	92	106.3	235.9	135.9
18. Kinross, .....	3,390	3,808	7,198	44	88	132	13	11	24	112.3	200.0	84.6
19. Kirkcubright, .....	19,497	22,362	41,859	351	939	1,290	51	55	106	114.6	267.5	107.8
20. Lanark, .....	377,874	387,465	765,339	3,891	9,550	13,241	514	550	1,064	102.5	258.7	107.0
21. Linlithgow, .....	20,855	20,110	40,965	219	636	855	31	25	56	96.4	290.4	80.6
22. Nairn, .....	4,786	5,439	10,225	71	176	247	11	9	20	113.6	247.9	81.8
23. Orkney, .....	14,355	16,919	31,274	202	587	789	20	27	47	117.8	290.6	135.0
24. Peebles, .....	5,955	6,375	12,330	76	177	253	8	21	29	107.0	232.9	262.5
25. Perth, .....	60,663	67,105	127,768	972	2,295	3,267	172	217	389	110.6	236.1	126.2
26. Renfrew, .....	103,669	113,278	216,947	1,056	2,584	3,640	111	138	249	109.2	244.7	124.3
27. Ross and Cromarty, .....	38,050	42,905	80,955	769	2,301	3,070	101	107	208	112.7	299.2	105.9
28. Roxburgh, .....	25,738	28,236	53,974	263	696	959	58	53	111	109.7	264.6	91.4
29. Selkirk, .....	6,731	7,274	14,005	47	104	151	8	7	15	108.0	221.3	87.5
30. Shetland, .....	13,103	18,505	31,608	205	844	1,049	24	26	50	141.2	411.7	108.3
31. Stirling, .....	48,215	50,003	98,218	502	1,383	1,885	69	91	160	103.6	275.5	131.9
32. Sutherland, .....	11,408	12,909	24,317	151	616	767	27	16	43	113.1	407.9	59.3
33. Wigtown, .....	17,879	20,951	38,830	509	1,050	1,559	56	48	104	117.2	206.3	85.7
Totals and general Proportions,	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	20,737	54,015	74,752	3,004	3,468	6,472	109.6	260.5	115.4

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Relation of  
Male to  
Female  
Paupers,  
and of Male  
to Female  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

This Table shows the number of female paupers to be more than double that of male paupers. It is not easy to determine what effect this difference should have upon the proportions of male and female pauper lunacy; but it can scarcely fail to have some influence in causing the excess of the latter.

Table XI. shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the ten years 1864-1873.

TABLE XI.

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1864, . . . . .	279·3	117·7
1865, . . . . .	283·3	117·7
1866, . . . . .	281·4	117·3
1867, . . . . .	281·1	116·5
1868, . . . . .	277·3	116·6
1869, . . . . .	270·3	115·6
1870, . . . . .	260·5	116·6
1871, . . . . .	262·4	116·2
1872, . . . . .	261·5	116·5
1873, . . . . .	260·5	115·4

These figures show a slight tendency towards an equalization of male and female pauperism; but the proportion of male to female pauper lunacy undergoes little variation.

Table XII. shows the number of the insane placed in establishments in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1864-1873, distinguishing between males and females, and between private and pauper patients:—

TABLE XII.

Statistics  
of Insanity.Movement  
among the  
Insane :  
Increment.

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1864	181	169	350	513	558	1071	694	727	1421
1865	198	221	419	484	559	1043	682	780	1462
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873	201	256	457	740	902	1642	941	1158	2099
AVERAGE PER YEAR	203·5	219·1	422·6	596·1	691·4	1287·5	799·6	910·5	1710·2

On an average of the ten years 1864-1873, of every hundred patients sent to Asylums, 25·0 were private, and 75·0 pauper.

It appears from this Table that the increase in the number of pauper patients admitted into asylums is greater than the increase of private patients. This fact, however, has perhaps no greater significance than that increasing advantage is taken by the public of the facilities held out by the State for gratuitous treatment and maintenance in asylums. According to the census of 1871, only 12 per cent. of the population of Scotland occupy houses of more than four rooms; and if we accept this fact as indicating the line which separates those who are fit to maintain themselves in asylums from those who must have recourse to parochial aid when stricken with insanity, the ratio of the private to the pauper insane would be nearly as 1 to 7. According to the figures in the Table, this ratio is, however, as 1 to 4·5; and this deduction, if at all near the truth, would indicate a strong tendency to mental disease among the well-to-do classes of society, or at all events a strong desire to avail themselves of the advantages of asylum treatment. It is obvious, however, that the basis on which the ratio of private and pauper cases is founded is extremely uncertain. That insanity is the result of bodily disease or imperfect development cannot, in our opinion, be called in question; but whether the varying causes which produce the requisite abnormal physical condition are most prevalent among the upper or lower classes of society is a problem which still awaits solution. Not improbably the overcrowding of the houses of the poor, their poor diet, and over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors may have more than a counterpoise in the luxurious living of the rich, and in the greater amount of continual excitement to which want of occupation in some, and over-much occupation in others, give rise. But be this as it may, we adhere strongly to the belief that not only is insanity a



Statistics  
of Insanity.

—  
Movement  
among the  
Insane:  
Prevention.

preventable malady, but that it is in the direction of preventing its occurrence that any sensible diminution can be effected in its amount. Proverbial philosophy teaches the futility of locking the stable door when the steed has been stolen; but the futility of asylum treatment, when once organic disease of the brain has been established, or where deviation from its normal functions has become confirmed by habit, is just as great. This, at all events, appears to us to be the lesson which is taught by the ever-increasing number of asylum inmates. We accordingly lean strongly towards the adoption of measures of prevention; and the chief measure to be relied on with this view is, in our opinion, to be sought in the perfection of our system of education, which, in addition to scholastic and scientific training, should embrace a knowledge of the laws which regulate our physical and moral development and welfare. As very crude ideas are extensively prevalent as to the nature and object of moral training, we shall quote the important remarks made on this subject by Mr. William Jolly, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools in the Northern Counties of Scotland, in his Report of 1872:—

*"The Moral Education of Children.*—It is remarkable that amongst the many subjects taught in our schools, one subject, and that not the least in importance, has not formed part of the regular school course—the education of the Moral faculties of the children. It is also not a little surprising that amidst the abundant discussion regarding the introduction of new subjects now considered necessary for our schools, this one has rarely been mentioned. But, beyond doubt, in a thorough system of education for all schools, that education will remain imperfect in one of its most important elements, if Moral Education is left out. In the words of Sir Walter Scott, 'we shall never learn to respect our real calling and destiny, till we have taught ourselves to consider everything as moonshine compared with the education of the heart.' No doubt, till now, this part of education has been supposed to be included in religious knowledge. But even with religious knowledge taught in our schools, Moral teaching and training should also be systematically given. This subject treats of our duties to ourselves and others, their nature, and the principles that regulate their performance. A very large part of error in conduct arises from simple ignorance of the right actions to be done in certain circumstances, and their results to ourselves and others. We require to know the laws of our constitution and our relations to others, to be able to perform the actions that are in accordance with these. Such truths are in no degree antagonistic to religion, nor are they to be substituted for it. Rightly viewed and rightly taught, they are its best assistance; materials for its becoming wiser, purer, and nobler. They tell us how to perform the duties incumbent on us, which should be performed religiously and piously.

"In urging the teaching of Moral Duty in schools, it is not meant that we are to teach Moral Philosophy. The subject is not to be treated technically in form or manner. It makes no inquiry into the nature of the moral sense, into theories of the sanction of virtue, and like subjects. It is earnestly and eminently practical, and is to be as practically taught as writing or arithmetic. As in those subjects the chief end of our instruction is to show how to do certain things, and to exercise ourselves in their right performance; so it is in Morals, which is truly the Science of Action. The teaching is to end in action, in doing what has been pointed out, and in correcting errors made in doing it.

"The range of subject matter is wide, varied, and important. For example, amongst General Truths, it should aim at making children realise the existence of permanent good, and true joy, available to them at all times, beyond mere physical pleasures, which are too exclusively appealed to. It should try to make them feel and seek the joys of right moral action, the sweet delights of doing good. It should seek to show the child that the end of existence in this life is not so-called 'success in life,' 'getting on in the world'; that this is good and to be valued



and pursued, but only as an incidental, not as a final end; that the true purpose of life lies in the right development of his nature, in the formation of a high, truthful, broad, loving, manly character. It should teach the child the truth regarding much in action that is misapprehended and misrepresented in common thought and speech; as that "self-denial" is not really self-denial, but rather the choice of a higher good, the renouncing of a lower gratification for a higher, truer, and more lasting joy, and that such words originate in an over-valuing of the physical. It should point out to him that very many of the so-called "ills of life" are self-originated, have their origin in the over-valuing of what is not truly valuable, in the following as certain of what is contingent, the reckoning as permanent of what is evanescent or changeable. Such truths can be simply taught and made plain and clear even to children.

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Influence  
of Moral  
Training in  
Prevention.

"Then the various Duties of Life should be taken up separately, as far as they belong to the life of childhood and boyhood. These require explanation and enforcement. They form a wide and attractive field. Amongst duties to ourselves, there are the regulation of the appetite, cleanliness, temperance, exercise, and the other duties belonging to physical morality; frankness, firmness, self-service, self-equipoise, courage, energy, perseverance, modesty, contempt of false opinion, resource, manliness, and such like, with their opposite ills and pains. Amongst duties to others, there are kindness to animals and to all, forbearance, forgiveness, gentleness, generosity, conscientiousness, reverence, courtesy, honour, truth, heroism, and the like, with their opposite ills and pains. The list is inexhaustible. The very mention of such a course of instruction and influence is inspiring, and carries with it its own recommendation. The subjects are quite within the grasp of children, and, rightly treated, have a natural attraction to the young, and can be made as fascinating as stories of adventure.

"Moral Duty, the Conduct of Life, the Rules of Right Living, by whatever name the subject may be called, should, therefore, be taught in our schools, and should be taught regularly and systematically. The teacher should himself traverse the whole field and select the portions suitable to his pupils. A part of every day ought, if possible, to be spent at the lesson; at least, it should be given several times a week. Each lesson should be short. It should be given clearly and pleasantly, and chiefly by well-selected examples, told or read, and set in their true light. False or low opinions on any subject should be carefully pointed out. A high, but not utopian, standard should be maintained. Lecturing is to be avoided; the subject cannot be made influence and life by didactic and moral sermonising, but by teaching and explaining in a loving earnest spirit, that speaks through accent, word, manner, and mode of treatment. The influence of such a course on the school tone would be very great. It would create a sweeter and purer moral atmosphere. It would certainly lessen punishment; with such a standard, with such grand and kindly topics, mere corporal pain would be less required. The result of such a course, rightly taught, would be the formation in the children of true opinion on moral action, good habits of life, and high tone. It should generate in the hearts of the children a supreme and ardent love of truth and goodness, which will go with them for ever, and be a central impulse through life, impelling towards high character. Can we estimate the extent and strength of the influence a good teacher could wield in this way, in the daily school life, home life, world life of his pupils, and, through them, on society and on the coming generation? The great possibility of being the centre of such influence is not the inheritance of every man—it is that of the teacher. Can any true and good man hesitate to try to be something of this? 'If life be a battle, then let the teacher be a bard, inspiring his boys for it with martial music,' as Jean Paul says."

We cannot doubt that if effect were given to these views, and if, at the same time, due consideration were extended to physical training, far more successful results would be achieved in the diminution of insanity than have hitherto been attained through the operation of asylum treatment.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but

Statistics  
of Insanity.No. of  
Sheriffs'  
Orders for  
Private  
Patients.

Table XII. shows the number of orders granted for such patients in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1864-1873, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and on this account the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

TABLE XIII.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
1. Aberdeen, .	38	29	25	45	46	41	49	45	52	36	57
2. Argyll, .	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	10	2	5
3. Ayre, .	7	5	6	4	8	4	5	22	20	16	14
4. Banff, .	1	4	3	5	6	13	8	4	6	7	7
5. Berwick, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4
6. Bute, .	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	...	4	6	2
7. Caithness, .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	...
8. Clackmannan, .	3	2	3	2	2	2	...	3	2	2	3
9. Dumbarton, .	4	2	4	3	3	3	5	3	5	5	9
10. Dumfries, .	41	45	38	46	44	32	37	30	50	30	26
11. Edinburgh, .	97	84	108	122	99	105	112	118	111	92	110
12. Elgin, .	1	2	4	4	6	1	...	...	2	2	1
13. Fife, .	18	5	10	6	2	8	10	11	18	19	20
14. Forfar, .	35	27	28	35	38	32	37	38	27	36	57
15. Haddington, .	5	1	1	5	...	3	5	1	1	2	2
16. Inverness, .	2	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	1	6
17. Kincardine, .	1	1	...	2	...	3	4	...	2	4	2
18. Kinross, .	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	2
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	5	5	1	2
20. Lanark, .	147	94	107	90	105	91	117	106	108	88	98
21. Linlithgow, .	...	2	1	3	1	1	3	...	4	1	...
22. Nairn, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
24. Peebles, .	1	...	3	...	...	1	4	2	3	1	4
25. Perth, .	30	20	30	32	35	25	29	17	25	13	12
26. Renfrew, .	8	3	11	6	6	11	5	15	16	12	12
27. Ross, .	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	1
28. Roxburgh, .	1	4	5	3	2	4	4	6	2	8	5
29. Selkirk, .	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...
30. Shetland, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
31. Stirling, .	7	1	2	7	4	7	6	5	4	2	6
32. Sutherland, .	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
33. Wigtown, .	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	5	4	1	1
TOTALS,	455	347	398	430	422	401	454	441	490	397	468

The number of orders granted for the reception of private patients varies considerably in different years; but the average annual number, when calculated for triennial periods, appears to be slowly increasing. Thus in each of the three periods 1865-67, 1868-70, and 1871-73, it was 417, 432, and 452. Of these numbers, five-sixths were granted by the Sheriffs of those counties in which the Royal Asylums are situated. This is shown by

TABLE XIV.

BY WHOM GRANTED.	Average annual No. of Orders for private Patients granted in the Triennial period.		
	1865-67.	1868-70.	1871-73.
Sheriff of Aberdeen, . . .	39	45	48
„ Dumfries, . . .	43	33	35
„ Edinburgh, . . .	110	112	104
„ Forfar, . . .	34	36	40
„ Lanark, . . .	101	105	98
„ Perth, . . .	32	24	17
	358	354	343

Statistics  
of Insanity.No. of  
Sheriffs'  
Orders for  
Private  
Patients.

The falling off in the numbers of the triennial periods of the preceding Table, while the total number of orders has as we have seen increased, may be received as an indication that the District Asylums are, to a certain extent, gradually undertaking to meet the wants of their respective districts in the accommodation of private patients. The highest number of private orders continues to be issued by the Sheriff of Midlothian; and this number, when contrasted with the smaller number issued by the Sheriff of the far more populous county of Lanark, may indicate either a larger amount of accommodation for private patients in Midlothian, or a better pecuniary position of its population, and consequently a smaller necessity to have recourse to parochial aid. As a matter of fact, we find that at 1st January 1873 212 private patients were resident in asylums in Lanarkshire, and 414 in asylums in Midlothian; and from the returns of the census of 1871 it appears that the percentage of families occupying houses of more than four rooms was 6·65 in the former county and 16·33 in the latter.

Table XV\* shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1866-1872, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be found on calculation that, on an average of these years, of every 100 intimations, 93·4 were sent to asylums, and 6·6 were left at home. The almost invariable cause of removal to asylums being dispensed with is congenital idiocy, or insanity of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before the circumstances arose which led to removal from home.

Of cases intimated as paupers, some are however already in asylums at the date of their intimation. The number of this class amounted in 1873 to 21. It will be noticed that the proportion of patients sent to asylums stands, especially in the later years, in a tolerably fixed relation to the numbers left at home:—

\* In comparing the results of this Table with those of Table XII. it must be kept in view that the numbers here recorded as sent to Asylums in any given year are all derived from the cases intimated during that year, and do not include any cases intimated in previous years and disposed of in private dwellings, whose removal to Asylums has become necessary. Another cause of divergence in the results of the two Tables arises from the intimations of each year including a certain number of patients *already in asylums*, who have lapsed into pauperism and are then intimated by Inspectors of Poor.



TABLE XV.

COUNTIES.	1866				1867				1868				1869				1870				1871				1872							
	Sent to Establish-ments.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Establish-ments.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Establish-ments.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Establish-ments.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Establish-ments.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Establish-ments.		Left in Private Dwellings.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1. Aberdeen,	41	48	2	1	47	52	4	7	39	40	3	5	53	67	4	2	42	63	4	3	49	52	3	7	54	33	5	4				
2. Argyll, . .	13	10	5	9	16	16	2	2	17	12	2	4	16	20	2	3	16	18	3	...	17	11	1	2	24	15	3	5				
3. Ayr, . .	26	16	5	8	32	33	6	10	28	38	5	4	27	39	2	2	34	37	2	2	28	36	2	...	28	41	1	3				
4. Banff, . .	7	10	1	2	10	7	2	4	7	4	4	1	5	13	...	...	11	11	...	...	9	9	2	...	11	9	...	3				
5. Berwick, .	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	5	...	1	8	9	...	...	2	4	4	1	3	5	...	1	8	2	...	...				
6. Bute, . .	1	2	...	...	4	6	5	...	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7. Caithness,	5	2	...	...	6	4	...	5	1	3	3	1	8	8	...	...	6	3	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...				
8. Clackmannan,	3	3	...	...	1	4	...	3	1	4	1	1	3	2	...	...	10	7	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...				
9. Dumblarton,	7	11	...	...	1	7	9	...	10	8	...	...	14	7	...	...	10	7	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...				
10. Dumfries, .	16	18	3	3	74	105	4	4	92	106	5	...	92	122	2	1	82	111	1	...	77	102	...	4	94	93	2	...				
11. Edinburgh, .	76	86	1	1	6	4	1	...	7	6	1	3	8	9	1	1	9	6	...	...	6	10	...	1	12	4	...	...				
12. Elgin, . .	5	9	1	1	6	4	1	...	24	37	3	2	19	37	1	2	21	26	...	...	20	31	...	1	44	66	1	3				
13. Fife, . .	17	16	4	3	20	22	...	2	44	54	1	2	48	61	3	2	37	46	1	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...				
14. Forfar, . .	41	50	1	5	35	62	9	...	2	44	54	1	2	48	61	3	2	37	46	1	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...				
15. Haddington,	7	5	1	1	6	9	...	1	8	9	2	2	9	9	1	1	11	17	...	...	14	13	...	4	22	18	...	...				
16. Inverness,	13	7	5	2	9	9	2	5	19	18	3	5	16	11	3	2	11	17	...	...	14	13	...	4	22	18	...	...				
17. Kincardine,	5	3	1	1	6	5	1	2	5	8	...	...	6	11	1	1	...	9	...	...	2	6	...	1	...	4	...	...				
18. Kinross, .	3	2	...	...	2	6	5	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
19. Kirkcubright,	6	5	...	...	2	6	5	...	8	6	1	2	6	9	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
20. Lanark, . .	146	145	5	8	161	176	4	6	173	166	2	2	193	189	1	...	176	184	1	...	196	164	...	4	187	205	1	2				
21. Linlithgow,	3	7	2	1	6	4	...	...	6	6	...	...	7	5	...	...	5	6	...	...	7	4	...	...	7	6	...	...				
22. Nairn, . .	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
23. Orkney, . .	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
24. Peebles, . .	24	24	3	4	14	23	4	6	19	27	3	3	20	33	8	4	16	28	...	...	16	35	...	...	16	26	...	...				
25. Perth, . .	26	45	...	...	2	46	27	1	5	44	43	1	1	41	66	...	...	53	51	2	1	70	49	1	71	63	1	1				
26. Renfrew, .	5	12	...	...	2	6	11	6	8	18	14	3	6	9	7	1	1	15	10	2	6	14	3	4	15	13	3	3				
27. Ross, . .	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	...	1	9	6	3	...	8	15	...	...	11	10	...	...	1	8	...	...	13	15	...	...			
28. Roxburgh, .	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	6	...	...	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	...				
29. Selkirk, . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
30. Shetland, .	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
31. Stirling, . .	3	1	1	...	...	19	12	...	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
32. Sutherland, .	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
33. Wigtown, . .	4	3	...	...	...	7	4	...	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
TOTALS,	528	557	50	72	571	644	56	82	634	667	52	60	664	787	34	31	612	733	33	36	648	693	28	46	690	765	24	44				
	1207				1353				1413				1516				1414				1415				1523							



In Table XVI. the results of all the years from 1858 to 1872, both inclusive, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties between the proportions sent to asylums and retained at home. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions hitherto has been about 10 per cent. of the intimations. This is about double the ratio that is found in the more recent years, owing to the large number of intimations of chronic cases which followed the institution of the Board. In Lanarkshire the average ratio is 3·1 per cent., while in Caithness-shire it is 44·2 per cent.

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Number of  
Pauper  
Patients  
Intimated.

TABLE XVI.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-72.				Total Intimations.		
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Aberdeen, .....	115,909	128,694	619	712	63	76	682	778	1460
2. Argyll, .....	36,926	38,753	213	185	50	77	263	262	525
3. Ayr, .....	98,198	102,611	366	435	49	77	415	512	927
4. Banff, .....	29,367	32,656	99	114	28	32	127	146	273
5. Berwick, .....	17,414	19,072	54	66	13	21	67	87	154
6. Bute, .....	7,623	9,354	31	46	3	10	34	56	90
7. Caithness, .....	18,937	21,055	69	52	34	62	103	114	217
8. Clackmannan, .....	11,555	12,192	30	53	3	19	33	72	105
9. Dumbarton, ...	28,857	30,000	127	123	6	16	133	139	272
10. Dumfries, .....	34,815	39,993	181	221	22	29	203	250	453
11. Edinburgh, ..	153,892	174,487	1070	1385	36	48	1106	1433	2539
12. Elgin, .....	20,292	23,320	100	113	12	18	112	131	243
13. Fife, .....	75,127	85,608	280	377	46	45	326	422	748
14. Forfar, .....	106,324	131,243	548	747	32	43	580	790	1370
15. Haddington, ...	18,076	19,695	75	115	11	17	86	132	218
16. Inverness, ....	40,879	46,652	162	157	48	56	210	213	423
17. Kincardine, ...	16,784	17,846	70	105	9	18	79	123	202
18. Kinross, .....	3,390	3,808	12	14	3	2	15	16	31
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,497	22,362	89	99	18	20	107	119	226
20. Lanark, .....	377,874	387,465	2212	2240	58	86	2270	2326	4596
21. Linlithgow, ...	20,855	20,110	89	68	6	4	95	72	167
22. Nairn, .....	4,786	5,439	14	17	5	1	19	18	37
23. Orkney, .....	14,355	16,919	28	21	13	22	41	43	84
24. Peebles, .....	5,955	6,375	23	31	4	5	27	36	63
25. Perth, .....	60,663	67,105	263	383	56	61	319	444	763
26. Renfrew, .....	103,669	113,278	610	670	17	30	627	700	1327
27. Ross, .....	38,050	42,905	111	110	47	79	158	189	347
28. Roxburgh, .....	25,738	28,236	117	112	28	25	145	137	282
29. Selkirk, .....	6,731	7,274	25	27	5	1	30	28	58
30. Shetland, .....	13,103	18,505	24	24	15	32	39	56	95
31. Stirling, ...	48,215	50,003	196	228	18	25	214	253	467
32. Sutherland, ...	11,408	12,909	38	22	15	17	53	39	92
33. Wigtown, .....	17,879	20,951	68	74	19	38	87	112	199
Totals,	1,603,143	1,756,875	8,013	9,136	792	1,112	8,805	10,248	19,053

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Proportion  
of Intima-  
tions to  
Population.

Table XVII. was constructed with the view of throwing some light on the causes which modify the amount of pauper lunacy in the different counties of Scotland. It shows that in all Scotland, in the fifteen years 1858-72, 39·6 pauper lunatics were intimated for every 100,000 of the population. The counties in which the intimation of pauper lunacy reached or was above this average are those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew. They include the chief towns and principal manufacturing districts; but, on the other hand, they also include Argyllshire, a county with a decreasing population, and, it may be supposed, a decreasing industry. The fact that pauper lunacy has a double origin, in pauperism and in lunacy, adds greatly to the difficulty of determining the conditions which lead to the intimation of pauper lunatics, and renders comparisons of their number in different counties, without a full knowledge of all the concurrent circumstances, of but little practical value; in one county pauperism may be the predominating element, and in another lunacy. The effect of easy access to asylum accommodation has also to be taken into account. There can be no doubt that this element materially influences the number of pauper lunatics intimated in different districts. For instance, the District Asylum of the three southern counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown is situated at Dumfries. But while the proportion of intimations from the county of Dumfries is at the rate of 40·1 per 100,000 of population, the corresponding proportion from Kirkcudbrightshire, which adjoins Dumfriesshire, is 35·6, and that from Wigtownshire, which lies more remote, is only 32·9. Reference to the Table will show that the same influence modifies the proportions sent to asylums and left at home.

It has further to be kept in view that the insanity of a large town represents a very different state of matters from the insanity of a rural district. The former comprises a larger proportion of those fatal forms which are the result of the manifold influences comprehended under the general term of fast living, and of which general paralysis is the type; and the latter a larger proportion of those forms which depend on imperfect development and imperfect training, but which are not incompatible with long life. Of these idiocy is the type. Comparative Statistics in which these differences are overlooked cannot fail to be utterly misleading.

It must be further taken into account that a considerable modification in the number of lunatics intimated to us will be effected by the varying circumstances of the districts to which they belong. For instance, from the greater difficulty of keeping insane persons at home in towns than in the country, a higher proportion will always come under our cognisance in urban than in rural localities. But there is still another element, external to the patients themselves, which is calculated to react upon their number, and that is the particular view taken by the examining medical man as to what constitutes lunacy. The proceedings in our Courts of Law, both in civil and criminal trials, afford striking examples of the diversity of opinion which exists in this respect.

TABLE XVII.

COUNTIES.	Average Population during the Years 1861-71. (Mean of the two Censuses.)	Average Annual Number of Pauper Lunatics Intimated during the 15 Years 1858-72, per 100,000 of average Population.	Average Annual Number of Intimated Cases.		Statistics of Insanity. Proportion of Intimations to Population.
			Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	
1. Aberdeen, . . .	233,083	41·7	37·8	3·9	
2. Argyll, . . .	77,701	45·0	34·1	10·9	
3. Ayr, . . .	199,890	30·9	26·7	4·2	
4. Banff, . . .	60,619	30·0	23·4	6·6	
5. Berwick, . . .	36,549	28·2	21·9	6·3	
6. Bute, . . .	16,654	36·0	30·6	5·4	
7. Caithness, . . .	40,551	35·5	19·7	15·8	
8. Clackmannan, . . .	22,598	31·0	24·4	6·6	
9. Dumbarton, . . .	55,445	32·6	29·9	2·7	
10. Dumfries, . . .	75,343	40·1	35·6	4·5	
11. Edinburgh, . . .	301,188	56·2	54·3	1·9	
12. Elgin, . . .	43,467	37·3	32·7	4·6	
13. Fife, . . .	157,752	31·6	27·8	3·8	
14. Forfar, . . .	220,996	41·3	39·0	2·3	
15. Haddington, . . .	37,702	38·5	33·4	5·1	
16. Inverness, . . .	87,896	32·1	24·2	7·9	
17. Kincardine, . . .	34,548	39·1	33·9	5·2	
18. Kinross, . . .	7,587	26·4	4·0	22·4	
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	42,177	35·6	29·7	5·9	
20. Lanark, . . .	698,452	43·9	42·5	1·4	
21. Linlithgow, . . .	39,805	27·9	26·1	1·8	
22. Nairn, . . .	10,145	24·6	3·9	20·7	
23. Orkney, . . .	31,834	17·6	10·4	7·2	
24. Peebles, . . .	11,869	35·4	30·3	5·1	
25. Perth, . . .	130,634	39·0	33·0	6·0	
26. Renfrew, . . .	197,254	44·8	43·2	1·6	
27. Ross, . . .	81,180	28·5	18·1	10·4	
28. Roxburgh, . . .	54,046	34·8	28·3	6·5	
29. Selkirk, . . .	12,217	31·9	28·6	3·3	
30. Shetland, . . .	31,639	19·9	10·1	9·8	
31. Stirling, . . .	95,072	32·7	29·7	3·0	
32. Sutherland, . . .	24,781	24·6	16·1	8·5	
33. Wigtown, . . .	40,462	32·9	23·5	9·4	
SCOTLAND, . . .	3,211,156	39·6	35·6	4·0	

The number of Sheriffs' orders granted for the admission of pauper patients into asylums in the eight years, 1866-1873, were:—

In 1866, . . .	1142	In 1870, . . .	1291
„ 1867, . . .	1260	„ 1871, . . .	1316
„ 1868, . . .	1261	„ 1872, . . .	1432
„ 1869, . . .	1394	„ 1873, . . .	1621

Table XVIII. shows the number of orders granted by the



Statistics  
of Insanity.No. of  
Sheriffs'  
Orders in  
1873.

Sheriffs of the different counties in 1873, alike for private and pauper patients, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

TABLE XVIII.

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1873 for					TOTAL.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, .....	57	83	...	...	...	57	83
2. Argyll, .....	5	44	...	...	...	5	44
3. Ayr, .....	14	97	...	...	...	14	97
4. Banff, .....	7	7	...	...	...	7	7
5. Berwick, .....	4	6	...	...	...	4	6
6. Bute, .....	2	8	...	...	...	2	8
7. Caithness, .....	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
8. Clackmannan, .....	3	6	...	...	...	3	6
9. Dumbarton, .....	4	26	5	1	...	9	27
10. Dumfries, .....	26	39	...	...	...	26	39
11. Edinburgh, .....	64	175	46	14	...	110	189
12. Elgin, .....	1	25	...	...	...	1	25
13. Fife, .....	20	58	...	...	...	20	58
14. Forfar, ....	57	125	...	...	...	57	125
15. Haddington, .....	2	19	...	...	...	2	19
16. Inverness, .....	6	40	...	...	...	6	40
17. Kincardine, .....	2	5	...	...	...	2	5
18. Kinross, .....	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
19. Kirkcudbright, .....	2	9	...	...	...	2	9
20. Lanark, .....	60	276	38	...	221	98	504
21. Linlithgow, .....	...	13	...	...	...	...	13
22. Nairn, .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
23. Orkney, .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
24. Peebles, .....	...	2	4	3	...	4	5
25. Perth, .....	12	48	...	...	...	12	48
26. Renfrew, .....	4	6	8	1	123	12	130
27. Ross, .....	1	20	...	...	...	1	20
28. Roxburgh, .....	5	27	...	...	...	5	27
29. Selkirk, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
30. Shetland, .....	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
31. Stirling, .....	4	51	2	...	...	6	51
32. Sutherland, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
33. Wigtown, .....	1	8	...	...	...	1	8
Totals,	365	1251	103	26	344	468	1621

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding table refer, with 35 exceptions, to patients removed from their homes to asylums. But the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of any particular county affords no criterion of the amount of lunacy occurring in such county. For example, of the 26 private patients for whom the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order, a comparatively small proportion belonged to that county.



Many were brought from England or distant parts of Scotland. It is clear, however, that the number of orders must in a certain degree be regulated by the extent of the accommodation.

The number of sanctions granted by the Board in 1873 for the reception of pauper patients into the lunatic wards of poorhouses, exclusive of those transferred from asylums, was 38.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1873, are shown in

Statistics  
of Insanity

Transfers  
of Patients.

TABLE XIX.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfer	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	16	6	45	40	2	6	1	1	45	55	26	44	30	257
Private Asylums,	3	7	2	10	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	11	15
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	4	10	1	...	...	57
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
TOTALS,	19	13	81	89	2	7	1	1	51	65	27	45	41	360

In 1872 the patients transferred were 49 private and 204 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 37 private patients, and of 329 pauper patients, were made by authority of the Board; those of 4 private patients, and 31 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff.

Table XX. shows the number of removals from asylums in each of the ten years 1864-1873. Of every 100 patients discharged recovered 23·2 were private and 76·8 pauper; of every 100 discharged not recovered, 40·4 were private and 59·6 pauper; and of every 100 that died, 17·5 were private and 82·4 pauper. It thus appears that the ratio of recoveries among private and pauper patients is in close accordance with the ratio of admissions.\* A much larger proportion of private patients, however, are removed unrecovered; and as a consequence the mortality of private patients is in a lower ratio, when compared with the admissions, than that of paupers:—

Removals  
from  
Asylums.

\* The Table on p. xv. shows that of every 100 patients admitted, 25 are private, and 75 pauper.

TABLE XX.

Statistics  
of Insanity.Removals  
from  
Asylums.

YEARS.	Removals re- covered.		Removals not recovered.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1864	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1,255
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1,242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1,268	1,673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1,311	1,726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1,391	1,757
1873	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1,555	1,964
TOTALS,	1,775	5,877	1,245	1,835	847	3,991	3,867	11,703	15,570

Rates of  
Recovery  
and Mor-  
tality.

In Appendix D. will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, during the ten years 1864-1873; and the proportion per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each class of such establishments, in each of these years. The rates of recovery and mortality are shown by

TABLE XXI.

	Average of 10 years.				1873.			
	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admis- sions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average num- ber Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admis- sions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average num- ber Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, .	35.7	39.1	8.8	8.0	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
„ Private „ .	28.6	31.2	10.5	7.9	29.8	35.5	15.5	7.1
„ Parochial „ .	45.9	45.7	11.2	9.4	38.4	41.2	13.9	11.6
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	6.9	7.4	8.5	7.4	11.1	12.3	6.1	8.8

The average rate of recovery thus appears to be highest in parochial asylums; but we have on former occasions pointed out that the patients received into these asylums comprise a greater

proportion of ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into public and private asylums. This fact is made clear on comparing the numbers discharged recovered from public and parochial asylums within a month after admission. Of 1794 patients admitted in 1873 into public asylums, 53 were discharged recovered within the first month, while of 466 patients admitted into parochial asylums, the corresponding number was 71. The average annual mortality is also highest in parochial asylums, and the explanation of this result will probably be found in the higher proportion of admissions into parochial asylums in comparison to the numbers resident.

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Rates of  
Recovery  
and Mor-  
tality.

The results afforded by all asylums vary greatly not only according to the manifold influences which affect the condition of the patients before admission, and which act on their bodily and mental health after admission, but also according to the proportion which the admissions bear to the numbers resident. A community which receives a large accession of unhealthy members must, it is evident, suffer from a higher mortality than a community of similar size which admits a smaller proportion of unhealthy members; and unless, accordingly, in comparing the results of different asylums, allowance be made for the varying relation which the numbers admitted bear to the numbers resident, very erroneous conclusions will be arrived at. The differences which are found to exist after this allowance has been made may very properly be sought for in the better or worse physical condition of the patients on admission, in the varying nature of their mental affections, or in the more or less appropriate manner in which their wants are afterwards supplied and their treatment is conducted. Reference to Tables VI. and VII., p. vii. will show what extensive differences in their results insane communities of nearly the same size may yield, according to the relation in which the admissions stand to the average numbers resident.

In 1871 the number of the insane removed unrecovered from asylums amounted to 377, of whom 152 were private and 225 pauper. In 1872 the number was 367, of whom 116 were private and 251 pauper. In 1873 the number was 408, of whom 137 were private and 271 pauper. These figures illustrate the increasing tendency towards the removal of unrecovered pauper patients.

Removals  
unre-  
covered.

Table XXII. gives the numbers discharged in 1873 under the different forms of procedure —



TABLE XXII.

Statistics  
of Insanity.Removals  
unre-  
covered.

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	No of Patients Removed Unrecovered from Asylums in 1873.		
	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
By Friends, . . . . .	104	17	121
" Medical Superintendent, . . . . .	12	27	39
" Remaining with Guardians after expiry of Probationary Period, . . . . .	9	54	63
" Expiry of Certificate of Emergency, . . . . .	8	1	9
" Escape, . . . . .	2	17	19
" Committee of Directors, . . . . .	1	...	1
" Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	99	99
" Sanction of General Board, . . . . .	...	18	18
" Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England or Ireland, . . . . .	...	34	34
" Warrant of Sheriff, in Fiscal and Criminal Cases, . . . . .	...	1	1
" Expiry of Sheriff's Order in Criminal Cases, . . . . .	...	1	1
" Non-Renewal of Annual Certificate, . . . . .	...	2	2
" Loss of Admission Order, . . . . .	1	...	1
TOTALS,	137	271	408

It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the influence of the statutory provisions for the removal of unrecovered patients is to be entirely estimated by the figures in the preceding Table: the hesitation of the Medical Superintendent to include certain cases in his annual certificate frequently leads him to communicate with the Inspector of Poor, and in this way many patients are removed on probation, who otherwise might have continued permanent inmates of the asylum.

The figures of the Table, however, show a considerably higher proportion of pauper patients discharged unrecovered than was the case on an average of the ten preceding years; and there thus appears, as has been already stated, to be a growing tendency on the part of Parochial Boards to avail themselves of the statutory facilities for the removal of harmless patients from asylums to private dwellings. The removals of pauper lunatics by minutes of Parochial Boards amounted to 99 in 1873, against 81 in 1872, while those remaining with their guardians after the expiry of the period of probation increased from 49 to 63. But the patients themselves have during the past year contributed materially to increase the number of cases removed unrecovered, by absconding. Thus, in 1873, 2 private and 17 pauper patients effected their escape, against 1 and 16 of these categories respectively in 1872, and 4 and 7 in 1871.

But there will always be a risk that patients who are discharged against the wishes of friends or of the Inspector of Poor (as, for instance, through the refusal of the Superintendent to grant the certificate necessary to keep the Sheriff's order in force) will soon find their way back to the asylum. This will be apt to happen



whenever there is an unwillingness to take the patient home, or a difficulty is experienced in finding him a suitable guardian. Still it will occasionally happen that a patient who was so quiet and manageable when in the asylum, as to justify the Superintendent in calling for his removal, may soon become qualified for re-admission. This will occur in some cases from unavoidable causes, but in others the result will undoubtedly be due to wilful neglect or ignorant mismanagement at home. Bearing this possibility in mind, it would be well, in cases where such misconduct was suspected, that stringent inquiries were made into the pecuniary position of the patients' relatives, with the view of calling on them, when at all able, to contribute a share of the expense of maintenance in the asylum.

Statistics  
of Insanity.Removals  
unre-  
covered.

With the view of determining what difference, if any, there is in the rate of mortality of private and pauper patients, we have analysed the returns of those asylums which receive both classes, for the fifteen years 1858-1872. The results are given in

Mortality  
of Private  
and Pauper  
Patients  
compared.

TABLE XXIII.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Mortality on Numbers resident in the Sixteen Years 1858-1873.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . . . .	5'9	5'6	7'5	4'6
Dumfries " . . . .	7'0	5'7	6'7	7'5
Dundee " . . . .	6'2	4'7	8'0	5'0
Edinburgh " . . . .	11'3	7'1	12'3	8'2
Glasgow " . . . .	8'6	7'1	10'9	13'2
Montrose " . . . .	10'0	7'4	9'3	9'1
Perth* " . . . .	5'3	5'5	7'9	4'9
AVERAGE,	8'1	6'4	9'7	8'4

The general result is 0'6 per cent. in favour of the private males, and 2'0 per cent. in favour of the private females. But the comparison shows much greater differences when it is restricted to individual asylums. When, however, it is kept in mind that, as has been already pointed out, the apparent mortality of private patients is influenced in a favourable direction by the higher proportion in which they are removed unrecovered, (*vide* p. xxv.) there will be little ground for maintaining that, *ceteris paribus*, there is in reality any difference between the death-rate of private and pauper patients. The mortality of both classes, and of both males and females, is highest in the asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose. In the asylums of Dumfries and Glasgow, the unusual phenomenon

\* The mortality of pauper patients in the Perth Royal Asylum is on an average of six years only. The Institution now receives only private cases.

Statistics  
of InsanityVarying  
duration of  
Residence  
in different  
Asylums.

presents itself of the mortality of the female pauper lunatics exceeding that of the male pauper lunatics. The causes of this departure from ordinary results were considered in a previous report.

The proportions in the different Scotch asylums of the hospital and boarding-house sections of their inmates do not on the whole vary much. We arrive at this conclusion by comparing the proportions of recent and old-standing cases existing in the different asylums. It is required by the 7th section of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, that the superintendents of asylums shall annually certify to the necessity of the continued detention of all patients who have been more than three years under care; and in this way we are able to ascertain the numbers which have been detained for less, and those which have been detained for more, than three years in each asylum. In Table XXIV. these proportions are given as they existed in the Royal Asylums at 1st January 1874. We have restricted the inquiry to these establishments, as they have been many years in operation, and as their statistics are thus more likely to be free from disturbing elements than those of asylums more recently erected.

TABLE XXIV.

ASYLUMS.	Population of Asylum.	Number under Three Years' Residence.	Number above Three Years' Residence.	Proportion per cent. under three Years' Residence.	Proportion per cent. above Three Years' Residence.
Aberdeen, . .	444	188	256	42	58
Dumfries, . .	436	110	326	25	75
Dundee, . .	196	88	108	45	55
Edinburgh, . .	739	273	466	37	63
Glasgow, . .	558	280	278	50	50
Montrose, . .	414	146	268	35	65
Perth, . .	78	17	61	22	78

It will be observed that the Glasgow Asylum shows a higher proportion of recent cases than any of the others. The influence of this fact upon its mortality has been adverted to on p. vi. of our last report.

Influence  
of Seasons  
on Results.

Table XXV. shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1873 :—

\* The difficulty in procuring accurate returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1873; but the Tables of changes in Asylums, except No. VI. of Appendix D, are for the year 1873;—that is, they refer to the period from 1st January 1873 to 1st January 1874.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

TABLE XXV., showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths in each month in 1873.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	91	73	59	76	58	92	92	93	80	121	75	115	104	101	74	103	87	77	67	97	79	106	85	104	951	1158
Recoveries,	32	38	30	35	32	35	27	38	32	37	46	41	39	63	37	53	37	40	29	45	34	52	62	75	437	552
Deaths,	27	21	26	30	28	22	33	30	33	27	29	25	24	21	22	22	22	13	24	15	15	22	15	21	298	269

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Influence  
of Seasons  
on Results.

We must not, however, accept the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring.

An effort has been made to determine whether, among the patients admitted in the different months, there is any marked difference in the forms of insanity under which they labour; but it has been found that the inquiry is surrounded with difficulties, and we have not arrived at results of a satisfactory nature.

The deaths in asylums, taking the figures relating to the whole period 1865-1873, follow the general law of mortality, and are most numerous in the colder months. But it is worthy of notice that while the mortality of both sexes is higher in winter than in summer, there is a difference in the tendency to death in the two sexes in the two seasons. As regards the mortality of males, however, the results of 1873 taken alone, as stated in the following Table, are singularly exceptional:—

TABLE XXVI.

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
154	123	144	146

The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month of the nine years 1865-73, are shown by

TABLE XXVII.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Years 1865-1873.			Years 1865-1873.			Years 1865-1873.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January, . . .	612	581	1193	207	253	460	229	207	436
February, . . .	530	631	1161	204	256	460	207	208	415
March, . . .	600	729	1329	263	316	579	219	182	401
April, . . .	681	735	1416	249	229	478	202	175	377
May, . . .	676	789	1465	251	317	568	208	176	384
June, . . .	680	777	1457	290	297	587	164	182	346
July, . . .	726	764	1490	330	393	723	170	193	363
August, . . .	600	749	1349	284	344	628	146	183	329
September, . . .	635	677	1312	275	347	622	145	161	306
October, . . .	590	691	1281	295	323	618	155	167	322
November, . . .	553	644	1197	206	315	521	185	184	369
December, . . .	600	703	1303	315	401	716	206	186	392
TOTALS,	7483	8470	15953	3169	3791	6960	2236	2204	4440

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of



admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. Of every 100 deaths which took place among the general population of Scotland in 1861, 54·82 occurred in winter (November-April), and 45·18 in summer (May-October). Of every 100 deaths which took place in asylums in the nine years 1865-1873, 55·1 took place in winter, and 44·9 in summer.

Statistics  
of Insanity.  
—  
Influence of  
Seasons on  
Results.

The proportion of the female recoveries is at all seasons considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries, with the singular exception of the month of April.

The comparative mortality of males and females follows the rule to which we have already alluded. The number of deaths of both sexes is greatest in winter; but the tendency to death is in summer greater among females than males. This is shown by

TABLE XXVII.

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
988	1062	1248	1142

We have not the means of ascertaining whether the difference which this Table shows to exist between the male and female mortality in asylums in summer and in winter extends to the general population. The question, however, is one of hygienic importance, and on this account its elucidation is desirable. With this object in view the following Table was prepared, but further investigations are needed before its contents can be satisfactorily discussed. In the meantime we point to the low mortality both of males and females during the 44th week as very remarkable:—

## Statistics of Insanity.

TABLE XXVIII.

### Influence of Seasons on Results.

Months.	Weeks.	Total Deaths per week from all Causes, during the ten years 1864-73, in the Public, District, and Parochial Asylums of Scotland.			Months.	Weeks.	Total Deaths per week from all Causes, during the ten years 1864-73, in the Public, District, and Parochial Asylums of Scotland.		
		M.	F.	T.			M.	F.	T.
January, . . .	1st	46	37	83	" . . . . .	28th	45	36	81
" . . . . .	2d	49	36	85	" . . . . .	29th	35	37	72
" . . . . .	3d	51	33	84	" . . . . .	30th	21	37	58
" . . . . .	4th	44	37	81	August, . . . .	31st	32	38	70
February, . . .	5th	62	51	113	" . . . . .	32d	26	31	57
" . . . . .	6th	60	44	104	" . . . . .	33d	24	34	58
" . . . . .	7th	45	50	95	" . . . . .	34th	33	25	58
" . . . . .	8th	35	49	84	" . . . . .	35th	32	39	71
March, . . . .	9th	32	28	60	September, . .	36th	32	30	62
" . . . . .	10th	42	35	77	" . . . . .	37th	27	27	54
" . . . . .	11th	45	39	84	" . . . . .	38th	23	42	65
" . . . . .	12th	51	36	87	" . . . . .	39th	32	33	65
" . . . . .	13th	48	36	84	October, . . . .	40th	34	32	66
April, . . . . .	14th	45	27	72	" . . . . .	41st	34	43	77
" . . . . .	15th	43	33	76	" . . . . .	42d	32	32	64
" . . . . .	16th	45	33	78	" . . . . .	43d	36	40	76
" . . . . .	17th	50	53	103	November, . . .	44th	25	11	36
May, . . . . .	18th	38	31	69	" . . . . .	45th	49	38	87
" . . . . .	19th	37	37	74	" . . . . .	46th	32	34	66
" . . . . .	20th	39	24	63	" . . . . .	47th	27	47	74
" . . . . .	21st	54	44	98	" . . . . .	48th	27	36	63
" . . . . .	22d	42	41	83	December, . . .	49th	33	38	71
June, . . . . .	23d	27	27	54	" . . . . .	50th	41	38	79
" . . . . .	24th	41	38	79	" . . . . .	51st	51	35	86
" . . . . .	25th	41	42	83	" . . . . .	52d	45	54	79
" . . . . .	26th	34	36	70					
July, . . . . .	27th	34	36	70	Mean, . . . . .	...	38·6	36·2	74·8

### Progressive History of Patients.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the fourth, we continue to trace the history of the patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

TABLE XXIX.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admis- sions.				
1868	1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330

The most remarkable feature of this Table is the slow decrease in the number of patients after the first two or three years. Statistics of Insanity.

The history of the patients admitted into asylums in 1858, and who were dealt with in the same manner as in the preceding Table in our Fourteenth Report, p. xxxi., affords some facts not previously stated, which may prove of some practical value in estimating the duration of life among the insane. Table XXX. shows the annual rate of mortality among 1297 patients admitted in that year:— Progressive History of Patients.

TABLE XXX.

Remaining at the end of					Mean number resident.	Deaths during.	Percentage of Deaths to Residents.	
1858,	.	.	.	.	833	610*	103	16.9
1859,	.	.	.	.	569	701	80	11.2
1860,	.	.	.	.	467	518	56	10.8
1861,	.	.	.	.	413	440	32	7.3
1862,	.	.	.	.	373	393	33	8.4
1863,	.	.	.	.	340	355	23	6.4
1864,	.	.	.	.	329	334	14	4.1
1865,	.	.	.	.	303	316	19	6.0
1866,	.	.	.	.	293	298	13	4.3
1867,	.	.	.	.	285	289	15	5.1
1868,	.	.	.	.	277	281	11	3.9
1869,	.	.	.	.	273	275	13	4.7

The total number of deaths during the 12 years was 411, or 31.7 per cent. of the admissions. The high mortality during the first three years and the comparatively moderate percentage of deaths in the later years are facts which show that the rate of mortality in individual asylums must greatly depend on the proportion of the inmates who have been long resident. Changes among Pauper Patients in Private Dwellings.

Of the 411 patients who died, 370, or 90 per cent., had never been out of the asylum after admission. Only 41 of the deaths, therefore, occurred among re-admitted patients.

Of the 103 patients who died during the first year,

11 were between 70 and 80 years of age,

11       "       60       "       70       "

17       "       50       "       60       "

25       "       40       "       50       "

The death-rate of the general population of Scotland between the ages of 50 and 60 is 2.2 per cent., and between the ages of 40 and 50 1.5 per cent.

The mean age of the patients on admission was 39.6 years; the mean age of the 103 who died during the first year was 49.5 years; the mean age of those who died during the last two years was 55.8 years; the mean age of the 273 who remained in the asylum at the end of the twelve years was 47.9 years.

\* The mean of this year is arrived at by assuming that the Discharges from all causes (Deaths, Recoveries, and Improvement) would be at the same rate during each month as they were for the whole year, or, as nearly as possible, 3 per cent.

Statistics  
of Insanity.

Of the 273 patients remaining in the asylum, 167 had not been out of it since admission.

Changes  
among  
Pauper  
Patients  
in Private  
Dwellings.

Table XXXI. shows the changes which occurred during the year 1872, in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients or patients in private dwellings:—

TABLE XXXI.

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1872.	New Cases regis- tered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
*1,491	68	96	1,655	44	82	16	25	167

Mortality  
of Patients  
in Private  
Dwellings.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1863-1872 is shown in Table XXXII.

TABLE XXXII.

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1863	730·0	927·5	1657·5	47	40	87	6·4	4·2	5·2
1864	707·5	916·0	1623·5	43	61	104	6·0	6·6	6·4
1865	696·0	892·5	1588·5	30	55	85	4·3	6·1	5·3
1866	683·5	874·5	1558·0	35	53	88	5·1	6·1	5·6
1867	667·5	867·0	1534·5	41	59	100	6·1	6·8	6·5
1868	659·5	851·0	1510·5	40	52	92	6·1	6·1	6·1
1869	652·5	832·0	1484·5	38	44	82	5·8	5·2	5·5
1870	646·0	820·0	1466·0	29	48	77	4·5	5·9	5·3
1871	646·5	831·0	1477·5	30	37	67	4·6	4·5	4·5
1872	642·5	847·5	1490·0	28	54	82	4·4	6·4	5·5
AVERAGES & TOTALS.	673·1	865·9	1539·0	361	503	864	5·4	5·8	5·6

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have shown in another part of this Report that the average annual mortality in the various classes of establishments is—

	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, . . . . .	8·8	8·0
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	10·5	7·9
„ Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	11·2	9·4
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . . .	8·5	7·4

\* Stated erroneously in Appendix A. of last Report as 1492.



That the mortality in private dwellings is less than in establishments, of whatever kind, is a fact that must be received as proof that the circumstances in which their inmates are placed are, to say the least, not inimical to health. Had the mortality been lower than that of asylums only, in which active disease is necessarily most prevalent, there would have been no cause for wonder; but that it should be materially lower than in lunatic wards of poorhouses, into which only chronic and selected cases are admitted, is a fact which shows that the removal of certain classes of the insane to establishments may properly be dispensed with.

Statistics  
of Insanity.  
Mortality  
of Patients  
in Private  
Dwellings.

## POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Table XXXIII, shows the progress which has been made since 1858 in providing accommodation for pauper lunatics within their respective districts:—

Position of  
Districts.  
Accommodation.

TABLE XXXIII.

Pauper Lunatics in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1873.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	3338	338
Private Asylums, . . . .	180	441	81	1
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	1209	17
TOTALS,	2084	1019	4628	356

It thus appears that there were, at 1st January 1873, only 356 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts.

As regards the position of the individual districts, we have no change to report in those of Ayr, Banff, Caithness, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Perth, Shetland, and Stirling. The measures taken for providing asylum accommodation for their pauper lunatics are at present adequate.

The position of the remaining districts as regards accommodation is as follows:—

The accommodation in the District of Aberdeen has been increased by an extension of the lunatic wards of St. Nicholas Parish Poorhouse, for 34 additional inmates. A desire to extend the accommodation of the lunatic wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse has been expressed by the Committee of Management, but we are not satisfied that this step is at present expedient. The wants of the District are at present fully met.

District of  
Aberdeen.

Possession has now been obtained of the farm of Fernoch, which has been leased by the District Board of Argyll and Bute for the industrial occupation of the inmates of the asylum.

District of  
Argyll and  
Bute.

Position of Districts. The Royal Asylum at Morningside is again suffering from overcrowding, especially on the female side. A certain amount of relief will be afforded by the opening, in the course of this year, of the new Asylum for the Landward District of Midlothian, but not, we fear, to an extent sufficient to remove the whole of the evil. It is, however, in contemplation to undertake extensive structural alterations, from which not only great improvements in the character of the existing buildings are expected, but also a considerable increase of their size. There is therefore good reason to hope that between these two sources of relief the wants of the District will for some time be adequately met. The incurable patients who were formerly accommodated in the lunatic wards of the Old City Poorhouse, and latterly in temporary premises at Maryfield, in the suburbs of the town, have now been removed to the new poorhouse at Craig Lockhart, for certain wards of which our license has been granted. The accommodation thus provided is, on the whole, satisfactory, but less convenient than it would have been had the buildings been originally intended for the reception of lunatics.

Landward District of Midlothian and Peebles. The works of the new asylum for the Landward District of Midlothian and Peebles, near Roslin, are making steady progress. When this house is ready for occupation we shall be in a position to withdraw our license for the reception of pauper lunatics from all private establishments in the district.

District of Glasgow. The parochial asylum which has been provided in connection with the new Poorhouse of the parish of Govan has afforded some relief to the overcrowding of Gartnavel. But effectual and permanent relief can be looked for only when the new asylum at present being erected by the Barony Parish near the Lenzie Junction Station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is completed. In the meantime, the pressure for accommodation is so great, that it has been found expedient to send a considerable number of the Barony patients to the Argyll and Bute District Asylum at Lochgilphead.

District of Renfrew. The new parochial asylum for the Burgh Parish of Paisley is making satisfactory progress. The plans of the new parochial asylum of Greenock are not, however, yet adjusted. When these two houses are finished, appropriate accommodation for the whole of the pauper lunatics of Renfrewshire will be provided in parochial asylums. We shall then possess instructive means of comparison between the results furnished by a district in which approved asylums are entirely under parochial management, and those which are obtained in districts in which institutions of like character are governed by special lunacy boards.

District of Roxburgh. The Asylum for the District formed of the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, is now in operation, and affords ample accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district, as well as for private patients at moderate rates of board.

## EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1863-1872, is shown by

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

TABLE XXXIV.

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 13 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3½	3,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,856 8 2½	16,796 19 0	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867,	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,810 1 9	15,151 13 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868,	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7
1869,	85,418 4 0	4,422 9 7	21,827 18 10	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9
1870,	88,131 11 3	1,811 9 3	23,277 18 9	15,825 11 11	4,546 11 7	133,593 2 0
1871,	88,190 7 0	2,022 10 9	23,355 17 2	16,166 15 4	4,446 13 7	134,182 3 10
1872,	89,468 8 1	2,447 3 11	23,489 2 3	17,013 1 11	4,787 16 5	137,164 12 7

\* Included in Public Asylums.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1872 was 2,328,886, equivalent to the maintenance of 6,380 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1871 was 2,290,704. There was thus, in 1872, an increase of 38,182 days, equivalent to an increase of 104 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1872 there was an increase of £2982, 8s. 9d. over that of 1871, mainly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics.

The proportion per cent. in which pauper lunatics were maintained in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the ten years 1863-1872, is shown in

TABLE XXXV.

ASYLUMS.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . }	40·0	41·5	42·6	44·3	50·6	51·6	55·2	56·7	56·5	56·5
In Private Asylums, . . }	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4	5·3	5·0	2·7	1·2	1·1	1·3
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . }	16·7	16·9	18·2	18·2	17·3	17·8	17·8	18·6	18·9	18·5
In Private Dwellings, . }	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1	26·8	25·5	24·2	23·5	23·5	23·7

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums, the steady decrease of those in private dwellings, and the great decrease of those in Private Asylums which followed the opening of the new District Asylums. In the later years, however, the changes are but small,



Expendi-  
ture for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

In Private  
Dwellings.

and the relation in which the different ways of providing accommodation for pauper lunatics stand to each other, appears now to have assumed a tolerably fixed proportion.

From the Table on p. xlii. it appears that in Scotland about one-fourth of the total number of pauper lunatics is maintained in private dwellings, at an average cost per head of sevenpence halfpenny a day. This rate, however, must not be regarded as the entire cost of maintenance. To a great extent it is only a contribution by the public to assist relatives in keeping the patients at home. The average cost of maintenance in private dwellings is thus only about a half of the asylum rate. This is no doubt an important consideration; but still more important is the counteracting influence which such contributions exercise against indiscriminate recourse to asylum treatment. Even when, through the patient being placed with strangers, the cost of maintenance in private dwellings more nearly approaches to that in asylums, it may still be desirable, in the interests of the patient, to avoid removing him from all participation in the scenes of ordinary life.

The expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the nine years 1864-1872, is shown in

TABLE XXXVI.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, . .	4,920	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610	9,087	9,367	9,361	9,610	9,617
2. Argyll, . . .	3,349	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631	4,597	4,901	4,848	4,738	4,538
3. Ayr, . . . .	3,598	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669	6,172	6,090	6,188	6,030	6,442
4. Banff, . . . .	1,515	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280	2,511	2,579	2,865	3,122	3,011
5. Berwick, . . .	1,102	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252	1,308	1,533	1,660	1,532	1,574
6. Bute, . . . .	400	630	685	735	704	640	725	826	802	771
7. Caithness, . .	931	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441	1,490	1,704	1,776	1,686	1,788
8. Clackmannan, .	686	556	681	803	843	870	917	933	966	965
9. Dumbarton, . .	1,291	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824	1,773	1,719	1,836	1,860	1,841
10. Dumfries, . . .	1,880	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275	3,081	3,156	3,162	3,100	3,092
11. Edinburgh, . .	10,189	12,966	13,240	14,026	14,414	14,633	15,176	15,701	15,751	15,947
12. Elgin, . . . .	982	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398	1,497	1,723	1,635	1,814	1,996
13. Fife, . . . .	4,471	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544	5,861	6,207	6,249	6,249	6,326
14. Forfar, . . . .	5,828	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469	9,787	10,636	11,072	11,179	11,445
15. Haddington, . .	1,545	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976	2,115	2,197	2,032	1,909	1,797
16. Inverness, . . .	2,976	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691	4,534	5,160	4,763	4,458	4,701
17. Kincardine, . .	1,338	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532	1,661	1,640	1,524	1,613	1,718
18. Kinross, . . .	194	254	296	341	425	435	477	524	454	506
19. Kirkcubright, .	784	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559	1,657	1,725	1,723	1,593	1,775
20. Lanark, . . . .	12,934	16,158	17,615	19,701	22,280	24,006	24,735	25,309	25,700	27,211
21. Linlithgow, . .	731	1,064	1,193	1,199	1,197	1,178	1,085	1,192	1,153	1,189
22. Nairn, . . . .	594	497	372	364	362	457	577	477	404	415
23. Orkney, . . . .	657	789	779	799	762	850	810	771	733	738
24. Peebles, . . . .	395	476	553	632	596	625	699	752	784	791
25. Perth, . . . .	5,885	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809	7,180	7,390	7,611	7,624	7,534
26. Renfrew, . . . .	3,895	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747	4,847	5,248	5,666	5,914	6,052
27. Ross, . . . .	2,053	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094	3,700	4,046	4,156	3,841	3,903
28. Roxburgh, . . .	1,354	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821	2,046	2,287	2,276	2,329	2,513
29. Selkirk, . . . .	271	240	284	269	288	393	410	367	470	368
30. Shetland, . . .	405	768	771	679	675	841	1,009	624	760	738
31. Stirling, . . . .	2,100	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806	3,123	3,332	3,318	3,664	3,489
32. Sutherland, . .	583	919	690	643	686	909	837	833	829	718
33. Wigtown, . . .	800	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508	1,559	1,609	1,565	1,509	1,655



In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the total expenditure has increased more than a third; but the increase is very unequally distributed, being in some counties moderate, and in others very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858, to £137,164, 12s. 7d. in 1872, is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737, as at 1st January 1858, to 6472 as at 1st January 1873. This chiefly arises from the greater number of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1594, as at 1st January 1858, to 3676, as at 1st January 1873; but in some degree, also, from the general increase in the rate of maintenance.

The total number of patients relieved during 1872 was 7593,\* and the average number of days of relief to each patient in all Scotland was 306, being 3 days fewer than in last year. In Lanarkshire, the average number of days of relief to each patient was 275, and in Renfrewshire 250; while in a district composed of Caithness, Orkney, Shetland, Sutherland, and Ross it was 330. These figures indicate that the movement among pauper lunatics is regulated by social and industrial conditions of very variable force; and it may be accepted as an axiom that the placing of lunatics on the poor roll, and their removal from the poor roll, go on with considerably more activity among an urban, busy, and restless population, than among one which is rural and settled in its habits. Unless this fact be kept in mind, in forming estimates of the amount of lunacy occurring in different districts, the conclusions arrived at cannot fail to prove erroneous and misleading. The procedure under which patients are placed in asylums and removed from them will also materially affect the results. Thus, in Renfrewshire, where the asylums are entirely under parochial management, ephemeral cases of insanity, many of them the result of drinking bouts, are without hesitation placed in asylums by inspectors of poor, in the knowledge that they are not thereby removed from parochial superintendence, and that no extraneous or opposing influence will interfere to prevent their discharge at the earliest moment this is considered practicable. We have little doubt that herein lies a main cause of the low average number of days of relief to the pauper lunatics of Renfrewshire, and a chief source of the great difference in the movement which occurs among the patients in the District Asylum of Perthshire and in the Parochial Asylums of Renfrewshire, which is illustrated by Tables V. and VI.

Table XXXVII. shows the average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1872:—

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\* This number is taken from the Return of Expenditure, Appendix C.

Expendi-  
ture for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.  
—  
Daily cost.

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages.		Percentage of Patients.		
													In Es-tablish-ments.	In Pri-vate Dwell-ings.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			
1. Aberdeen, .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	77.2		22.8		
2. Argyll, .	1	3	...	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	53.7		46.3		
3. Ayr, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	74.6		25.4		
4. Banff, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	66.2		33.8		
5. Berwick, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	1	4	69.8		30.2		
6. Bute, .	1	3	...	...	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	59.1		40.8		
7. Caithness, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0	45.7		54.3		
8. Clackmannan, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	74.0		26.0		
9. Dumbarton, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	80.3		19.7		
10. Dumfries, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	1	4	...	0	8	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.4		21.6		
11. Edinburgh, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3	87.2	12.8	
12. Elgin, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	63.7		36.3		
13. Fife, .	1	4	...	...	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76.6		23.4		
14. Forfar, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89.6		10.4		
15. Haddington, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76.9		23.1		
16. Inverness, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	59.2		40.8		
17. Kincardine, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	10	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	79.3		20.7		
18. Kinross, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	9	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	66.7		33.3		
19. Kirkcudbright, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	7	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	65.0		35.0		
20. Lanark, .	1	8	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	90.1	9.9	
21. Linlithgow, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	82.6		17.4		
22. Nairn, .	1	5	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	72.7		27.3		
23. Orkney, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	40.3		59.7		
24. Peebles, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.7		20.3		
25. Perth, .	1	3	...	...	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	68.6		31.4		
26. Renfrew, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	87.1		12.9	
27. Ross & Cromarty, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	56.7		43.3	
28. Roxburgh, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	8	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	68.3		31.7		
29. Selkirk, .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	69.9		30.1		
30. Shetland, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	39.5		60.5		
31. Stirling, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	72.8	27.2	
32. Sutherland, .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	48.0		52.0		
33. Wigtown, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	7	0	7	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	56.7		43.3		
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	76.3	23.7	

The average daily rate in the different classes of houses in the ten years 1863-1872 is shown by

TABLE XXXVIII.

ASYLUMS.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
In Private Asylums, .	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
In Private Dwellings, .	0	6	0	6	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2

These figures indicate no great increase in the individual rate of maintenance; but the aggregate result, especially when augmented by the expenditure caused by increased numbers, is, as we have seen, far from being unimportant.

In the preceding Tables, the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz.:—

In 1863, . . .	£2304 7 0 <sup>1</sup>	In 1868, . . .	£3195 6 5
" 1864, . . .	2391 16 5 <sup>1</sup>	" 1869, . . .	3913 2 4
" 1865, . . .	2277 16 7	" 1870, . . .	4505 7 8
" 1866, . . .	2455 1 0	" 1871, . . .	4906 12 5
" 1867, . . .	3017 7 10	" 1872, . . .	5267 18 0

The general tendency of this contribution, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Compared with the total expenditure it is still insignificant, but it has more than doubled since 1866, and there is good reason to think that, with more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, its present amount would be greatly increased. It is, accordingly, very desirable that inquiries concerning the circumstances of those relatives who are legally responsible for the maintenance of patients should be made from time to time, with the view of calling on them, when able, to fulfil their statutory obligations. At present, it is too often the case that, when the maintenance of a patient has once been accepted by the parish, it is looked upon as a settled matter that it should continue to be defrayed in the same manner as long as life or lunacy endures.

The following Tables show the present rates of maintenance for pauper lunatics in the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in District Asylums:—

TABLE XXXIX.—ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	*For District Pauper Patients.	*For Pauper Patients from beyond the District.	†Minimum Rate for Private Patients.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	£25 10 0	£28 0 0	£32 0 0
Dumfries " " . . .	22 0 0	29 0 0	20 0 0
Dundee " " . . .	24 14 0	27 6 0	25 10 0
Edinburgh " " . . .	25 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0
Glasgow " " . . .	28 12 0	None such.	24 14 0
	34 9 0		39 0 0
	31 17 0		
Montrose " " . . .	27 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0
Perth " " . . .	24 10 0		40 0 0
	None.	None.	

\* Inclusive of Clothing.

† Exclusive of Clothing.

<sup>1</sup> For patients from the Southern Counties.

<sup>2</sup> For patients from beyond the Southern Counties.

<sup>3</sup> For patients in the Crichton Institution.

<sup>4</sup> Rate for privileged parishes, several of which are in Fifeshire and Perthshire.

<sup>5</sup> Other parishes in various parts of the country besides those forming the District have the right of boarding their patients at this rate.

<sup>6</sup> £28, 12s. for City and Barony parishes; £34, 9s. for Govan parish; £31, 17s. for landward parishes of the District.

<sup>7</sup> Rate for parishes having patients in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

<sup>8</sup> Rate for other parishes of the District.

Rates of Maintenance.

In Chartered Asylums.



Expendi-  
ture for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

Rates of  
Mainten-  
ance.

In Char-  
tered  
Asylums.

In District  
Asylums.

It will be seen that there is a considerable difference in the rates of these asylums, and it is not easy to see why this should be the case. The highest rates are those of the Glasgow Asylum, and contrasting these with the rates of the Edinburgh Asylum, it is seen that the former are very decidedly higher. To what this is owing we are unable to say, but something may depend upon the larger debt of the Glasgow Asylum. It is, however, possible that the charge made for pauper patients in this establishment is in excess of their actual cost, and that the private patients receive the benefit of the excessive parochial payments. At any rate, the treatment and accommodation afforded in the Glasgow Asylum, to patients paying at the rate of £50 or £60, are wonderfully good. The accounts of this establishment do not, we understand, discriminate between the cost of private and of pauper patients.

In the rates of the district asylums considerable differences likewise appear. To the causes of these differences our attention has recently been directed, and the desire to satisfy ourselves that they are not due to extravagant expenditure on the one hand, or to parsimony on the other, has determined us to direct that the district boards shall in future keep their accounts according to a form which we are preparing for the purpose. By this means we hope to be in a position to compare effectively the expenditure of one asylum with another. The desirability of being able to do so, and the difficulty, under the existing state of matters, of determining to what causes a comparatively high or low expenditure should be ascribed, will be made manifest by a perusal of the documents which we have printed in Appendix F., and which originated in the doubts expressed by the Visiting Commissioner that in the management of the Perthshire District Asylum undue consideration was given to economy in food and fuel.

TABLE XL.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	For District Pauper Patients.	For Non- District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.*
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, .	£22 2 0	£27 6 0	£26 0 0
Ayr                   "           "	26 0 0	26 0 0	31 4 0
Banff               "           "	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Elgin               "           "	25 0 0	25 0 0	32 0 0
Fife                 "           "	26 0 0	None such.	28 0 0
Haddington       "           "	25 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness         "           "	28 0 0	None such.	36 0 0
Perth               "           "	22 0 0	Do.	None such now admitted.
Roxburgh               "           "	28 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Stirling            "           "	26 0 0	None such.	30 0 0

\* Exclusive of clothing.



TABLE XLI.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Rate for Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.	Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics. Rates of Maintenance. In Private Asylums.
Bothwell Asylum, . . . . .	£32 10 0	£36 8 0	
Gilmour House Asylum, . . . .	29 0 0	30 0 0	
Hallcross Asylum, Musselburgh, . .	30 0 0	35 0 0	
Melville House Asylum, do., . . .	30 0 0	40 0 0	
Newbigging Asylum, do., . . . .	None such.	24 0 0	
Westermains Asylum, do., . . . .	Do.	32 0 0	

TABLE XLII.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	In Parochial Asylums.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	£28 12 0	
Barony „ „ . . . . .	27 6 0	
Burgh „ „ . . . . .	27 6 0	
Glasgow „ „ . . . . .	20 16 0	
Govan „ „ . . . . .	26 0 0	
Greenock „ „ . . . . .	27 6 0	

TABLE XLIII.—LUNATIC WARDS.

POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	In Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	£22 2 0	Kincardine, . . . . .	£19 0 0	
Buchan, . . . . .	None such.	Leith, South, . . . . .	None such.	
Cunningham, . . . . .	Do.	Liff and Benzie, . . . . .	24 5 4	
Dumbarton, . . . . .	21 0 0	Linlithgow, . . . . .	20 16 0	
Dundee, . . . . .	None such.	Old Machar, . . . . .	19 0 0	
Edinburgh . . . . .	Do.	Perth, . . . . .	19 10 0	
Hamilton, . . . . .	Do.	Wigton, . . . . .	15 12 0	
Inveresk, . . . . .	Do.			

The rates charged for boarders, by parochial asylums and lunatic

Expendi-  
ture for  
Pauper  
Lunatics.

---

wards of poorhouses, are understood to be in excess of the average cost of maintenance of the whole inmates, by such an amount as will allow a fair sum for rent, repairs, and contingencies.

The cost of pauper lunatics, maintained by parochial boards in asylums or lunatic wards attached to their own poorhouses, is not accurately known, as the accounts for the maintenance of sane and insane paupers are not separately kept.

Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

### PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

By inquiries which we instituted when we first entered on our functions, we ascertained that at 1st January 1859, 3764 persons regarded as lunatics were living in ordinary dwelling-houses. Of this number, 1887 were maintained at their own expense or that of their relatives, while 1877 received more or less assistance from their parishes. Hence the division into private and pauper patients. Over the former we exercise no jurisdiction, unless in the comparatively few cases which we shall presently specify, and we have no means of knowing their present numbers. The number of the latter class, however, over which we do exercise supervision, had fallen to 1488 at 1st January 1873, being a decrease of 399 since 1st January 1858, mainly through the greater use which is now made of asylum accommodation.

Of the condition of the private insane who are not reported to us little is known, except the broad fact that most of them belong to the classes closely bordering on pauperism, and that many are in a considerably worse position than recognised pauper lunatics. The Statute, it is true, directs that no lunatic shall be received for gain into a private dwelling, without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; but, up to the 1st of January 1873, this provision had only brought 76 such patients under our jurisdiction. The condition of many of these patients has been greatly improved by the systematic visitation to which they are subjected.

For pauper lunatics, however, it is enacted that every one shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of settlement is situated, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to their disposal otherwise; that is, to their being placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings.

Of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the greater number has never been under asylum treatment; but the proportion of those who have been in asylums is steadily increasing, from the greater numbers now being removed under the different forms of procedure stated on page xxviii.

In Appendix G, will be found the Reports of the Deputy Commissioners on the condition of the patients in private dwellings within their respective districts. These reports are exceedingly valuable, both from the information they convey and the reflections they suggest. A careful perusal of them will illustrate the system pursued in Scotland with reference to this class of patients, and will enable the reader to form his own judgment on its merits and

demerits. We are far from maintaining that the condition of the insane in private dwellings is in every respect satisfactory; but we believe it is more satisfactory in Scotland than in any other country. At all events, it is better known, and the reports to which we refer show that it has greatly improved under the operation of the methodical inspection, which is one of the most important features of the Scotch lunacy system. In these reports it is very properly pointed out that the standard by which the condition of patients in private dwellings is to be judged must, to a considerable extent, be determined by the condition of that class of the population to which they belong. This varies in different localities, being better in some districts than in others; and thus it would be unfair to pronounce on the condition of a patient in the Western Isles by the higher standard of comfort which prevails in the lowland counties. Under all circumstances, whether in asylums or in ordinary dwelling-houses, the condition of certain of the patients will be less satisfactory than that of others; but it does not appear that the proportion of unsatisfactory cases, placed singly or in numbers of two or three under private care, is such as to afford an argument against the system of accommodation in private dwellings as it is carried out in Scotland. The Reports of both Dr. Paterson and Dr. Sibbald support this view.

Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
——  
Condition.

It is not, however, only the patients in private dwellings who benefit from the inspection of our officers. The condition of those in asylums is likewise beneficially affected; for the existence of a system of visitation of patients in private dwellings leads to the removal of many in asylums whose detention would otherwise have been indefinitely prolonged. The increased and increasing extent to which patients are now removed from asylums is clearly brought out in both of the Reports in the Appendix.

We find it difficult to specify all the points of interest in these Reports without entering too much into a consideration of the varied details with which they deal.

Table XLIV. shows the number and distribution of the patients under private care at 1st January 1873. The pauper patients in special licensed houses are twice enumerated; in the first column, according to the locality of the parish chargeable for their maintenance, and in the second columns, according to the locality of their residence. The object of making this distinction is to afford some indication of the extent to which the institution of special licensed houses has led to the removal of pauper patients from their own parishes.



Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Number  
and Distri-  
bution.

TABLE XLIV.

COUNTY.	PRIVATE PATIENTS.				PAUPER PATIENTS.					
	In Special Licensed Houses.		In Ordinary Dwellings.		In Special Licensed Houses.				In Ordinary Dwellings.	
					Chargeable to County.		Resident in County.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen, . .	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	4	51	54
2. Argyll, . .	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	7	48	63
3. Ayr, . .	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	34	44
4. Banff, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	30
5. Berwick, . .	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	11
6. Bute, . .	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	7	10
7. Caithness, . .	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	21	28
8. Clackmannan, . .	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	9
9. Dumbarton, . .	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	5	9
10. Dumfries, . .	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	14	18
11. Edinburgh, . .	1	8	3	3	8	31	4	11	15	34
12. Elgin, . .	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	8	20
13. Fife,* . .	...	4	2	2	5	12	11	32	32	26
14. Forfar, . .	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	21	33
15. Haddington, . .	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	10
16. Inverness, . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	50	46
17. Kincardine, . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	9
18. Kinross, . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	4
19. Kirkcudbright, . .	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	18	20
20. Lanark, . .	...	...	...	2	10	24	...	1	26	42
21. Linlithgow, . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5
22. Nairn, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
23. Orkney, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
24. Peebles, . .	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
25. Perth,† . .	...	...	3	2	...	2	8	16	58	55
26. Renfrew, . .	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	11	12
27. Ross, . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	50
28. Roxburgh, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16
29. Selkirk, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
30. Shetland, . .	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	10	18
31. Stirling,† . .	...	...	...	...	6	7	9	18	13	16
32. Sutherland, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9
33. Wigtown, . .	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	23	18
	5	14	28	29	38	107	38	107	602	741

The total number of pauper patients in private dwellings visited and reported on was 1336, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 115 private patients; but these, as we have already pointed out, constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out without our knowledge.

\* Many patients from Edinburgh City Parish are boarded in the special licensed houses of this county.

† Many patients from Glasgow City Parish are boarded in the special licensed houses of these counties.



During the year 1873, 55 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the previous year having been 68. Application for exemption was refused in two cases only. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 99, and, in addition, 172 were removed by their friends or others, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 96 and 155. In 99 of the 271 cases removed unrecovered from asylums during the year, removal was effected by a minute of the parochial board.

Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

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Fifteen new special licenses were granted in 1873. The total number of special licensed houses, at 1st January 1874, was 97; and the number of patients placed in them was 183, or, on an average, 2 in each. These numbers, at 1st January 1873, were respectively 90 and 164.

The facts stated in the two preceding paragraphs illustrate the growing tendency, to which we have elsewhere alluded, to remove unrecovered patients from asylums.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishments.

Changes in Population.

We have again the satisfaction of reporting that although in all Scotland there was in 1872 an increase of pauper patients in establishments, yet in 13 counties a decrease had taken place. This is shown by

TABLE XLV.

COUNTIES.	Numbers in Establishments.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1st January 1872.	1st January 1873.		
1. Aberdeen, . . .	394	398	4	...
2. Argyll, . . .	146	140	...	6
3. Ayr, . . .	225	251	26	...
4. Banff, . . .	93	93	...	...
5. Berwick, . . .	45	46	1	...
6. Bute, . . .	25	21	...	4
7. Caithness, . . .	45	48	3	...
8. Clackmannan, . . .	33	34	1	...
9. Dumbarton, . . .	77	74	...	3
10. Dumfries, . . .	131	138	7	...
11. Edinburgh City, . . .	501	515	14	...
12. Edinburgh County, . . .	121	121	...	...
13. Elgin, . . .	65	65	...	...
14. Fife, . . .	217	208	...	9
15. Forfar, . . .	487	483	...	4
16. Haddington, . . .	65	60	...	5
17. Inverness, . . .	134	139	5	...
18. Kincardine, . . .	64	74	10	...
19. Kinross, . . .	17	15	...	2
20. Kirkcudbright, . . .	65	68	3	...
21. Lanark, . . .	930	962	32	...
22. Linlithgow, . . .	45	47	2	...
23. Nairn, . . .	15	14	...	1
24. Orkney, . . .	20	19	...	1
25. Peebles, . . .	28	24	...	4
26. Perth, . . .	270	274	4	...
27. Renfrew, . . .	202	220	18	...
28. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	116	124	8	...
29. Roxburgh, . . .	69	78	9	...
30. Selkirk, . . .	15	11	...	4
31. Shetland, . . .	22	20	...	2
32. Stirling, . . .	117	118	1	...
33. Sutherland, . . .	22	21	...	1
34. Wigtown, . . .	55	61	6	...
			154	46

The increase, it will be seen, has taken place mainly in the large towns and mining and manufacturing districts.

The increase of patients in establishments is shown by Table III., and reference to Tables XII. and XX. will show that the main cause of this increase does not so much lie in the greater numbers admitted into asylums, as in the accumulated residuum which remains after the deduction of discharges and deaths.

In the year 1867, 137 more pauper patients were admitted into asylums than in 1866; in 1868, 59 more than in 1867; in 1869, 147 more than in 1868; in 1870, 109 fewer than in 1869; in 1871, 2 fewer than in 1870; in 1872, 129 more than in 1871; and in 1873, 158 more than in 1872. Thus, in these seven years there was an increase of 519 arising from admissions. On the other hand, the number of pauper patients in asylums at 1st January 1867, was 124 more than at 1st January 1866; 178 more at 1st January 1868 than at 1st January 1867; 270 more at 1st January 1869 than at 1st January 1868; 234 more at 1st January 1870 than at 1st January 1869; 95 more at 1st January 1871 than at 1st January 1870; 56 more at 1st January 1872 than at 1st January 1871; and 108 more at 1st January 1873 than at 1st January 1872. There was thus in the seven years an increase of 1065 in the numbers resident. Of this increase, 519 arose from the increased number of admissions, and 546 from accumulation after deduction of the discharges and deaths.

In our last Report we pointed out that a great difference of opinion exists, among those who have given much attention to the subject, as to the limit in size which asylums should not surpass, and we then stated that our own experience led us to give the preference to small establishments, as being more tranquil and home-like than those in which large numbers of patients are congregated together. But we did not overlook the fact that the condition of a large asylum is greatly dependent on management and classification. Where it is the rule to bring all the noisy and unmanageable cases together in so-called refractory wards, a large asylum almost necessarily presents great difficulties in its administration; and it then becomes almost impossible to secure to the patients of these wards that degree of comfort and tranquillity which is readily attained under other circumstances. It is to the adoption of this system of classification that we ascribed a large share of that turbulent excitement which has for so long been painfully characteristic of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In small establishments, on the other hand, such as those of Haddington, Elgin, and Banff, the most perfect tranquillity is the rule. It may, however, be argued that the difference between the forms of insanity in urban and in rural asylums accounts for the greater degree of tranquillity in the smaller establishments to which we have alluded. But, granting that to a certain extent this is the case, we are not inclined to attribute the difference in the condition of the patients in urban and rural asylums nearly so much to the former being drawn from a more excitable and degraded class of the population, as to the latter being generally grouped together in smaller numbers; and our opinion is accordingly very decided, that if our larger asylums were so arranged that each ward should become as it were a small independent establishment, admitting its patients in rotation as they presented themselves, a very great increase of tranquillity would be likely to follow. It is not meant, of course, that a mere change of classification would effect this result. The wards must be regularly visited by the superintendent,



Establishments.

Their Improved Condition.

in whom all authority centres, who should show himself to be in reality, as well as in name, the friend and guardian of the patients, and their shield and protection against the roughness and caprice of the attendants.

During the period in which we have been exercising our functions, a very great improvement has been effected in the aspect of the patients in all our asylums. Whether this change is to be ascribed to the prevalence of milder forms of lunacy, or to improved management, is a question of great practical importance. For ourselves we are satisfied that it must be ascribed in a very great measure to the latter cause. We see no evidence of any change in the forms of lunacy admitted into our asylums, but we have no difficulty in tracing the effects of more enlightened and humane treatment in modifying the condition of the patients after admission. It cannot, we think, be said that the population of Glasgow has during the last seventeen years undergone any change likely to render the character of its lunacy more tranquil and manageable than that of the lunacy occurring among the population of Edinburgh. Yet we see that the aspect of lunacy has, during the period alluded to, undergone to a far greater extent a beneficial modification in the Royal Asylum of Glasgow than in the Royal Asylum of Edinburgh. There is less noise, less excitement, less seclusion, less restraint, and less untidiness in the former establishment than in the latter; and this difference we cannot ascribe to any other cause than to a difference in favour of Glasgow, in the accommodation, classification, and general management of the patients.

Position of Superintendent's House.

It has frequently been asked whether it is better that the house of the medical superintendent of an asylum should be in juxtaposition to the buildings accommodating the patients, or at some little distance from them. For the one side, it has been argued that the nearer the superintendent is to his patients the better they will be looked after; and for the other, that, to enable him properly to discharge his functions, he should be secured from constant and unnecessary interruptions. We believe that, with a superintendent whose soul is in his work, it will signify little which arrangement has been adopted, but when he is indifferent, or allows himself to be taken up with other pursuits, we fear there is considerable risk of the supervision being less constant and efficient when his house is at some distance from the asylum, than when it is in close proximity to it. When visits come to be made at stated hours, and especially when the superintendent announces his arrival by ringing for admission, it is clear that the term of resident physician becomes a misnomer, and that the guarantee against neglect or maltreatment by attendants, which such an appointment is intended to afford, becomes feeble if not altogether delusive.

Disadvantages of large Asylums.

It has frequently been argued, as was also stated in our last report, that large asylums are able to secure to their patients advantages which smaller asylums cannot afford—such as medical attendance of a higher order, the services of a chaplain, and more extensive and more varied means of amusement. These advantages are certainly not to be contemned, but they seem



to us to be more than neutralized by the baneful results of the association of large numbers of the insane—results which are due, partly to the increased risk of neglect to which the patients are subjected by the difficulty of individualizing them, and partly to the tendency of large establishments to become mere places of detention instead of hospitals or places of treatment. The argument that economy is promoted by the association of large numbers is shown by experience to be fallacious. The difficulty of efficient supervision increases with the extension of the establishment, and the waste which follows in the wake of increased accommodation and increased numbers more than counterbalances any saving which might result from the expenses of the medical staff being thrown upon a larger proportion of patients.

Establish-  
ments.

Table XLVI. shows the changes which took place among attendants in 1873, and the causes which led to them :—

Establish-  
ments.

TABLE XLVI., showing the Number of Changes that took place among

Changes  
among  
Atten-  
dants.

ASYLUMS.	CHANGES									
	Left									
	Voluntarily.		On account of Ill-health.		Absconded.		Drunkenness.		Insubordination—Disobedience.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Argyll District Asylum, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ayr District Asylum, . . .	7	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff District Asylum, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,— Crichton Institution, . . .	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	21	22	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...
8. Elgin District Asylum, . . .	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . .	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	27	18	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...
11. Haddington District Asylum, . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12. Inverness District Asylum, . . .	6	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
13. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	10	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	10	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
15. Perth District Asylum, . . .	3	10	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...
16. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Stirling District Asylum, . . .	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18. Bothwell Asylum, . . .	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
19. Gilmour House do. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Hallcross House do. . . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21. Larbert Institution, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Melville House do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Newbigging House do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Saughtonhall do. . . . .	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25. Westernmains do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Whitehouse do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Barnhill do. . . . .	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Glasgow do. . . . .	2	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
30. Govan do. . . . .	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
31. Greenock do. . . . .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Paisley (Burgh) do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Buchan do. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Cunningham do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Dumbarton do. . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Dundee do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Edinburgh do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Hamilton do. . . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Kincardine do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Leith (South) do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Liff and Benvie do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Linlithgow do. . . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Old Machar do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Perth do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Wigtown do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	157	162	4	9	3	1	8	5	8	8

## Attendants in Establishments during the Year 1873.

Establishments.

during the year 1873.

Changes among Attendants.

Discharged on account of

Absence without Leave.		Incompetency—Incapacity—Unsuitableness.		Inattention—Carelessness—Neglect of Duty.		Cruelty—Ill-treatment of Patients—Complaints of Patients.		Dishonesty.		Undue Intimacy with opposite sex.		Not Re-engaged—Services not required.		Intimation received of previous dismissal from another Asylum.		Cause not stated.		Death.		TOTAL CHANGES.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	7
...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	33	...	33	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	3
...	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3
...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	9
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12
...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	18
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	15	10
...	...	5	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	14
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	7	14	13	6	2	11	7	3	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	225	220

Establish-  
ments.

Changes  
among  
Atten-  
dants.

Difficulty  
in securing  
good At-  
tendants.

The changes among attendants in 1873 were thus 445. In 1872 they amounted to 410, in 1871 to 382, in 1870 to 281, and in 1869 to 222. There is thus a decided tendency towards an increase, which is ascribable partly to the increase in the number of patients in asylums, and the consequent increase in the number of attendants; but mostly, it is evident, to other causes. It will be seen that more than one-half, namely 157 males and 162 females, left voluntarily, against 128 males and 147 females in 1872. This fact illustrates the difficulty of securing the permanent services of persons having an aptitude and inclination for the duties of attendants. Drunkenness led to the dismissal of 8 males and 5 females; incompetency to that of 14 males and 13 females; carelessness to that of 6 males and 2 females; and maltreatment of patients to that of 11 males and 7 females. Three males and 1 female absconded, and 5 males and 7 females were dismissed for absenting themselves without leave.

With the view of eliminating from the ranks of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, in order that we may take measures to prevent the re-engagement in another asylum of anyone who has been found unsuitable. By this means we hope to render the re-engagement, in a similar capacity, of discharged attendants a matter of some difficulty, and so to afford greater inducements to steadiness and good behaviour. During the past year 1 attendant was discharged in consequence of information given by the Board. We cannot, however, be blind to the fact that there is a growing difficulty in securing good attendants for asylums. This is seen in the increasing number of changes which take place from year to year, and which we are inclined to think is in a great degree attributable to the abundance of employment in the country, and the consequent facility with which situations are obtained. It is impossible to attach too great importance to the character of attendants in the management of asylums. The patients are for the greater part of the day under their exclusive care, and it is not too much to say that the welfare and comfort of the inmates of such establishments are far more dependent upon this element than upon any other. The position of an attendant is no doubt a very trying one. High qualities, intellectual, moral, and physical, are required for the satisfactory performance of the duties; but it would be irrational to expect that great endowments can be commanded by remuneration which, for men, is much below the wages of ordinary indoor servants. It is not surprising that under such a state of matters many accidents should occur, which can only be ascribed to neglect or violence.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1873 appear in the record which we give below. Many of them are of a serious character, and 15 ended in death, namely, 3 from suicide, 1 from fire, 1 from fractured femur, 1 from fractured ribs, 1 from strangulation where the suicidal intention was doubtful, 1 from injuries received before admission, 6 from choking by impaction of food in the air passages, and 1 from



swallowing a darning-needle. Fractured bones and dislocations occurred in 32 cases, from falls in fits or by accident, or from struggles with other patients or attendants. In one case death followed injuries received before admission; and in another case the party seriously injured was an attendant.

Establish-  
ments.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Accidents  
to Patients.

We may here allude to the great difficulty that is frequently experienced in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to the manner in which injuries are received by the inmates of asylums. Many of the patients are unfit to give trustworthy evidence, and those who might give information are withheld by the fear of incurring the resentment of the attendants. Plausible statements by the parties who might be implicated, or an affected ignorance of the whole matter under inquiry, too often prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the deed, although no doubt is felt that he is among the attendants or patients.

The accidents which take place in asylums show, when added together, a formidable list, which may be aptly quoted as illustrating the difficulties under which asylums are conducted, and the serious responsibilities which accompany their management. But, as we have on former occasions pointed out, it may raise a doubt whether the aggregation of patients in asylums is not in itself the cause of many accidents. If it be maintained that, but for the care and precautions taken in asylums, deaths from violence and serious accidents would have been far more numerous, the reply may be made that the aggregation of lunatics is a dangerous and unnatural system, which has only economy and convenience to recommend it. Fatal or serious attacks by lunatics out of asylums are comparatively rare; but when they do occur they at once attract public attention, and a legitimate demand is raised for the protection of the public by the removal of the offenders to asylums. But fatal or serious attacks in asylums attract comparatively little attention from the public. The fact of their frequent occurrence, however, remains; and the question, how far they were unavoidable, or were the result of the circumstances in which the patients were, perhaps unnecessarily, placed, is one which is worthy of careful study. It would be well that every one who is responsible for the disposal of the insane should consider, not only to what risks they may be exposed out of asylums, but also to what risks they may be subjected in such establishments.

## RECORD OF ACCIDENTS IN 1873.

**ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Burn of scalp by rushing with head against bars of grate, with suicidal intent. Dislocation of right shoulder by a fall. Fracture of the humerus in a struggle with an attendant. Broken rib—cause not known. Fracture of the cervix femoris by a fall. Fracture of the right acromion process by a fall from a seat in the airing-court. Three slight.

**ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Death from choking during dinner. Dislocation of shoulder by falling out of bed.

**AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Severe contusion from falling off a bench.

**Establishments.** **DUMFRIES ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Severe burn by patient precipitating himself into an open fire, with suicidal intent. Attempted suicide by pushing head into a water-closet. Wound of neck, self-inflicted, with suicidal intent, on being apprehended after escape. Extra-capsular fracture of the neck of the femur by a kick from another patient followed by death. Intracapsular fracture of the hip joint by a fall from a push by another patient. Fracture of a rib supposed to be self-inflicted, with suicidal intent. Fracture of a rib, probably from a fall on his bed in attempting to rise. Fracture of the left femur by a fall; “she adhered to a patient who was being pulled in from the door.” Fracture of the fibula by a kick from an excited epileptic patient. Simple fracture of the radius of the left arm by a fall in a dark stair, the light having been “accidentally omitted to be lit.” Fracture of the proximal phalanx of the little finger—cause not known. Fracture of the “nasal prominence of frontal bones” from a blow by a patient. Contusions on arm, forearm, and cheek, and cut on cheek, supposed to have been inflicted by an attendant with an ash-stick. One slight.

**DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Severe bruise of face and wound of nose to an attendant by a blow with a *pot de chambre* by a patient. One slight.

**EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Wound of trachea, inflicted with a piece of glass with suicidal intent. Thirty-nine slight, namely, three from falls in fits, five from accidental falls, twenty-eight from blows and injuries inflicted by patients, one in a struggle with an attendant, one from accidental injury, and one from cause unknown.

**FIFE DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Death from impaction of a piece of pork in the glottis. Death through swallowing a darning-needle. Intracapsular fracture of the neck of femur, from having been knocked down by an epileptic patient. Fracture of radius and dislocation of ulna by falling from a chair.

**GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Suicide by hanging. Death from impaction of piece of beef in the wind-pipe. Death from fractured ribs—cause of injury not known. Fracture of ribs, supposed by an attendant. Fracture of tibia and fibula by a fall in a struggle with another patient. Bruise of shoulder with suspected fracture of collar bone by falling from his seat. Bruise of ankle joint with suspected fracture and dislocation by a fall from a height. Forty-seven slight, viz., eighteen contusions and abrasions inflicted by other patients, three injuries in struggles with attendants, three injuries of attendants by assaults, eleven injuries from falls in fits, four injuries from accidental falls, three injuries from various causes, and five injuries from unknown causes.

**HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Death from fractured ribs—injury believed to have been inflicted before admission. Fracture of two ribs believed to have been sustained before admission. Fracture of the lower rib of left side by leaping from a height. Fracture of the neck of the left femur, from having been pushed over by another patient.

**INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Severe sprain of the right ankle joint, by a fall from a window while trying to escape. Fifteen slight injuries, viz., eight from blows and assaults by other patients, three from accident, three self-inflicted, and one from unknown cause.

**MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Fracture of both bones of left leg in a scuffle with an attendant. Fracture of the tibia and fibula of left leg by slipping on a stone in the airing-court. Fracture of left clavicle by falling out of bed. Fracture of eighth rib with cellular emphysema by a blow from another patient. Fracture of little finger by being pushed over by another patient. Four severe scalp wounds to three patients by blows from other patients. Three scalp wounds in a struggle with two attendants.

**PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Lacerated wound over left eyebrow by a fall. Four slight injuries.

**PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Fracture of neck of thigh-bone by a fall. One slight.

**ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Death from choking by a piece of bread. Suicide by drowning. Injury of head by butting against a wall. One slight.

**STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Obstruction of œsophagus by a piece of bone, inducing death by inanition. Wound of throat with a scythe with suicidal intent. Fracture of fibula in a struggle with an attendant.

**BOTHWELL.**—Fracture of left humerus caused by a fall.

**HALLCROSS HOUSE.**—Wound of throat with a piece of glass with suicidal intent.

**WHITEHOUSE.**—Death from fire. Death, supposed to be accidental, from patient passing neck through lattice-work which pressed on trachea.

**ABBAY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.**—Death from choking by impaction of bread in the pharynx. Death from choking with bread. Fracture of the radius from a fall.

**BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.**—Suicide by drowning. Five slight.

GLASGOW CITY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of two ribs—cause not known. Establish-  
Fracture of the right clavicle by a blow from another patient. Fracture of the right  
clavicle caused by a fall. One slight.

CUNNINGHAM POORHOUSE.—Two slight.

KINCARDINE POORHOUSE.—Attempted suicide by strangulation.

PERTH POORHOUSE.—One slight.

Accidents  
to Patients.

The deaths from suicide in 1873 were only 3, against 7 in 1872. The most common cause of accidental death was impaction of food in the air passages.

During 1873 26 intimations were made to the Procurator-Fiscal of occurrences in asylums. Ten of these intimations referred to sudden death from natural causes; 3 to deaths from choking in swallowing food, 1 to death from drowning (suicide), 1 to death from hanging, and 1 to death from ribs fractured before admission. Two intimations referred to accidents involving broken ribs, 7 to assaults by attendants on patients, and 1 to an alleged common assault by a patient on a woman on the public road. In 3 of the cases of assault by attendants, no prosecution was undertaken; in 3 cases prosecution failed to obtain a conviction; and in 1 case the attendant was found guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. In the case of assault by a patient on the public road, the injury was slight, and no prosecution was undertaken. The patient had strayed from a working party, and it was deemed sufficient to recommend greater vigilance in future.

There has been no serious epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1873 was 44. The corresponding number in 1872 was 35.

Voluntary  
Patients.

At 31st December 1872, 81 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 38 have been finally discharged as recovered, 6 have been sent back, and 36 remain at large under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1873, 145 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 42 have been finally discharged as recovered, 1 died, 27 remain insane under the care of friends, 28 have been returned to asylums, and 47 are still on probation.

Discharges  
on Probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1873, has been 1444, namely :—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1869,	. . .	149
„ 1864,	. . . 73	„ 1870,	. . .	148
„ 1865,	. . . 103	„ 1871,	. . .	185
„ 1866,	. . . 102	„ 1872,	. . .	181
„ 1867,	. . . 112	„ 1873,	. . .	145
„ 1868,	. . . 137			

The numbers from the different asylums in 1873 were—



Establishments.	Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	.	.	7	Brought forward,		128
	Argyll District do.,	.	.	5	Westermains Private Asylum,	.	0
Discharges on Probation.	Ayr, do. do.,	.	.	5	Whitehouse do. do.,	.	2
	Banff do. do.,	.	.	0	Abbey Parochial do.,	.	1
	Dumfries Royal do.,	.	.	23	Barnhill do. do.,	.	1
	Dundee do. do.,	.	.	0	Glasgow do. do.,	.	5
	Edinburgh do.,	.	.	12	Govan do. do.,	.	5
	Elgin District do.,	.	.	2	Greenock do. do.,	.	0
	Fife do. do.,	.	.	8	Paisley do. do.,	.	0
	Glasgow Royal do.,	.	.	2	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	.	0
	Haddington District do.,	.	.	4	Buchan do.,	.	1
	Inverness do. do.,	.	.	17	Cunningham do.,	.	0
	Montrose Royal do.,	.	.	4	Dumbarton do.,	.	0
	Perth do. do.,	.	.	0	Dundee do.,	.	0
	Perth District do.,	.	.	6	Edinburgh do.,	.	0
	Roxburgh do. do.,	.	.	10	Hamilton do.,	.	2
	Stirling do. do.,	.	.	15	Kincardine do.,	.	0
	Baldovan Institution,	.	.	1	Leith, South do.,	.	0
	Bothwell Private Asylum,	.	.	0	Liff and Benvie do.,	.	0
	Gilmour do. do.,	.	.	1	Linlithgow do.,	.	0
	Halleross do. do.,	.	.	0	Old Machar do.,	.	0
	Melville do. do.,	.	.	1	Perth do.,	.	0
	Newbigging do. do.,	.	.	1	Wigtown do.,	.	0
	Saughtonhall do. do.,	.	.	4			
Carry forward,					128	Total,	145

Of the total number (1444) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 222 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. It will be seen from the foregoing list that the number of probationary discharges varies greatly in different asylums; but the cause of this difference is probably ascribable more to the peculiar views of their respective superintendents than to any prevalent diversity of form in the mental affections of the patients.

Discharge of Patients not requiring Asylum treatment.

As appears from Table XXII., p. xxviii., 2 patients were discharged, after more than three years' detention, in consequence of the medical superintendent declining to grant the necessary certificates to keep the Sheriff's order in force, and were removed under the provisions of sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54. The 92d section of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71 empowers the Sheriff to order the discharge of patients certified by two medical men to be harmless, although they may still be of unsound mind; but the Board has authority to order the discharge of such patients only as may be certified to be sane. But for this restriction, we should much more frequently take the opinion of medical men, whether adequate reasons exist for the continued detention of patients in asylums; and we are accordingly of opinion that our powers in this respect might very properly be extended. We occasionally see patients whose lunacy, we feel convinced, instead of being removed, is confirmed by detention. Under the existing statutes we are unable to take steps for the discharge of such cases, however proper this course may appear, and there are many difficulties in the way of an appeal to the Sheriff, who, moreover, has not equal opportunities with ourselves of acquainting himself with the condition of the patients. The result is, we fear, not unfrequently, unnecessary or even hurtful detention.



Table XLVI. shows the number of escapes intimated to us from each asylum in each of the three years, 1871, 1872, and 1873.

Establish-  
ments.

Escapes.

TABLE XLVII.

## ESCAPES.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	5	7	1
Argyll, . . . . .	8	8	11
Ayr, . . . . .	5	3	3
Banff, . . . . .	1	1	...
Dumfries, . . . . .	5	2	6
Dundee, . . . . .	2	4	2
Edinburgh, . . . . .	49	56	64
Elgin, . . . . .	2	1	...
Fife, . . . . .	8	14	11
Glasgow, . . . . .	8	7	4
Haddington, . . . . .	3	2	2
Inverness, . . . . .	19	11	17
Montrose, . . . . .	4	10	4
Perth Royal, . . . . .	2	...	1
Perth District, . . . . .	6	7	12
Roxburgh, . . . . .	5	12	23
Stirling, . . . . .	16	6	12
Bothwell, . . . . .	1	2	...
Garngad, . . . . .	1	...	...
Gilmer, . . . . .	...	...	...
Hallcross, . . . . .	1	...	...
Melville, . . . . .	...	1	2
Newbigging, . . . . .	...	...	2
Saughtonhall, . . . . .	2	1	1
Westermains, . . . . .	...	...	...
Whitehouse, . . . . .	...	...	...
Abbey, . . . . .	3	1	3
Barony, . . . . .	1	3	1
Glasgow, . . . . .	...	2	2
Govan, . . . . .	1	3	3
Greenock, . . . . .	...	...	1
Paisley, . . . . .	1	...	...
Aberdeen, . . . . .	...	...	...
Buchan, . . . . .	2	1	2
Cunningham, . . . . .	...	...	1
Dumbarton, . . . . .	1	...	3
Dundee, . . . . .	...	...	...
Edinburgh, . . . . .	...	1	5
Hamilton, . . . . .	...	1	...
Kincardine, . . . . .	1	...	1
South Leith, . . . . .	...	...	...
Liff and Benvie, . . . . .	1	1	2
Linlithgow, . . . . .	2	1	...
Old Machar, . . . . .	1	1	1
Perth, . . . . .	...	...	...
Wigton, . . . . .	...	...	...
	167	170	208

Of the 208 escapes in 1873, 113 were brought back within 24 hours, 46 within a week, and 24 after a week. Twenty-five were not recovered during the currency of the Sheriff's order. Of these,

Establish-  
ments.

Escapes.

3 were at once intimated to us by the superintendents as recovered, 2 were found drowned, and 1, who received the sanction of the Board to remain out on probation for three months, was afterwards discharged as recovered. It very rarely happens that escaped patients are permanently lost sight of, but we believe that some who are taken back to asylums might properly have been left at large. This view is corroborated by Table XLVIII., which shows the history of 27 patients who escaped from asylums during 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, and who succeeded in avoiding capture for more than 28 days, or till the orders on which they had been placed in asylums had lost their force.

TABLE XLVIII.

Not in any Asylum since Escape was effected.	Re-entered Asylums after an absence of two or more years.	Re-entered Asylums after an absence of one year.	Re-entered Asylums after an absence of less than one year.
9	2	8	8

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

## ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Table XLIX. shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years 1865-74, or since they were opened. It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the Public Asylums in 1873, amounting in the aggregate to 58. Of this increase, 56 were pauper, and 2 private patients.

TABLE XLIX.

ROYAL OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	1885.				1886.				1887.				1888.				1889.				1890.				1891.				1892.				1893.				1894.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Aberdeen.	55	65	112	132	51	55	119	137	64	63	112	147	60	65	124	149	69	63	127	156	76	73	119	161	81	75	118	166	82	65	124	162	78	61	129	164	87	77	116	161	
Argyll.	..	..	61	54	..	58	60	..	..	..	62	63	..	3	62	75	..	..	62	75	..	1	62	83	..	2	75	100	5	6	82	87	5	6	94	91	5	5	120	108	
Ayr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	88	2	2	72	102	10	4	70	97	10	8	71	101	7	5	86	118		
Banff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dumfries.	84	66	113	100	94	64	119	106	108	68	121	105	106	80	128	113	93	68	133	125	93	75	143	111	105	87	139	107	103	84	136	107	81	135	122	93	66	15	124		
Dundee.	28	24	74	73	23	24	57	57	27	26	52	63	25	28	62	68	24	27	70	70	28	28	82	66	28	30	64	49	20	27	70	61	22	26	70	66	27	26	75	68	
Edinburgh.	91	94	234	234	96	104	237	239	103	110	233	251	103	102	241	275	92	96	285	282	95	92	272	295	90	101	259	274	102	101	258	289	104	108	258	304	106	103	229	301	
Elgin.	10	3	22	24	9	5	28	32	10	7	28	27	8	10	33	25	9	3	33	32	8	4	35	34	8	2	38	32	8	1	33	34	4	2	39	28	5	..	31	33	
Fife.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Glasgow.	98	83	161	155	89	91	172	150	84	85	135	171	78	80	208	135	75	74	234	204	79	68	228	169	81	70	237	172	73	74	252	163	83	84	248	174	82	84	240	152	
Haddington.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Inverness.	..	..	87	88	..	107	105	3	4	124	108	4	5	133	112	1	5	150	122	..	1	160	112	..	4	155	116	..	1	147	130	..	3	157	131	2	1	158	146		
Montrose.	25	27	165	246	35	24	153	191	42	25	135	150	30	38	145	165	27	37	145	173	30	34	143	185	30	32	143	185	26	36	153	179	26	42	157	175	29	50	151	184	
Perth (Royal).	37	34	..	..	..	38	31	..	..	..	36	24	1	..	38	25	1	..	43	31	1	..	45	40	1	..	43	1	..	41	43	1	..	44	41	1	..	41	37	..	..
Perth (District).	..	2	87	87	6	14	82	97	7	16	95	90	10	18	94	98	9	12	104	112	9	10	105	120	8	8	101	126	8	12	101	146	2	5	102	144	..	..	94	131	
Roxburgh District, (Milkhouse House).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stirling.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS.	428	398	1116	1188	441	412	1151	1203	484	428	1230	1327	463	461	1457	1493	452	426	1565	1598	476	438	1761	1786	483	464	1755	1817	502	463	1765	1841	507	482	1806	1870	610	481	1736	1932	

Royal and District Asylums.  
Population

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Results of  
treatment.

TABLE L. shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1873:—

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	82.5	69.0	27	31	7	7	9	10	3	1	25.9	22.6	3.6	1.4
	{ Pauper do.,	124.0	163.5	43	47	23	22	15	20	14	6	53.5	46.8	11.3	3.7
Total,		206.5	231.5	70	78	30	29	24	30	17	7	42.9	37.2	8.2	3.0
2. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	112.0	105.0	55	54	16	16	4	12	9	10	29.1	29.6	8.0	9.5
	{ Pauper do.,	87.0	116.0	59	72	30	28	11	16	8	13	50.8	38.9	9.2	11.2
Total,		199.0	221.0	114	126	46	44	15	28	17	23	40.0	34.3	17.2	20.7
3. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	43.5	47.0	7	7	3	4	1	...	4	5	42.9	57.1	9.2	10.6
	{ Pauper do.,	100.0	73.5	24	12	6	6	9	8	8	3	25.0	50.0	8.0	4.1
Total,		143.5	120.5	31	19	9	10	13	8	12	8	36.1	64.0	11.1	9.8
4. Banff District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	24.5	26.0	11	11	3	8	2	2	...	1	27.3	72.7	9.8	7.6
	{ Pauper do.,	72.5	67.0	28	29	8	10	9	12	7	5	28.6	34.5	9.7	3.8
Total,		97.0	93.0	39	40	11	18	11	14	7	6	28.2	45.0	7.2	7.5
5. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	105.0	105.5	33	42	18	16	12	12	9	7	54.5	38.1	8.6	6.6
	{ Pauper do.,	243.5	302.5	74	109	41	66	30	32	31	18	55.4	60.6	12.7	6.0
Total,		348.5	408.0	107	151	59	82	42	44	40	25	55.1	54.3	11.5	6.1
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	39.5	31.5	13	16	8	7	6	5	4	2	61.5	43.8	10.1	6.3
	{ Pauper do.,	111.5	125.0	34	55	23	26	7	11	4	6	67.7	47.3	3.6	4.8
Total,		151.0	156.5	47	71	31	33	13	16	8	8	64.6	46.1	7.3	8.3
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	82.5	84.0	30	33	7	8	16	16	6	7	23.3	24.2	13.9	16.0
	{ Pauper do.,	244.0	163.0	171	122	70	44	77	75	34	26	40.9	36.1	12.3	13.4
Total,		326.5	247.0	201	155	77	52	93	91	40	33	38.3	33.5	16.0	12.2
8. Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	158.5	140.5	32	42	7	14	9	7	12	9	21.9	33.3	7.6	6.4
	{ Pauper do.,	27.5	46.0	18	22	7	4	2	6	3	1	38.9	18.2	10.9	2.2
Total,		186.0	186.5	50	64	14	18	11	12	15	10	16.7	50.7	7.1	7.8
9. Fife District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	181.5	225.5	36	89	10	38	15	18	14	15	27.8	42.7	7.7	6.7
	{ Pauper do.,	43.0	39.0	8	9	3	3	7	8	2	2	37.5	33.3	4.7	5.1
Total,		224.5	264.5	44	98	13	41	22	26	16	17	32.0	32.0	12.1	12.1
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	74.5	71.5	25	25	8	8	6	7	9	3	32.0	32.0	12.1	4.2
	{ Pauper do.,	99.0	116.5	49	76	19	25	20	21	9	5	38.8	32.9	9.1	4.3
Total,		173.5	188.0	74	101	28	33	26	28	18	8	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
GENERAL RESULTS,.....		2309.5	2382.5	829	965	337	406	280	312	222	179	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5



Compared with the results of 1872, Table L. shows an increase in the proportion of recoveries from 39.0 to 40.7 per cent. on the male admissions, and a decrease from 46.2 to 42.1 per cent. on the female admissions. The average mortality, which in 1872 was 9.3 per cent. on the numbers resident for males, and 7.9 per cent. on the numbers resident for females, was in 1873 respectively 9.6 and 7.5.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.  
—  
Results of  
treatment.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1872 and 1873:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1872, . .	4617	1642	702	460	395
1873, . .	4692	1794	743	592	401

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1864-1873, was as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1864,	8.1	6.6	1869,	9.5	9.0
1865,	6.7	6.9	1870,	8.9	8.6
1866,	8.3	8.1	1871,	8.3	8.7
1867,	10.7	7.8	1872,	9.3	7.9
1868,	8.2	7.9	1873,	9.6	7.5

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, are far from being unfavourable.

Table LI. p. lxxviii. shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the sixteen years 1858-1873, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the asylums named. It will be observed that the rate of mortality varies greatly in the different asylums; and with the view of eliciting the causes on which this depends, we have appended columns showing the percentage of patients who die within a year after admission, and the percentage of deaths from different causes. It will be seen that, on an average, 41.8 per cent. of the deaths of males and 42.0 per cent. of the deaths of females occur within the first year after admission. Of the establishments which have been longest in operation, and which alone afford a safe basis of comparison, the percentage of deaths during the first year is considerably lower in those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Montrose, and Perth, than in those of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The probable inference from this fact would seem to be, that patients from large cities are in a lower state of bodily health on admission, than those from moderate-sized towns and country districts.

But the nature of the mental manifestations which have led to the patients being placed in asylums must also influence the result. And with this fact is linked the interesting inquiry, whether in different districts different forms of insanity are more or less prevalent. We cannot, from the returns made to us, come to any

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

Death rate  
from  
different  
Diseases.

positive conclusion that the patients received into different asylums manifest certain prevailing types of insanity, originating in, or modified by, the soil or climate of the district from which they are drawn; or that the form of the malady is influenced by the occupations, dietary, and religious observances of the population. The materials for such an inquiry are, however, within reach of the superintendents of asylums, and are capable of yielding very important information both as to the causes of insanity, and as to the measures which should be adopted for counteracting them. Still, the results of such an inquiry, even under the most favourable circumstances, would be apt to be influenced by the views and mental character of the superintendent; for the facts observed would present themselves more in this light to one, and more in that light to another, according to training and natural endowments. Besides, insanity is a malady which not only assumes different aspects according to the mental character of the observer; but it is one which is in itself Proteus like, and which is constantly varying even in its daily manifestations. We have tried, experimentally, from the materials within our reach, to form some estimate of the types of insanity occurring at different seasons and in different localities; but we have found the result to vary so much when the experiment was repeated with the same data, but at different times, that we felt our conclusions would be utterly unreliable. The deductions were too much influenced by the varying point of view from which they were regarded by the investigator.

It will be seen from the columns of Table LI. which show the percentage of deaths from different diseases, that great differences occur in this respect in different asylums. For instance, in the asylum of Dundee the percentage of male deaths from apoplexy and paralysis is 19·0, from general paralysis 28·1, and from consumption 8·3; whereas in the Edinburgh Asylum these proportions are respectively 4·0, 22·6, and 21·1. A comparison of the causes of death in males and females shows that epilepsy, general paralysis, organic disease of the brain, and inflammatory affections of the lungs are more fatal to males than to females; and that maniacal and melancholic exhaustion, consumption, organic disease of the abdominal viscera, dysentery and diarrhoea, and general debility and old age, are more fatal to females than to males.

The figures of Table LI. must then be regarded as approximative only. Besides, from the returns made to us it is frequently extremely difficult to ascribe the cause of death to any particular malady, and such terms as disease of the brain, or disease of the lungs, are capable of including a great variety of affections. Disease of the brain, for instance, is frequently the assigned cause of death in apoplexy, in epilepsy, in general paralysis, in inflammation of the cerebral substance or membranes, in tumours of the brain, or in any form of cerebral degeneration. Then, in many cases the immediate cause of death is some supervening affection, such as bronchitis or pulmonary congestion; and the difficulty then arises whether the fatal malady is to be registered as that which was in progress and

would in the end have carried off the patient, or as that which supervened.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

Still, the intimations sent us enable us to draw some general conclusions, and it will be noticed, for instance, that, as a rule, the mortality from general paralysis is considerably lower in those asylums which derive their patients chiefly from a rural population than in those in which there is a large admixture of city patients. The asylums in which this malady least prevails are those of Haddington, Inverness, Elgin, Fife, Perth (District), and Roxburgh. It prevails most in those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth Royal, and it will be observed that it is chiefly in those asylums which receive urban patients, that female patients die from this disease. The average percentage of the female mortality from general paralysis in the Royal and District Asylums of Scotland is 4·9 per cent. It is 5·9 per cent. in the combined Asylums of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Montrose, and Perth Royal, and only 1·6 per cent. in those of Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Perth District, Roxburgh, and Stirling.



TABLE LI.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.		Average Annual Per- centage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after admis- sion.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.				THORACIC AFFECTIONS.				ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.		Unknown from Deaths happening on Probation.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Con- vulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Ex- haustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pul- monary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurysm, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
Aberdeen.	121	99	16	70	50	40	37	33	93	114	83	44	259	95	46	114	88	19	47	190	78	101	41	38	46	13	21	19	41	44	51	73	139	26	13	..	..	
Argyll.	64	57	10	89	72	53	140	62	70	78	35	203	18	15	105	187	105	187	158	66	88	78	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ayr.	53	107	8	65	99	62	594	..	31	62	..	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Banff.	29	30	8	78	64	217	458	87	125	43	42	218	42	43	42	87	83	181	167	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dumfries.	148	113	16	68	68	354	370	89	83	110	55	135	44	21	50	38	39	101	188	139	143	72	39	34	27	34	06	25	44	25	44	152	210	21	28	..	..	
Dundee.	76	46	16	76	50	347	425	190	260	33	27	281	96	08	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edinburgh.	417	277	16	120	77	454	462	40	47	52	45	226	68	42	77	51	61	211	250	106	68	49	63	24	47	31	29	13	36	30	45	105	151	18	14	..	..	
Elgin.	24	29	16	67	90	283	276	211	43	26	64	53	..	26	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fife.	74	86	7	66	73	462	567	58	33	115	33	96	17	39	33	39	67	211	133	154	233	38	133	58	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Glasgow.	286	277	16	102	112	437	476	57	59	83	36	173	48	22	45	348	264	98	228	68	90	55	25	17	38	15	25	04	25	11	29	39	72	17	14	02	02	
Haddington.	55	58	6	149	128	394	286	30	..	30	29	91	57	30	29	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness.	102	115	9	73	97	261	240	141	18	54	29	87	..	11	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Montrose.	168	204	16	94	88	371	390	104	107	86	25	152	49	41	67	71	46	164	234	160	64	30	46	37	28	22	31	26	74	30	84	63	120	13	15	..	..	
Perth Royal.	37	30	16	60	50	383	500	117	104	38	62	133	21	117	227	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth District.	90	91	9	87	73	358	329	62	61	12	37	12	12	25	24	185	171	148	110	136	183	49	37	111	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Roxburgh.	77	48	6	121	82	391	345	43	138	43	103	87	..	65	69	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stirling.	93	117	3	93	104	636	514	..	86	36	57	143	57	36	57	107	86	392	228	36	29	..	86	71	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
GENERAL AVERAGES.	112	105	..	90	79	418	420	76	76	68	39	181	49	34	64	112	92	152	227	107	94	52	51	34	35	23	27	19	39	27	40	91	147	23	17	01	02	



In our Fourteenth Report (p. xxviii.-xxx.) we pointed out that comparisons instituted between the mortality of asylum patients, and of the general community, have occasionally led to erroneous conclusions. We drew attention to the difficulties which surround such comparisons, and in a particular manner to those arising out of the facts that the inmates of asylums are adults; that they die at a rate many times higher than the ordinary population; and that they all labour under some diseased or abnormal condition of the nervous system. These facts should be duly considered even when our comparisons relate to deaths from all causes, but if we lose sight of them when comparing the mortality of asylum inmates from a particular disease, with that of the general population from the same disease, we are certain to arrive at conclusions which are inaccurate.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.  
—  
Deaths  
from  
Phthisis.

That a great difference exists between asylum patients and the general community when classified according to age is shown by the following table :—

TABLE LII.

AGES.	Proportion per cent. of the whole popula- tion of Asylums of patients at different ages.	Proportion per cent. of the whole popula- tion of Scotland of persons at different ages.
	From returns at 1st January 1870.	From returns for the ten years 1855-1864.
0-20	2·1	46·1
20-30	13·7	16·7
30-40	24·3	12·3
40-50	23·9	9·7
50-60	18·4	7·1
60-70	11·2	5·0
70-80	4·4	2·3
80-90	0·8	0·7
90-100	0·1	0·1
Unknown,	1·1	...

It appears from this table that only 2·1 per cent. of the inmates of asylums are under 20 years of age, while the corresponding proportion of the general population is 46·1 per cent. On the other hand 38·0 per cent. of asylum patients are between the ages of 20 and 40, and 53·5 per cent. between the ages of 40 and 70, as against 29·0 and 21·8 per cent. of the ordinary population for the same ages.

It follows from this, not only that persons at all ages below 20 must be excluded from such comparisons, but also that those above the age of 20 cannot properly be dealt with in mass. Particular diseases affect particular ages, and may therefore be expected to

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

Deaths  
from  
Phthisis.

prevail in communities, which are largely composed of persons at those ages. Phthisis for instance is fatal in a special manner to men and women whose age is between 20 and 35, and would certainly produce a larger number of deaths in a population consisting entirely of persons between those ages, than it would do, *cæteris paribus*, in a population made up of persons between the ages of 40 and 60. It is not sufficient, therefore, that we omit all below the age of 20; we must also divide those above the age of 20 into groups embracing periods of not more than 5 or 10 years.

But it is necessary that the bearing of other things as well as that of age be fully considered in making the comparisons to which reference is here made. If, for example, we estimate the comparative fatality of phthisis in asylums and in the general population, simply by calculating the percentage of deaths from phthisis to deaths from all causes in the two communities, we shall certainly arrive at erroneous conclusions, even though the influence of age may have been duly considered. Such an estimate is attempted in the following table:—

TABLE LIII.

AGES.	Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to Deaths from all causes in the general community—Scotland—according to age and sex.				Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to Deaths from all causes in the population of Scotch Asylums, according to age and sex.			
	From Returns for the years 1855-1864.				From Returns for the years 1872 and 1873.			
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes for decennial periods.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes for decennial periods.
20-25	44·51	45·56	45·01		50·00	54·54	52·38	
25-30	40·89	42·19	41·12	43·06	30·30	47·82	37·50	44·93
30-35	34·08	37·59	35·95		33·94	43·48	38·23	
35-40	27·49	32·04	29·43	32·69	11·43	27·45	18·18	28·21
40-45	22·89	27·22	25·15		11·29	20·00	15·38	
45-50	18·02	21·93	19·42	22·28	13·72	23·57	18·28	16·83
50-55	14·71	15·56	15·13		10·90	15·90	13·13	
55-60	11·28	11·35	11·31	13·22	7·14	15·00	10·97	12·05

This Table shows that every 100 deaths of asylum inmates between the ages of 20 and 25 include 52·38 from phthisis, while every 100 deaths of persons in the general population between the same ages include only 45·01. The next quinquennial period shows 37·50 per cent. for patients in asylums, and 41·12 per cent. for the ordinary population, and so on for the other periods. For the ages between 20 and 25 and between 30 and 35, the proportion of deaths from phthisis to deaths from all causes is higher among the insane in asylums than among the general population. For all other ages however, it is lower; but if we deal with the first three periods of the table as one, it then appears that of all who die between the ages of 20 and 35, the percentage of those who die from phthisis is the same, whether the deaths occur in asylums or out of them, being 41·0 per cent. in the case of asylum deaths, and 41·15 per cent. in the case of deaths among the general population. We might therefore say that there is little or no difference between the rate of dying from phthisis among the sane and insane.

It would be a great error, however, if we regarded this table as in any sense revealing the comparative value of phthisis as a cause of death in the two communities which are under consideration. It merely shows the relation which the mortality from consumption bears to the total mortality in the two cases, but it leaves out of view the amount of the total mortality, by which it is clear the relation must be influenced. The death rate from phthisis for instance may remain stationary, while its relation to the death rate from all causes may vary considerably. A severe epidemic, causing a great increase of the total mortality, would affect the percentage of deaths from phthisis, and might in this way be said to diminish the ravages of pulmonary consumption, though the number of those who died of it, so far from being lessened, was increased.

Now it happens that the death rate in asylums from all causes is no less than 4 to 5 times higher than that of the general community, at nearly all ages; and it follows from this that no exact conclusions can be drawn as to the comparative fatality of phthisis in asylums and in the general community, from the proportions which the mortality from phthisis bears to the whole mortality. The mere fact, however, that in spite of the higher asylum death rate, the percentage of deaths from phthisis to deaths from all causes for the ages between 20 and 35 is as great in asylums as out of them, constitutes a conclusive proof that tubercular diseases are more frequent in them than in the general community. More than this is not needed to prove that phthisis is more frequent among the insane, but it affords no measure of the comparative frequency, and in order to arrive at a knowledge of this, we have constructed the table which follows.

TABLE LIV.

AGES.	Yearly Deaths per 1000 of the general population of Scotland at different ages. Calculated from Returns for the ten years 1855-1864.		Yearly Deaths per 1000 of the population of asylums in Scotland at different ages. Calculated from Returns for the years 1872 and 1873.	
	Both Sexes.		Both Sexes.	
	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from Phthisis.
20-30	9·76	4·23	57·42	25·15
30-40	10·67	3·52	74·12	19·19
40-50	13·17	2·97	70·57	11·75
50-60	19·67	2·80	73·56	9·55
60-70	36·66	2·08	145·88	6·39
70-80	88·85	1·21	204·30	1·79
80-90	192·70	0·57	340·90	0·00

This Table is read thus: Of 1000 people living in Scotland between the ages of 20 and 30, there are 9·76 who die annually, and in 4·23 of these the cause of death is phthisis; again, of 1000 people in Scotch Asylums between the ages of 20 and 30, there are 57·42 who die annually, and in 25·15 of these the cause of death is phthisis; and so on for the other ages. In other words, while 1000 people in the general community, between the ages of 20 and 30, furnish 4·23 deaths annually from consumption, 1000



Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

Deaths  
from  
Phthisis.

asylum patients, of the same age, furnish 25·15, or 6 times as many. During the next decennial period, phthisis is again nearly 6 times as fatal to the inmates of asylums as to the general population; during the next, 4 times, during the next, 3 times, and so on—being more fatal at all ages except between 80 and 90.

It appears, therefore, beyond question that the inmates of asylums suffer in a much higher degree from pulmonary consumption than the population generally.

This conclusion requires no further proof, but it is supported by the following calculations which we have made in examining the question.

The proportion of persons in asylums at those ages which yield a high mortality from phthisis—say from 20 to 30—is lower and not higher than that in the general population, being 13·7 per cent. among the insane, and 16·7 per cent. among all classes. Table LI. from which these figures are taken, shows not only the complete absence of young persons from asylum populations, and a lower proportion of persons in early manhood and womanhood, as compared with the general population, but it shows also an excessive proportion of persons between 40 and 60. The following Table illustrates the same point, and shows that, in proportion to their number, the population between the ages of 10 and 30 furnishes fewer asylum patients than the population between 30 and 80, and still fewer than the population between 40 and 70.

TABLE LV.

AGE.	Proportion of Patients in Asylums per 100,000 of general population, according to age.
10-20	19
20-30	156
30-40	375
40-50	466
50-60	492
60-70	434
70-80	377
80-90	203

The figures in the foregoing Table, and in Table LII., thus show that the inmates of asylums consist largely of persons at those ages which are known to exhibit a special liability to disorders of the nervous centres. This, of course, is only what we might expect, and what is perhaps sufficiently revealed, though in a less exact manner, by such a fact as that the average age of residents in asylums is 44·5 years.

The inmates of asylums die of some diseases at a higher and of others at a lower rate than the general population, but the total mortality is always much higher. It scarcely needs figures to prove that a considerable proportion of this excessive mortality is due to cerebral and spinal disorders. We might safely assume this to be true from the fact that all the inmates labour under some form of nervous disorder which is certain to be fatal to many, though in



others it is not of such a nature as to lead directly to death. Such an assumption, however, is borne out by figures, for it appears that cerebral and spinal diseases produce 39·7 per cent. of the deaths in asylums and only 10·5 per cent. of the deaths in the general community above the age of 20. It will more correctly exhibit the comparative value of these diseases as a cause of death in asylums and out of them, if we calculate the proportion of every 1000 persons above the age of 20 who die of them annually. This gives for those in asylums 34·6, and for those in the ordinary population 2·1.

Royal  
and  
District  
Asylums.  
—  
Deaths  
from  
Phthisis.

We have referred to the influence of cerebral and spinal disorders on the death rate in asylums in order that we may look at the deaths from consumption which occur in them from yet another point of view. If this special and prominent cause of the high death rate in asylums, namely, disease of the nervous centres, ceased to operate in asylums more strongly than it does in the general population, what proportion would deaths from phthisis then bear to deaths from all causes among the insane and sane? We shall probably obtain the best available answer to this question if we deduct deaths from cerebral and spinal diseases from the total number of deaths of persons above the age of 20, both in the population of asylums and in the general population, and then calculate the proportion of deaths from phthisis to deaths from all causes except cerebral and spinal diseases. When this is done we find that phthisis constitutes 27·74 per cent. of deaths in asylums, and 23·23 per cent. of deaths in the general population.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows; but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford data for estimating what might be termed the normal proportion of recoveries:—

Recoveries.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1864,	30·5	31·9	1869,	30·2	33·3
1865,	36·6	36·6	1870,	41·9	42·1
1866,	29·1	34·1	1871,	40·1	40·6
1867,	33·0	39·6	1872,	39·0	46·2
1868,	35·6	40·8	1873,	40·7	42·1

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that, in the five years 1850-1854, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 44·20 in the Public Asylums. It is almost certain, however, that during this period a higher proportion of chronic incurable cases were detained at home, and that the results of asylum treatment were thus rendered apparently more favourable.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries made in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners:—

Condition  
of Indi-  
vidual  
Asylums.

The reports on the Aberdeen Asylum refer as usual to the low mortality which has prevailed among the patients, and to the satisfactory sanitary condition of the establishment at the time of the inspections. These results are ascribed to the full and excellent manner in which the physical wants of the patients are supplied,

Aberdeen  
Royal  
Asylum.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

Aberdeen  
Royal  
Asylum.

and to the persistent care bestowed upon them by the resident physician. The dietary is remarkable for its fulness and variety; the clothing and bedding are exceptionally ample, and the temperature of the wards is warm and genial. The marked tranquillity of the house was ascribed to the contentment induced by these influences. No recourse to restraint is recorded, and seclusion for refractory behaviour rarely occurs. The use of canvas dresses is however tolerably frequent, and this appears to arise partly from the small size and over-crowded condition of the day-rooms, and partly from the limited amount of industrial occupation. Only about 70 men and 80 women are usefully employed. To a certain extent, easy access to the airing-courts counteracts the evils of insufficient day-room accommodation, but more elbow room within doors is exceedingly desirable. The night attendance is efficient, and the number of wet-beds rarely exceeds two or three on each side; but the arduous duties involved in attending on the sick and infirm during the night appear to call for additional assistance. The influence of comfortable and decorative furniture on the mental condition of the inmates is being more widely recognised, and the aspect of the newer wards has accordingly been made very cheerful and pleasing.

The advantages offered by the establishment of Elmhill for the care and treatment of private patients are gradually becoming better known to the public, and the demand for accommodation has accordingly increased.

Argyll  
and Bute  
District  
Asylum.

One of the chief distinguishing features of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum is the large amount of industrial occupation carried out by the patients. About 85 per cent. of both sexes are actively employed, with the combined result of benefit to themselves, and of favourably influencing the rate of maintenance. The work is of a kind that interests the patients, and it thus affords them a healthy mental stimulus. The consequence is, that great tranquillity was everywhere prevalent. Destructive propensities are kept in subjection by ample exercise in the open air, and no strong dresses were in use. The dietary is ample and varied, and the clothing and bedding were abundant and in good condition. The wards are fully and comfortably furnished, and great progress has been made in the direction of painting and decoration. The sanitary condition of the inmates has been good, and the small proportion of deaths from consumption is particularly noticed.

Ayrshire  
District  
Asylum.

The reports on the Ayrshire District Asylum speak very favourably of the arrangements made for the care of the sick and infirm; but the use of restraint and seclusion appears to have been considered unnecessarily frequent. Some fears are expressed in the first report in regard to the sufficiency of the dietary, but at the second visit the supply of food was regarded as ample. The clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory state. The amusement hall has been decorated in a very tasteful manner, and verandahs have been erected in the airing-courts; but a good deal remains to be done in the furnishing and decoration of the wards. Industrial occupation receives a considerable share of attention, but

further development in this direction is recommended. The sanitary condition of the establishment has been good. As much difficulty was experienced in procuring and retaining the services of attendants, their remuneration has been increased in the hope of removing or lessening it.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

The Banffshire District Asylum was found in excellent order, and the clothing and bedding were in ample quantity and in good condition. As a rule the patients were healthy and robust, but in consequence of the mortality having recently been above an average, a recommendation was made to supply those of feeble habit with supplementary meals and additional medical comforts. A large share of personal liberty is accorded the inmates, and many of them pursue their daily avocations under merely nominal supervision. The occupations of the farm are varied and extensive, and the results are becoming yearly more and more profitable. No patient is restricted even to the general grounds of the asylum, and no form of mechanical restraint is ever used.

Banffshire  
District  
Asylum.

Great improvements have recently been effected in the Crichton Institution by structural additions and alterations, by papering and painting, and by other decorative means, but the preparation and manner of serving the food still continue to afford justifiable grounds of complaint. The great amount of time and pains bestowed on the provision of entertainments and amusements of various kinds for behoof of the less insane and less unhealthy of the inmates, gave rise to the fear that the more feeble in body and more weak in mind might possibly in consequence suffer from neglect.

Dumfries  
Royal  
Asylum.

In the Southern Counties Asylum the dietary has been beneficially altered, and more pains are now taken to influence the mental condition of the patients through the improvement of their surroundings. The number of wet beds rarely exceeds two or three on each side, and the general arrangements for the care of the sick and infirm are favourably commented on. The farm acquired some years ago is now in occupation, but some time will probably elapse before the advantages it offers are fully turned to account. Attention is called to the desirability of requiring the attendants to work along with their patients, and to the inexpediency of allowing them to act merely as overseers. Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and walks beyond the asylum grounds are habitually taken by a considerable proportion of the inmates. The frequent changes among the attendants have been found to add considerably to the difficulties of management.

The site and structure of the Dundee Asylum, as well as the general character of its furnishings, are again unfavourably noticed; but the ample way in which the physical wants of the patients are supplied meets with the usual commendation. In the manner of serving the meals there continues to be great room for improvement. The means of industrial occupation and of extended exercise are limited by the circumstances in which the Institution is placed, and the reasons for the erection of a new asylum are every day becoming more cogent. Still, endeavours are being made by

Dundee  
Royal  
Asylum.



Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

—  
Dundee  
Royal  
Asylum.

Edinburgh  
Royal  
Asylum.

papering and painting, by the laying down of carpeting, and in various other ways, to render the aspect of the present house more cheerful and attractive. Seclusion is resorted to with greater frequency than under more favourable circumstances would be necessary. The long terms during which the attendants remain in the service of the Institution are favourably noticed.

In the first report on the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, reference is made to the great amount of mechanical restraint in a variety of forms which is recorded in the registers, to the large use made of seclusion, to the considerable excitement which prevailed, and to the numerous evidences which presented themselves of violent and destructive propensities. This state of matters, it was thought, was in a considerable degree owing to overcrowding, and to deficient exercise and occupation. The recent extension of the buildings had been used, not as was originally intended, solely to provide more space and better accommodation for the patients already in the house, but also to add considerably to the number of the inmates. Recommendations were made to afford relief to the overcrowding by the discharge of harmless patients; to acquire more land for the occupation of the inmates; to change the main entrance of the asylum from the front to the back, and in this manner to prevent intrusion by the public into the grounds in front, and so to remove the objections to the lowering or complete removal of the walls of the airing courts. Various important improvements that have been carried out are referred to, and attention is directed to defects that still call for remedy. When the Institution was visited for the second time, Dr. Clouston had recently been appointed Superintendent in the room of the late Dr. Skae. Important changes calculated to influence in a beneficial manner the condition of the inmates were already in progress, and others embracing extensive structural modifications were under consideration. In these circumstances it was considered proper to refrain from making any minute report on the condition of the asylum.

Elgin  
District  
Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum state that it was in excellent order, and presented a very cheerful and pleasing aspect. There was however a scarcity of water, and the bathing of the patients was consequently interrupted. The inmates continue to enjoy a large amount of personal liberty, but the sources of industrial occupation had been, it was thought, injuriously curtailed by a change in the manner of managing the farm. Under the system which has been adopted 46 acres were let, instead of being retained in possession; and the interest of the patients in their work has been materially impaired.

Fife and  
Kinross  
District  
Asylum.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross District Asylum record a very satisfactory condition of the establishment. The dietary is varied and abundant, and the very full supply of garden vegetables is regarded as contributing essentially to the healthy and contented condition of the inmates. A considerable extent of additional land has recently been obtained, for the combined purposes of disposing of the sewage, occupying the patients, and affording the means of establishing a dairy. A better supply of milk will permit of its



being given, instead of treacle, with the porridge at supper. A large extent of liberty, both within and out of doors, continues to be accorded the patients ; and the opportunities for scientific research, which the Institution affords, are as zealously used by Dr. Fraser, as they were by his predecessor Dr. Tuke. A change in the manner of night-attendance, which was instituted by the latter shortly before his retirement, is regarded with doubt, and a recommendation is made to collect all the patients requiring night-supervision, in a special locality, where they would be under constant care.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.  
—  
Fife and  
Kinross  
District  
Asylum.

The reports of the Glasgow Royal Asylum refer to the great tranquillity prevalent throughout the establishment, to the absence of all forms of restraint, to the neatness and good quality of the clothing, to the cleanliness and freshness of the wards, to the fulness of the dietary, to the excellence of the infirmary arrangements, and to the comfortable and handsome character of the furniture of the West House ; but they also speak of the imperfect means of occupation provided for the parochial patients of both sexes, and of the want of a proper recreation hall. The overcrowding which formerly existed, and which seriously interfered with the proper management of the house, has been very much relieved by the removal of the patients chargeable to the parishes of Govan and the Gorbals ; but indications were already apparent that this relief would be but temporary. The efficient superintendence exercised by Dr. Mackintosh, and his readiness to consult the individual tastes of his patients, are specially noticed.

Glasgow  
Royal  
Asylum.

The Haddington District Asylum is reported as in excellent order ; and as constantly improving in appearance, from additions made to its furniture and objects of decoration. The means of occupation are still adequate. They have lately been increased by leasing a quarry, which it is proposed to work with the view of disposing of the produce to the public ; but the recommendation to obtain additional land is again repeated. The patients were entirely free from excitement ; mechanical restraint is never used, and no strait-jackets, canvas gloves or dresses, or locked boots, are to be found in the house. The supply of water is still precarious.

Hadding-  
ton District  
Asylum.

The Inverness District Asylum is reported as presenting a much improved appearance from the extension of papering and painting, and the introduction of many additional articles of furniture and decoration. The house was in good order, and the patients looked in better health, and were less vociferous than on former occasions. The improved appearance and greater tranquillity of the inmates were ascribed, partly to the modifications recently introduced into the dietary, and partly to the increased attention given to extended exercise. It is remarkable, however, that consumption still continues to be in an exceptionally high degree the cause of death. But hopes are entertained that with an improved method of warming the house, with the completion of the levelling and draining of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum, and with the removal of the walls of the airing-courts, the hygienic con-

Inverness  
District  
Asylum.

Royal  
and Dis-  
trict  
Asylums.

dition of the establishment may be improved, and the ravages of this malady checked. A recommendation was made, with the view of keeping the atmosphere of the house as much as possible free from moisture, to restrict the use of water in scrubbing the floors.

Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum.

The Montrose Royal Asylum continues to be distinguished for the very restricted use which is made of seclusion. Great tranquillity prevailed among the patients, and great freedom from discontent or complaint. The physical wants of the inmates are very satisfactorily met, and great progress has been made in decorating the wards, and in improving the furniture. The house is full, but the evils of overcrowding have hitherto been kept in check by the removal of a considerable number of the quieter patients to cottages on the asylum property. Industrial occupation is extensively carried out, while due attention is given to recreation and extended exercise. No patient is entirely restricted to the airing-courts.

Perthshire  
District  
Asylum.

The mortality of the patients in the Perthshire District Asylum was reported, at the first visit which was made in April, to have been very high during the preceding winter, and fears were in consequence expressed that there was undue economy in food and fuel. Unfavourable comments were, at the same time, made on the condition of the patients in regard to their clothing, cleanliness of person, and habits. The truth of these strictures was called in question\* by the Superintendent, but they were essentially confirmed by the report of the second visit which took place in September. In the second report reference is made to various improvements which had been effected in the dietary, furnishings, and decorations, which, however, appear to have been in a great degree introduced under the incitement of the unfavourable remarks of the first report. The second report also deals with the question of overcrowding at considerable length. Both reports commend very highly the attention given to out-door occupations and amusements.

Perth  
Royal  
Asylum.

The reports on the Perth Royal asylum speak very favourably of the manner in which the house is kept, and the wants of the patients are supplied. Seclusion is seldom used, and mechanical restraint, which is theoretically regarded as a justifiable practice, is very rarely resorted to.

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum.

The first report on the Roxburgh District Asylum speaks of a considerable amount of excitement among the female patients, but at the second visit great tranquillity was prevalent among both males and females. The wants of the patients are fully and satisfactorily supplied, but the mortality continues to be considerably above an average. The house was in good order, and was about to receive a large supply of articles of decoration and interest. The industrial occupation of the patients was being gradually developed, but the means of extended exercise within the grounds have not

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\* In Appendix F. will be found a report by Drs. Laycock and Douglas MacLagan on the condition of the asylum, undertaken at the instance of the District Lunacy Board, together with a critical examination by Dr. M'Intosh of the strictures referred to in the text.

yet been supplied by the formation of a walk round the property. There is a consequent difficulty of keeping the patients under observation when beyond the airing-courts, and escapes are numerous. Serious difficulties have been experienced from the frequent changes among the attendants.

The reports on the Stirling District Asylum record improvements in the dietary, additions to the furniture, extension of exercise, and the erection of verandahs in the airing-courts. The house was in good order, but much still remains to be done in supplying it with objects of decoration and interest. A greenhouse was however about to be erected. The means of heating are not satisfactory, and herein is probably one reason of the mortality being higher than might be looked for. The proportion of patients admitted in a feeble condition appears however to be considerable. Seclusion and mechanical restraint are not much resorted to, allowance being made for the fact that many of the patients on admission are of exceptionally rough and rude manners.

### PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1873, and 1st January 1874:—

TABLE LVI.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1873.			At 1st January 1874.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bothwell, . . . .	44	27	71	38	35	73
Gilmer House, . . . .	10	7	17	9	8	17
Hallcross House, . . . .	29	41	70	25	43	68
Melville House, . . . .	10	16	26	12	15	27
Newbigging House, . . . .	2	33	35	1	30	31
Saughton Hall, . . . .	26	34	60	29	37	66
Westermains, . . . .	...	13	13	...	9	9
Whitehouse, . . . .	11	38	49	12	35	47
TOTALS,	132	209	341	126	212	338

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in fifteen years been a decrease of 204 males and 203 females.

The results of treatment in 1873 are shown in Table LVII:—



Private  
Asylums.  
Results of  
Treatment.

TABLE LVII.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Bothwell, .....	41.0	31.0	20	38	6	10	8	17	12	3	30.0	26.3	29.3	9.7
2. Gilmer House, .....	9.5	7.5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	13.3
3. Hallcross House, .....	27.0	42.0	8	13	3	5	6	3	4	1	37.5	38.5	14.8	2.4
4. Melville House, .....	11.0	15.5	5	4	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	50.0	...	...
5. Newbigging House, .....	1.5	31.5	...	9	...	5	...	5	1	2	...	55.6	66.6	6.3
6. Saughton Hall, .....	27.5	35.5	12	6	5	2	2	3	2	...	41.7	33.3	7.3	...
7. Westermains, .....	...	11.0	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	37.5	...	9.1
Whitehouse, .....	11.5	36.5	2	13	...	6	...	4	1	7	...	46.2	8.7	19.2
GENERAL RESULTS, .....	129.0	210.5	47	93	14	33	20	40	20	15	29.8	35.5	15.5	7.1

The following Table shows the difference between the results of Private Asylums, 1872 and 1873 :—

TABLE LVIII.

Results of Treatment.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1872, . . .	355·5	134	45	79	31
1873, . . .	339·5	140	47	60	35

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Private Asylums in each year of the ten years 1864-1873 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1864,	9·3	7·5	1869,	6·5	8·8
1865,	9·3	8·2	1870,	14·1	12·7
1866,	10·2	8·5	1871,	15·3	4·2
1867,	10·6	7·9	1872,	9·4	8·3
1868,	10·6	6·0	1873,	15·5	7·1

The general rate of mortality is somewhat above that of the Public Asylums, but the cases admitted into Private Asylums are, on the whole, of a less acute type.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1864,	16·2	24·0	1869,	48·1	41·0
1865,	38·2	36·0	1870,	26·2	28·4
1866,	29·6	25·5	1871,	21·6	23·5
1867,	25·6	35·7	1872,	27·9	39·7
1868,	34·6	33·3	1873,	29·8	35·5

These results are on the whole less favourable than those furnished by the Royal and District Asylums; but the mental affections of patients in Private Asylums are generally of a more chronic nature, and a trustworthy comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments cannot therefore be made.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

The reports on the Bothwell Asylum speak, on the whole, favourably of its condition; but suggestions are made to improve the furniture of the day-rooms, to make less use of the airing courts, and to give additional attention to the more helpless patients.

Private  
Asylums.

Gilmer  
House.

The reports on Gilmer House are as usual favourable; but it is pointed out that the buildings are in need of extensive repairs. The patients continue to enjoy a large amount of individual liberty, and the arrangements generally differ little from those of an ordinary dwelling-house.

Hallcross  
House  
Asylum.

Hallcross House Asylum is reported as being frequently without an adequate staff of attendants. The condition of the house was fairly satisfactory, but the premises are ill-adapted for the purposes of an asylum, and we accordingly continue our license only until the Midlothian landward district has provided the means of accommodating its patients.

Newbigging  
House  
Asylum.

The management of Newbigging House is reported as improved, but the attendants were regarded as too few in number, and as not very fit for their duties. The wants of the patients are comfortably supplied, but more attention might fitly be given to industrial occupation.

Melville  
House  
Asylum.

The reports on Melville House were on the whole favourable, but the amount of attendance on the males was considered inadequate.

Saughton  
Hall  
Asylum.

Saughtonhall is reported as having been found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients as very satisfactory. The association of certain of the ladies in a common dormitory, and the placing of them under continuous supervision during the night, was recommended with the view of improving their habits. Considerable attention is given to the provision of varied means of amusement and recreation.

Westermains  
Asylum.

The condition of Westermains Asylum is reported as satisfactory. The patients are well cared for. They form a small community, differing little from an ordinary family party.

White-  
house  
Asylum.

The reports on Whitehouse Asylum allude to the very pleasing impressions produced by the visits. The individual tastes and requirements of the patients are considered and gratified, and everything possible is done to give the establishment the character of a private residence. The meals are well cooked and neatly served, and all physical wants are fully and comfortably supplied. A pleasant change during the summer months is afforded by means of a country house which is rented for the purpose.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial  
Asylums.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1873 and 1st January 1874.



TABLE LIX.

Parochial  
Asylums.  
Population.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1873.			At 1st January 1874.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	43	50	93	43	57	100
Barony     "     "     . .	73	83	156	75	83	158
Burgh     "     "     . .	21	25	46	22	24	46
Glasgow     "     "     . .	60	144	204	59	149	208
Govan     "     "     . .	48	49	97	84	81	165
Greenock     "     "     . .	31	43	74	31	41	72
Totals	276	394	670	314	435	749

There is thus an increase of 79 in the number of patients during the past year.

Results of  
Treatment.

The results of treatment in 1873 are shown in the following Table:—

TABLE LX.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	43·0	53·5	19	34	11	14	4	9	4	4	57·9	41·2	9·3	7·5
2. Barony, Glasgow,	74·0	83·0	26	16	6	4	6	2	11	9	23·1	25·0	14·9	10·8
3. Glasgow, City,.....	59·5	146·5	14	70	4	37	6	12	5	16	28·6	52·9	8·4	10·9
4. Govan, Glasgow,	66·0	65·0	99	101	33	30	18	26	12	14	33·3	29·7	18·2	21·5
5. Greenock,.....	31·0	42·0	38	14	17	5	12	6	9	5	44·7	35·7	29·0	11·9
6. Paisley, Burgh, ...	21·5	24·5	15	20	10	15	4	6	...	...	66·7	75·0	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	295·0	414·5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	38·4	41·2	13·9	11·6

Table LXI. shows the difference between the results of 1872 and 1873:—

Parochial  
Asylums.

TABLE LXI.

Death  
Rate.

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1872, . . .	566·5	241	123	53	54
1873, . . .	709·5	466	186	111	89

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1864-1873.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1864,	13·4	11·8	1869,	8·0	6·0
1865,	10·0	7·2	1870,	8·4	9·8
1866,	10·8	9·3	1871,	12·0	11·6
1867,	13·2	9·6	1872,	13·4	7·0
1868,	9·5	9·0	1873,	13·9	11·6

The mortality during recent years has not on the whole decreased, and it is still considerably above that of the Public Asylums; but, in connection with this fact, it should be kept in view that the average age of patients in Parochial Asylums is considerably less than that of patients in Public Asylums, and also that a larger proportion of the patients sent into the former is affected with the more ephemeral forms of insanity. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that a comparison between Parochial Asylums and Public Asylums is not a comparison of similar things, inasmuch as a higher proportion of the inmates of Parochial Asylums is drawn from urban communities. Reference to Tables VI. and VII., p. vii., will illustrate these remarks.

Recoveries.

The following figures show the percentage of recoveries on admissions in Parochial Asylums in each of the ten years 1864-1873:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1864,	38·6	46·9	1869,	42·5	35·2
1865,	49·4	50·4	1870,	48·5	52·0
1866,	48·6	47·3	1871,	48·4	43·8
1867,	52·1	42·8	1872,	48·2	53·5
1868,	54·3	53·7	1873,	38·4	41·2

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is generally higher in Parochial Asylums than in Public and Private Asylums. This result is mainly owing to a higher proportion of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries and small number of deaths which take place in Parochial Asylums within the first month after admission, and in the recorded causes of death in the two

classes of establishments. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports.) The unfavourable ratio of female recoveries in 1869 was chiefly due to the large number of chronic cases transferred in that year from the Glasgow Royal Asylum to the Glasgow Parochial Asylum, and to a similar cause must be ascribed the lower ratio of recoveries among both sexes in 1873. (*Vide* Table XIX, p. xxv of this Report, and the corresponding table in previous Reports.)

Parochial Asylums.

Condition of Individual Asylums.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

At the first visit the Abbey Parochial Asylum was found overcrowded, with several patients sleeping on shake-downs on the floor. At the second visit the overcrowding during the night had been relieved by the opening of a new dormitory, but the day-room accommodation was still considered insufficient. The staff of attendants was inadequate for the number of inmates; and an opinion seems to have been formed that with a greater amount of supervision two deaths from choking might have been avoided. Great tranquillity prevailed on both sides of the house, which presented its usual clean and cheerful appearance. The high walls which gave the airing-courts a cheerless and prison-like aspect are being removed, in conformity with recommendations to that effect. The dietary, clothing, and bedding are noticed in laudatory terms; and the practice of allowing large parties of the patients to attend weekly concerts in the town is commended.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The patients in the Barony Parochial Asylum are reported as in a satisfactory condition as regards their health, cleanliness, and clothing. They were likewise free from excitement; and in connection with this statement it is proper to bear in mind that the establishment possesses only 6 single rooms to meet the requirements of 160 patients; and also that it frequently happens that only one or two of these rooms are taken into occupation. Although it is certain that within a year or two the establishment will be removed to the new buildings at present in course of erection at Lenzie, care is taken to maintain the present house in proper repair. Some recommendations were made with a view to increase the efficiency of the staff, and to promote the comfort of the inmates; but in the present transitional state of affairs, it is not desirable to undertake extensive changes.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

The sanitary condition of the patients in the Burgh Asylum is reported as having been favourable, and as affording satisfactory evidence that their physical wants are satisfactorily supplied. The house is kept in good repair notwithstanding the early prospect of the transfer of the patients to the new asylum at present in course of erection. The views of management are enlightened and liberal. For instance, it is stated in the report of the second visit that six men habitually go to their work, a mile distant from the house, like ordinary labourers, unaccompanied by an attendant.

Burgh Asylum, Paisley.



Parochial  
Asylums.

City of  
Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum.

Great efforts are made to overcome in some degree the evils of site under which the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum suffers. The cheerfulness of the house has been largely increased by extensive painting and papering, and by the introduction of numerous decorative objects, such as mirrors, timepieces, pictures, and statuettes. At the same time the patients are well fed, well clothed, and their wants generally are very carefully and judiciously met. Great tranquillity pervaded the house, and no special contrivances in dress were in use. Nevertheless we think it probable that before long the parochial board will recognise the propriety of transferring the institution to a more suitable locality.

Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum.

The Govan Parochial Asylum constructed for the accommodation of 180 patients, although only recently opened, is already reported as full, and the enlargement of the establishment has accordingly become matter for consideration, almost before sufficient time has elapsed to bring it into thorough working order. The reports speak very favourably of what has been accomplished, and express a confident hope that the reputation earned by the administration of the lunatic department of the old poorhouse will be amply maintained by the experience of the new parochial asylum.

Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum.

Making due allowance for the unfavourable site and unsatisfactory structural arrangements of the Greenock Parochial Asylum, the reports regarding it may be regarded as satisfactory. The wants of the patients appear to be adequately supplied, and a desire is shewn to provide them with fuller means of industrial occupation, and to overcome the difficulties which exist in the way of extended exercise.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at 1st January 1873, and 1st January 1874 :—

Lunatic  
Wards  
of Poor-  
houses.

Population.

TABLE LXII.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1873.			At 1st January 1874.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . .	30	30	60	35	32	67
Buchan Poorhouse, . .	12	12	24	9	9	18
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . . .	35	44	79	32	40	72
Dumbarton Poorhouse, . .	23	20	43	18	20	38
Dundee Poorhouse, . .	47	51	98	47	52	99
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, .	...	34	34	...	38	38
Hamilton Poorhouse, . .	15	19	34	17	17	34
Inveresk, . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	5
Kincardine Poorhouse, . .	6	10	16	10	11	21
Leith (South) Poorhouse, .	10	9	19	10	10	20
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, .	14	14	28	13	17	30
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . .	13	15	28	15	14	29
Old Machar Poorhouse, . .	24	25	49	23	24	47
Perth Poorhouse, . . .	14	20	34	17	20	37
Wigtown Poorhouse, . .	...	10	10	...	10	10
Totals,	243	313	556	246	319	565

Table LXIII. shows the changes among the inmates in 1873. Results of  
It will be observed, that although Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses Treatment.  
are restricted to the reception of incurable cases, a few recoveries  
are reported :—

Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Results of  
Treatment.

TABLE LXIII.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admission.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City), ... ..	32·5	31·0	9	5	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	6·2	6·5
2. Buchan Comb. (New Maud), ... ..	10·5	10·5	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	3	100·0	...	...	28·6
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	33·5	42·0	5	6	2	...	5	7	1	3	40	...	3·0	7·1
4. Dumbarton, ... ..	20·5	20·0	5	3	...	...	4	...	6	3	...	...	29·3	15·0
5. Dundee, ... ..	47·0	51·5	7	9	1	2	2	2	4	4	14·3	22·2	8·5	7·8
6. Edinburgh (City), ... ..	...	26·0	...	14	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	7·1	...	15·4
7. Hamilton, ... ..	16·0	17·0	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	5·9
8. Inveresk (Musselburgh), ... ..	...	5·0	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven),	8·0	10·5	4	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	25·0	...	9·5
10. South Leith, ... ..	10·0	9·5	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10·5
11. Liff and Benvie (Dundee), ... ..	13·5	15·5	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	100·0	25·0	...	...
12. Linlithgow, ... ..	14·0	14·5	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Old Machar (Aberdeen), ... ..	23·5	24·5	2	5	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	60·0	8·5	4·1
14. Perth, ... ..	15·5	20·0	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	15·0
15. Wigtown (Stranraer), ... ..	...	10·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10·0
GENERAL RESULTS, ... ..	244·5	307·5	45	65	5	8	22	24	15	27	11·1	12·3	6·1	8·8



The following Table shows the differences between the results of Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. 1872 and 1873:—

TABLE LXIV.

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1872, . . .	634·0	102	5	28	34
1873, . . .	552·0	110	13	46	42

Death rate.

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in each of the ten years 1864-1873:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1864,	8·2	7·6	1869,	10·7	6·9
1865,	5·9	4·0	1870,	9·3	7·6
1866,	7·8	5·2	1871,	10·1	9·6
1867,	10·9	9·6	1872,	5·3	5·4
1868,	8·3	8·6	1873,	6·1	8·8

The rate of mortality is on the whole much the same as that of asylums. The prevailing causes of death, however, are probably different, although the general result is nearly alike.

The condition of the wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:

Condition of Individual Establishments.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse comment on the tranquillity and contentment which prevailed among the patients, and on their satisfactory sanitary condition. The house was in good order and presented a cheerful and pleasing aspect. The industrial occupation of the patients is judiciously fostered, and the liberal spirit of the management is commended.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse appears from the reports to be fairly satisfactory, and the house is described as on the whole comfortable. But there is a narrowness in the views of the management which, if adhered to, can scarcely fail to do harm.

Buchan Combination Poor-house.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse speak favourably of the desire shown to meet the recommendations of the Commissioners; but some fears appear to have been felt at the tendency displayed to receive more patients than were authorized by the license, to surpass the functions of lunatic wards, and to assume those of a regular asylum. For the occupation of the men some additional land has been secured.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic  
Wards  
of Poor-  
houses.

Cunning-  
ham Com-  
bination  
Poorhouse.

The earnings of the women are judiciously set apart to defray the cost of excursions, to decorate the wards, and otherwise to promote the comfort of the inmates. The house was in good order and the sanitary state of the establishment was favourable; but an opinion is expressed that more attention might fitly be given to recreation. The clothing of the men, which at the first visit, was not altogether satisfactory, was reported at the second as undergoing improvements.

Dumbar-  
ton Com-  
bination  
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse are described as presenting a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The wants of the patients are well supplied, and considerable pains are taken to provide them with the means of profitable industrial employment. For this end three additional acres adjoining the land already in possession have been secured. Extended country exercise is taken twice a week. The remuneration of the attendants is on a liberal scale.

Dundee  
Poorhouse.

The recommendations made at the first visit of the Lunatic Wards of Dundee Poorhouse were found at the second to have been in great measure carried into effect; and a general desire is shown to carry out the views of the Commissioners. The house presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the wants of the patients are fully supplied. The ventilation and heating of the house are satisfactory, and the bodily health of the patients has been good. The high proportion of wet beds, however, attracted attention, and it was recommended that strenuous efforts should be made to reduce it. The airing-courts were found very neatly kept, and the means of industrial occupation were stated to be adequate.

Edinburgh  
City  
Poorhouse.

Those portions of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse which have been taken into occupation as lunatic wards are not altogether appropriate for the purpose. The wants of the inmates are, however, fully supplied, and their sanitary condition has been good.

Hamilton  
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse are very favourable. The wants of the patients are fully met, and a large proportion of their number is usefully and profitably employed.

Kincardine  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse were found in a satisfactory condition, and the patients are reported as well cared for. Surprise is expressed that advantage of the accommodation is not more fully taken by the parishes of the Combination.

South  
Leith  
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse are as usual favourable, but it was thought that something more might be done in the way of supplying means of recreation.

The very satisfactory manner in which the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are managed receives the usual confirmation. The house is remarkably well furnished, and the wants of the patients are in all respects adequately met.

Lunatic  
Wards  
of Poor-  
houses.

The Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse are described as cheerful, and as comfortably furnished. The patients are warmly clothed and sufficiently fed; and considerable efforts are made for their industrial occupation and recreation.

Liff and  
Benvie  
Poorhouse.  
Linlithgow  
Poorhouse.

The aspect of the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse has been greatly improved by painting and stencilling, and by the introduction of additional articles of furniture, and of objects of ornament and interest. The patients are, on the whole, well cared for. The sources of occupation for the men will be increased as soon as possession is obtained of two acres of land which have been recently purchased. Exercise in the country is regularly taken by groups of both sexes.

Old  
Machar  
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse are reported as having been found in good order, and the patients as in all respects properly cared for.

Perth  
Poorhouse.

From the reports on the Lunatic Wards of Wigtown Combination Poorhouse it appears that proper care is not always taken in the selection of the patients. Their general condition is however satisfactory, and the house is described as comfortable.

Wigtown  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

## TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children are useful establishments, but in Scotland they serve more the purpose of temporary homes, than of institutions from which permanent benefit is to be derived. As a rule, the children are of so low a mental type that for all useful purposes they are ineducable. Where this is not the case, great good is frequently effected; and it is therefore all the more to be lamented that the resources of the institutions should be wasted on cases in which improvement is either altogether hopeless, or endures only so long as the children remain in them.

Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.

The want of a recreation hall or covered gymnasium at the Baldovan Institution is reported as limiting the exercise of the children in winter; but steps were about to be taken to remedy this defect. Many of the children are scrofulous and of weakly physical constitution, and many others are mentally so deficient as to afford but small scope for improvement, even under the most judicious system of training. They are however carefully and kindly tended.

Baldovan  
Institution.



Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.  
—  
Columbia  
Lodge.

Columbia Lodge continues to provide a comfortable home for a few children of the upper classes of society. It is matter for regret that the advantages it offers are not more extensively turned to account, and for children more capable of deriving benefit from training.

Larbert  
Institution.

The Larbert Institution was found in excellent order, and the clothing and bedding were in good condition. By the erection of a separate hospital the conveniences for the care of the sick and feeble have been greatly increased, while room has been procured by their removal from the main building for the establishment of a general work-room. The means of out-door occupation have also been increased. The children are in all respects well cared for, and much pains is taken with their education, in many cases with encouraging success. Still it is matter for regret that not a few of the pupils are of too low a mental type to derive any lasting benefit from the training to which they are subjected. The water-supply has been improved.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

#### DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics in each of the ten years 1864-1873:—

1864,	.	.	15	1869,	.	.	20
1865,	.	.	10	1870,	.	.	30
1866,	.	.	14	1871,	.	.	20
1867,	.	.	25	1872,	.	.	23
1868,	.	.	36	1873,	.	.	11

Of the cases of 1873 there occurred—1 in Ayrshire, 1 in Bute-shire, 1 in Dumfriesshire, 3 in Lanarkshire, 1 in Perthshire, 1 in Renfrewshire, 2 in Ross-shire, and 1 in Roxburghshire.

A dangerous lunatic is ordered to be detained “until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody.” As this limitation was found inconvenient in practice, the Sheriff has been authorized by the 19th section of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51, to discharge a lunatic, committed as a dangerous lunatic, from any asylum, on certificates being granted by two medical persons, approved of by the Procurator-Fiscal, that such lunatic may be discharged without risk of injury to the public or the lunatic.

Criminal  
Lunatics.

#### CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

During 1873, 5 patients were admitted into the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were accused or guilty, so far as reported to us, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table:—

TABLE LXV.

Criminal  
Lunatics.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	Aberdeen Prison,	22 Apr. 1873.	T. R.	10 May 1873.	Incest.
2	Main Prison, .	24 Sept. 1872.	E. B. or K.	1 June „	Theft and previous conviction.
3	Do., .	23 Apr. „	M. G. or K.	4 Sept. „	Do.
4	Milbank Prison,	6 Dec. 1869.	P. C.	17 „ „	Assault and Robbery.
5	Do., .	7 Oct. 1870.	J. L.	17 „ „	Theft and previous conviction.

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth was found in its usual satisfactory condition. Considerable pains is taken with the occupation and recreation of its inmates; but it continues to be matter for regret that the possession of land is too small to afford more than a very limited source of employment. The workshop, although too small and not comfortably fitted up, has been found very useful in providing occupation for the more skilful. The sanitary condition of the patients has been good.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1873 :—

TABLE LXVI.

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	2	2	3	1	1	1	...

Of the five recovered patients, three were handed over to their friends, and two were sent back to prison. The two patients discharged not recovered were removed to the local prisons from which they had been brought.

The patients who were in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at 31st December 1873, were classified as follows :—

1. Found to be insane and not fit for trial, . . . . .	10
2. Found to be insane on trial and not fit for punishment, . . . . .	12
3. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence and not fit for punishment, . . . . .	13
4. Sentenced to death, but respited or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . .	2
5. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had expired, . . . . .	3
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . .	11

Criminal  
Lunatics.

As might naturally be expected, recoveries take place from time to time among the patients belonging to all these categories ; but the recovered patients, when not convicts, were formerly, as a rule, detained in the asylum. Occasionally this custom became a matter of very great hardship, especially in those cases in which the offence had been committed under temporary excitement or delusion.

A more humane system has recently been inaugurated by the Statute 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 55, which enacts that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by an order of a Principal Secretary of State, to discharge any person who may by judicial order be detained as a lunatic, on such terms and conditions as shall be specified. Under this enactment several patients have already been discharged, and the discharge of others is under consideration.

By the same Statute it is enacted, that whenever the insanity of a patient who is detained in the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison shall be certified by two medical persons to be of a kind which can be properly treated in an ordinary asylum, it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to order the removal of such patient to any district asylum, or to any chartered or licensed asylum in which pauper lunatics are maintained in terms of any contract for such maintenance.

With the view of facilitating the disposal of persons who have become insane in local prisons, authority is given, by the Act 34 and 35 Vict. c. 55, to the Sheriff, on summary application by the administrators of the prison, and on the production of certificates of insanity by two medical men, to order the removal of any such insane prisoner to the lunatic asylum of the district, or to such chartered or private asylum as may contract to receive the pauper lunatics of the district ; but under the proviso already stated, that the consent of the managers or other administrators of such chartered or private asylum, both as to the reception of the patient and the rate of board to be paid, shall be previously obtained. Under these provisions, four lunatics were in 1873 transferred from prisons to asylums.

In the event of the recovery of any such lunatic before the expiry of his sentence, the order of the Sheriff, it is enacted, shall be sufficient authority to transfer him back to the prison from which he was removed. By former Acts, this power of removing insane prisoners was vested in the Home Secretary, and the procedure which was thus necessary was frequently felt to be not only inconvenient, but dangerous from the inevitable delay which occurred. The modifications which have been effected in the law affecting criminal lunatics, are thus all conceived in a spirit of liberality. They are calculated to afford all proper facilities for the discharge of patients when strict custody is no longer required, and to sanction the detention, as a class apart, only of those for whose proper care and safe custody especial appliances are necessary.



## DIPSOMANIACS.

Criminal  
Lunatics.

The proper manner of dealing with habitual drunkards was recently a subject of inquiry by a Committee of the House of Commons, but no legislative measures followed. There cannot be a doubt as to the magnitude of the evils which spring from habitual drunkenness; but it is not easy to see how they can be met, save by measures calculated to prevent their occurrence.

It is possible that prolonged compulsory abstinence from alcoholic liquors may restore to habitual drunkards the power of self-control, and enable them to resist the craving to which, when at liberty, they succumb, but our own experience does not give us much reason to expect this result.

The number of patients placed in asylums in 1873, whose insanity appears from their admission papers to have resulted from intemperance was 149. But there can be little doubt that the amount of lunacy actually resulting from this cause is very far from being adequately expressed by these figures. This is at once perceived if we compare them, not with the total admissions into asylums, but with the admissions in which causes of insanity were specified. The total number of cases of this kind was 615, so that, judging by this standard, nearly a fourth of the admissions arose from intemperance.

## ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1873, 42 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. All of these patients were removed from asylums; 8 were sent to England, and 34 to Ireland.

## LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics  
under  
Judicial  
Factors.

The number of lunatics in Scotland reported to us as under judicial factors at 31st December 1873, was 287, of whom 190 were in asylums, and 97 in ordinary dwellings.

There is still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount. In former reports we have stated that we should be glad to see effect given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission, p. 31, that in cases where the funds do not exceed £1000, authority to appoint a curator, at present possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff.

The Board of Supervision, in their Twenty-seventh Annual Report, p. vii., express an opinion that it would be much more satisfactory if it were declared that parochial relief should operate *ipso facto* as an assignation in favour of the Parochial Board, in security of advances which may have been made by the parish; but it appears to us to be very undesirable that the Inspector of

Lunatics  
under  
Judicial  
Factors.

---

Poor should as matter of course be the person appointed to introduce with the funds of lunatics, who may only be casual paupers, from a temporary difficulty in realizing their assets. The proposal seems to us to leave out of sight what may be necessary for the proper management of the funds, in the interest of the lunatic and of his relatives.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

## LIST OF APPENDICES.

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	PAGE
APPENDIX A.—Return showing the Number, Sex, and Manner of Distribution of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, on 1st January 1873,	98
APPENDIX B.—Table showing the number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in each Asylum and Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st Jan- uary 1873, and the number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Asylum and Poorhouse, . . . . .	129
APPENDIX C.—Return of Expenditure by Parochial Boards for Pauper Lunatics for the year 1872, . . . . .	132
APPENDIX D.—Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Asylums and Poorhouses on 1st January of each year, 1864-73 ; the Number Admitted, Discharged, Transferred, and the Number which died in each of the said years ; the Number of Admissions, Recoveries, Discharges, and Deaths, in the year 1873 ; the length of residence of the Patients ; the causes of Death ; the Number of Pauper Lunatics intimated in 1872 ; and the manner of their Disposal, . . . . .	165
APPENDIX E.—Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Patient's Books of Asylums and Poorhouses in 1873, . . . .	181
APPENDIX F.—Proceedings consequent on the Entry made by Sir James Coxe in the Patients' Book of the Perthshire District Asylum, on 11th April 1873, . . . . .	263
APPENDIX G.—General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy Commissioners, . . . . .	306





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Carry forward,





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## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF AUPER LUNATICS.																
		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																
		In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.		IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.						
		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.	Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brought forward,																		
8 Coyton, . . .	22	41	63	10	23	1	10	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Craigie, . . .	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Cumnock, New,	1	4	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cumnock, Old,	3	4	7	2	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dailly, . . .	1	8	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Dalmeillington,	1	4	5	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dalry, . . .	3	6	9	1	4	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Dalrymple, . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Dreghorn, . . .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Dundonald, . .	9	7	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Dunlop, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Fenwick, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Galston, . . .	5	5	10	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Girvan, . . .	6	3	9	4	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Irvine, . . .	5	11	16	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kilbirnie, . . .	2	4	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Kilbride, West,	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Kilmarnock, . .	15	17	32	6	7	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kilmearg, . . .	3	5	8	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Kilwinning, . .	4	8	12	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Kirkmichael, . .	4	4	8	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Kirkoswald, . .	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Largs, . . .	1	2	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Loudoun, . . .	9	6	15	6	3	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Mauchline, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Maybole, . . .	4	6	10	3	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Monkton, . . .	2	1	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Muirkirk, . . .	3	3	6	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	5	3	8	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Ochiltree, . . .	2	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]



## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

BUTE.									
1 Cumbræes,	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Arran),	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kilnory,	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Kingarth,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 North Bute,	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Rothesay,	4	13	17	4	11	...	...	...	...
Total,	14	24	38	7	13	...	...	...	...
CAITHNESS.									
1 Bower,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Canisbay,	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Dunnet,	...	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
4 Halkirk,	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Latheron,	15	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Olrick,	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Reay,	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Thurso,	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Watten,	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Wick,	11	22	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	47	52	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLACKMANNAN.									
1 Alloa,	8	12	20	5	7	...	...	...	...
2 Clackmannan,	1	9	10	5	5	...	...	...	...
3 Dollar,	1	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
4 Logie,	3	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
5 Tillicoultry,	3	4	7	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total,	16	31	47	10	15	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]





## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ELGIN OR MORAY.	
1	Alves, . . .
2	Bellie, . . .
3	Birnie, . . .
4	Cromdale, . . .
5	Dallas, . . .
6	Drainy, . . .
7	Duffus, . . .
8	Dyke and Moy, . . .
9	Edinkillie, . . .
10	Elgin, . . .
11	Forres, . . .
12	Kinloss, . . .
13	Knockando, . . .
14	New Spynie, . . .
15	Raford, . . .
16	Roths, . . .
17	St Andrews-Lhanbride, . . .
18	Speymouth, . . .
19	Uquhart, . . .
	Total, . . .
FIFE.	
1	Abbotshall, . . .
2	Abdie, . . .
3	Aberdour, . . .
4	Anstruther, Easter, . . .
5	Anstruther, Wester, . . .
6	Arngask, . . .
7	Auchterderran, . . .
8	Auchtermuchty, . . .
9	Auchtertool, . . .
10	Ballynry, . . .
11	Balmerino, . . .
12	Beath, . . .
13	Burntisland, . . .
	Carry forward, . . .



## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Carry forward,

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1873.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																							
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.								IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.															
					In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Pauperial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.											
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.									
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Brought forward,		135	133	268	79	72	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	51	...	47	51	127	123	5	5	3	5	...	...	8	10
15 Edzell,		2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Essie and Nevy,		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell,		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar,		14	16	30	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Glamis,		2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla,		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Guthrie,		2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Inverarity,		1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Inverkeilor,		3	3	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kettins,		...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kingoldrum,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinell,		1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnetles,		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Kirkden,		2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir,		13	13	26	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Letnot,		1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie,		23	40	63	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Lintrathen,		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Logie-Perth,		1	5	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Lunan,		...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Lundie & Fowlis-Br.,		...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Mains & Strathmartin,		3	4	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Marytown,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth,		5	4	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose,		17	27	44	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Murroes,		...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...



[illegible]

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1873.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.									
					In Public Asylums.			In Private Asylums.			In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Total.			
					Within the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INVERNESS.																								
1 Abernethy, . . .	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Alvie, . . .	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Andersier, . . .	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Barra, . . .	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Boleskine & Abertarf, . . .	6	2	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Bracadale, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 Croy, . . .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8 Daviot, . . .	..	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9 Dores, . . .	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 Durinish, . . .	4	6	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 Duthill, . . .	4	5	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12 Glenelg, . . .	6	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13 Harris, . . .	5	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14 Inverness, . . .	34	30	64	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 Kilmalie, . . .	6	10	16	1	2	2	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16 Kilmonivaig, . . .	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17 Kilmorack, . . .	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Kilmuir (Skye), . . .	5	4	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19 Kiltarity, . . .	6	2	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 Kingussie, . . .	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21 Kirkhill, . . .	2	5	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22 Laggan, . . .	3	3	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23 Moy, . . .	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24 Petty, . . .	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25 Portree, . . .	6	5	11	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26 Sleat, . . .	1	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27 Small Isles, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28 Snizort, . . .	11	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29 Strath, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30 Uist, North, . . .	3	1	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31 Uist, South, . . .	6	5	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32 Urquhart, . . .	2	6	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total, . . .	126	109	235	73	57	8	6	76	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	









## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1873.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
LINLITHGOW.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1 Abercorn, . . .	6	1	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</



ORKNEY.													
1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, . . . . .													
PEEBLES.													
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, . . . . .													

ORKNEY.

1	Birsay & Harray,
2	Cross & Burness,
3	Eday,
4	Evie & Rendal,
5	Firth,
6	Holm,
7	Hoyle & Graemeay,
8	Kirkwall,
9	Lady,
10	Orphir,
11	Ronaldshay, South,
12	Rousay & Egilshay,
13	St. Andrews & Deerness
14	Sandwick,
15	Shapinsay,
16	Stennis,
17	Stronness,
18	Sronsay,
19	Walls and Flotia,
20	Westray & Papa Westray,

PEEBLES.

1 Broughton,  
2 Drumlazier,  
3 Eddestone,  
4 Innerleithen,  
5 Kirkurd,  
6 Linton, West,  
7 Lyne & Megge  
8 Manor, .  
9 Newlands,  
10 Peebles, .  
11 Skirling, .  
12 Stobo, .  
13 Traquair, .  
14 Tweedsmuir,

Total,

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Carry forward,



## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																			
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																													
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.														
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Brought forward,			162	206	368	91	134	1	...	92	134	...	...	...	...	14	19	...	...	14	19	106	153	42	35	13	18	1	...	56	53	
69 St. Martins,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70 Tibbermuir,		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
71 Trinity-Gask,		1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
72 Tullhallan,		5	5	10	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
73 Weem,		2	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total,		172	217	389	98	141	2	...	100	141	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	...	...	14	19	114	160	44	38	13	19	1	...	58	57	
RENFREW.																																
1 Abbey,		21	37	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	29	...	...	21	29	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
2 Cathcart,		5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3 Eaglesham,		2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
4 Eastwood,		6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
5 Erskine,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Greenock,		25	45	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	42	...	...	25	42	25	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7 Houstoun,		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Inchinnan,		1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Innerkip & Gourcock,		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10 Kilbarchan,		1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 Kilmacolm,		1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Lochwinnoch,		4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
13 Mearns,		6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14 Neilston,		5	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15 Paisley,		20	15	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16 Port-Glasgow,		8	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17 Renfrew,		4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total,		111	138	249	...	...	...	8	4	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	115	...	92	115	190	120	6	8	5	10	...	...	11	18

[illegible]

Total,

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]



29 Sprouston,	3	4	7	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
30 Stitchell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	2	3	5	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
32 Yetholm,	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	58	53	111	38	37	3	41	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SELKIRK.</b>																					
1 Ettrick,	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Galashiels,	4	1	5	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kirkhope,	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Selkirk,	2	2	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Yarrow,	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	8	7	15	8	3	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SHETLAND.</b>																					
1 Bressay,	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Durossness,	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Fetlar & North Yell,	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Lerwick,	2	4	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Nesting,	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 North Marine,	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Sandsting,	1	4	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tingwall,	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Unst,	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Walls,	3	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Yell,	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	24	26	50	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	...	8	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1873.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.											
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.						
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.	Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STIRLING.																								
1 Airth, . . .	2	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2 Alva, . . .	2	6	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
3 Baldernock, . . .	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Balfour, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Bothkennar, . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
6 Buchanan, . . .	9	9	18	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	1
7 Campsie, . . .	6	5	11	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	2	1
8 Denny, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
9 Drymen, . . .	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
10 Dumpace, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
11 Falkirk, . . .	7	13	20	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	2
12 Fintry, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
13 Gargunnoch, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
14 Killearn, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
15 Kilsyth, . . .	5	7	12	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	1
16 Kippen, . . .	2	7	9	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
17 Larbert, . . .	8	11	19	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	1
18 Leckroft, . . .	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
19 Muiravonside, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
20 Poinmont, . . .	4	4	8	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	1
21 St. Ninian's, . . .	5	4	9	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1
22 Slamannan, . . .	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 Stirling, . . .	10	9	19	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	1
24 Strathblane, . . .	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total, . . .	69	91	160	45	57	1	46	57	1	46	57	1	46	57	1	46	57	1	46	57	1	46	57	23





## ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX. A.

## DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1873; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public, Private, Parochial Asylum, or Poorhouse.





## APPENDIX C.

## APPENDIX C.

## RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1872.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.			
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.							
ABERDEENSHIRE.									£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Aberdeen, . . . . .	65	77	22,712	..	..	18,874	2927	44,513	147 14 2	..	..	670 4 0	69 8 0	13 17 3	2231 3 5	81 11 4				
2 Aberdeen, . . . . .	3	4	723	..	..	..	1464	2187	48 7 8	..	..	..	50 17 10	21 10 11	120 16 5	..				
3 Aboyne, . . . . .	..	3	120	..	..	..	732	852	9 5 5	..	..	..	20 13 11	..	29 19 4	8 3 11				
4 Alford, . . . . .	..	1	366	..	..	..	..	366	23 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	23 10 0	..				
5 Auchindoir, . . . . .	..	1	366	..	..	..	..	366	23 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	23 10 0	..				
6 Auchterless, . . . . .	1	1	47	..	..	..	..	47	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 7 6	4 7 6	..				
7 Belhelvie, . . . . .	2	2	1463	..	..	..	..	1463	94 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 8 2	95 8 2	..				
8 Birse, . . . . .	..	1	194	..	..	..	..	194	18 11 6	..	..	..	..	1 12 0	20 3 6	..				
9 Bourbie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
10 Cairney, . . . . .	2	1	364	..	..	..	366	730	29 6 6	..	..	..	4 12 0	..	33 18 6	11 11 7				
11 Chapel of Garioch, . . . . .	3	1	896	..	..	..	147	1043	59 14 1	..	..	..	6 8 7	4 12 0	70 14 8	..				
12 Clatt, . . . . .	..	2	732	..	..	..	..	732	47 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	47 0 0	4 0 0				
13 Cluny, . . . . .	..	3	732	..	..	..	366	1098	47 0 0	..	..	..	13 16 3	0 2 8	60 16 3	..				
14 Coull, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	366	..	366	..	..	..	19 10 0	..	0 2 8	19 12 8	..				
15 Crathie and Braemar, . . . . .	2	3	1098	..	..	..	732	1830	72 0 0	..	..	..	15 10 0	..	87 10 0	..				
16 Crimond, . . . . .	2	1	197	..	..	366	366	929	16 7 10	..	..	12 4 2	11 0 1	4 10 6	44 2 7	..				
17 Cruden, . . . . .	2	4	1098	..	..	366	732	2196	70 10 0	..	..	12 10 8	22 15 2	..	105 15 10	1 0 0				
18 Culsamond, . . . . .	..	1	179	..	..	..	..	179	15 18 0	..	..	..	..	3 17 10	19 15 10	..				
19 Daviot, . . . . .	1	2	..	..	..	..	1098	1098	..	..	..	..	28 9 5	..	28 9 5	..				
20 Deer, New, . . . . .	3	4	823	..	..	..	1464	2287	52 17 6	..	..	..	29 13 7	..	82 11 1	..				
21 Deer, Old, . . . . .	13	10	1695	..	..	732	4734	7161	112 3 10	..	..	26 0 2	130 1 8	15 13 5	283 19 1	2 0 0				
22 Drumblade, . . . . .	2	1	1098	..	..	..	..	1098	70 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	70 10 0	..				





## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.					
Brought forward,	219	253	76,235	...	...	42,673	33,147	152,055	501	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
62 Newhills, . . . . .	5	5	2517	...	...	...	538	3055	163	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	7655	6	3
63 Oyne, . . . . .	3	3	1098	...	...	...	...	1098	70	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	200	4	6
64 Peterculter, . . . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	366	23	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	70	10	0
65 Peterhead, . . . . .	12	14	5496	...	...	366	2425	7321	358	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	23	10	0
66 Pitliggo, . . . . .	2	2	732	...	...	...	...	1464	48	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	454	17	8
67 Premnay, . . . . .	...	2	732	...	...	...	...	732	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	69	0	2
68 Rathen, . . . . .	4	3	1284	...	...	...	...	1824	84	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	47	0	0
69 Rayne, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	2	7
70 Rhynie, . . . . .	1	2	732	...	...	...	...	366	1098	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	58	1	0
71 Skene, . . . . .	4	3	2014	...	...	...	...	182	2196	127	10	0	...	...	...	...	134	8	3
72 Slains, . . . . .	1	1	366	...	...	...	...	366	732	23	10	0	...	...	...	...	31	6	8
73 Strathdon, . . . . .	1	...	109	...	...	...	...	109	6	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	3	17	2
74 Strichen, . . . . .	2	6	732	...	...	732	1464	2928	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	2
75 Tarland & Migvie, . . . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	366	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0
76 Tarves, . . . . .	5	5	38	...	...	362	1157	1557	2	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	58	10	11
77 Tongh, . . . . .	1	1	41	...	...	...	...	366	407	2	11	6	...	...	...	...	18	2	7
78 Towie, . . . . .	1	1	164	...	...	...	...	366	530	11	2	10	...	...	...	...	30	1	7
79 Tullynessle & Forbes, . . . . .	...	2	732	...	...	...	...	732	29	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	29	0	0
80 Turriff, . . . . .	9	3	3354	...	...	...	...	4086	219	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	230	8	0
81 Tyrie, . . . . .	3	5	1284	...	...	732	718	2734	97	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	149	18	2
82 Udney, . . . . .	3	3	965	...	...	732	...	1697	72	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	106	16	6
Total,	275	309	99,357	...	...	45,597	42,733	187,687	6524	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	9615	10	8
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	52.9	...	...	24.3	22.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ARGYL-SHIRE.																			
1 Ardchattan and Muckalm,	7	3	1122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ardnamurchan, . . .	13	10	3063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Carnamurchan, . . .	7	11	3379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Coll, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Colonsay and Oronsay,	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Craignish, . . .	1	5	812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dumoon and Kilmun,	7	7	3871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Gigha, . . .	1	1	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Glassary, . . .	10	11	3474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Glenorchy and Inishail,	2	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Inverary, . . .	2	4	2026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Inverchoulain, . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Jura, . . .	1	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kilbrandon, . . .	4	7	2270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilmoneil and Kilberry,	6	4	2298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kileoman, . . .	3	1	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kileheman and Dalavich,	2	3	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kildalton, . . .	2	3	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kilfinan, . . .	5	1	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kilfinichen, . . .	8	9	1464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Killarrow, . . .	3	7	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Kilean and Kilehenzie,	5	5	1612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Kilmartin, . . .	1	2	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilmodan, . . .	2	1	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kilmere and Kilbride,	3	6	3020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kilninan and Kilmore, .	4	7	1720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kilmiver and Kilmelfort,	3	3	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Knapdale, North, . . .	8	4	2598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Knapdale, South, . . .	4	3	2295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Lismore and Appin, . .	10	8	2853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Lochgoilhead & Kilmorach,	1	1	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Morven, . . .	1	3	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Saddell and Skipness,	2	4	1250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Southend, . . .	2	2	914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Strachur, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Stralachlan, . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Torosay, . . .	2	3	1098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tyree, . . .	2	7	1522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	137	150	49,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	53.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total,

Proportion per  
cent. of Days  
of Relief,

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.		d.
AYRSHIRE.																			
1 Ardrossan, . . . . .	7	9	1866	...	...	111	1173	1115	4265	135	14	3	£	8	18	6	£	s.	d.
2 Auchinleck, . . . . .	...	2	228	...	...	...	...	...	228	13	12	8	£ s. d.	2	67	12	27	0	0
3 Ayr, . . . . .	5	16	693	...	...	...	...	366	7059	475	7	3	£ s. d.	...	...	...	15	14	8
4 Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	4	366	...	...	...	...	1098	1464	26	0	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	490	18	10
5 Barr, . . . . .	...	1	95	271	...	...	...	...	366	6	14	4	£ s. d.	...	...	...	62	0	8
6 Bath, . . . . .	10	10	1310	...	...	...	4076	1280	6666	93	1	6	£ s. d.	21	15	0	30	14	7
7 Colmonell, . . . . .	2	2	1161	...	...	...	...	...	1161	84	0	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	276	6	4
8 Coynton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	88	14	0
9 Craigie, . . . . .	...	2	73	...	...	...	366	...	439	5	5	6	£ s. d.	...	...	...	23	10	3
10 Cunnock, New, . . . . .	...	1	1257	...	...	...	...	...	1257	93	6	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	96	18	3
11 Cunnock, Old, . . . . .	3	5	1533	63	...	...	...	732	2328	108	18	3	£ s. d.	...	...	...	136	12	4
12 Daily, . . . . .	1	8	941	...	...	...	...	2353	3294	66	17	9	£ s. d.	3	8	3	...	...	...
13 Dalmeillington, . . . . .	1	4	1354	...	...	...	...	366	1720	99	14	5	£ s. d.	...	...	...	131	18	2
14 Dalry, . . . . .	3	7	1912	...	...	...	900	...	2812	137	2	8	£ s. d.	...	...	...	128	18	6
15 Dalrymple, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	183	8	3
16 Dregthorn, . . . . .	1	1	391	...	...	...	...	...	391	28	19	8	£ s. d.	...	...	...	31	10	9
17 Dundonald, . . . . .	10	8	399	...	...	...	2744	1843	4986	24	5	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	170	14	0
18 Dunlop, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . . . . .	5	5	1464	...	...	...	...	2196	3660	104	0	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	183	6	1
21 Girvan, . . . . .	7	4	2416	...	...	...	...	1282	3698	172	15	3	£ s. d.	...	...	...	223	10	3
22 Irvine, . . . . .	7	13	1789	...	...	...	3142	1464	6395	123	15	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	274	1	0
23 Kilbirnie, . . . . .	3	5	468	...	...	...	1666	...	2134	34	2	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	95	19	4
24 Kilbride, West, . . . . .	2	1	366	...	...	...	...	486	852	26	0	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	40	15	0
25 Kilmarnock, . . . . .	16	20	4462	...	...	...	5107	732	10,301	317	18	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	565	19	4
26 Kilmaurs, . . . . .	3	2	1098	...	...	...	245	487	1830	91	15	8	£ s. d.	...	...	...	134	12	0
27 Kilwinning, . . . . .	4	10	2122	...	...	...	1047	409	3578	157	10	10	£ s. d.	...	...	...	214	1	4
28 Kirkmichael, . . . . .	4	4	1464	...	...	...	...	1464	2928	104	0	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	150	14	6
29 Kirkoswald, . . . . .	...	3	1098	...	...	...	...	...	1098	78	0	0	£ s. d.	...	...	...	78	0	0



	2	2	2	882	...	...	17	53	952	61	17	8	...	...	1	0	6	2	8	9	8	0	8	73	7	7	...								
30 Largs, . . . . .	2	7	7	3197	...	...	...	2196	5393	228	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	67	4	2	6	6	4	301	13	7	...								
31 Loudoun, . . . . .	9	...	...	732	...	...	...	587	1319	52	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	6	0	8	0	67	5	6	...								
32 Mauchline, . . . . .	...	...	3	2814	...	...	...	801	3618	200	6	7	...	...	0	3	...	31	9	0	35	18	8	267	17	6	...								
33 Maybole, . . . . .	5	7	1	732	...	...	...	366	1098	52	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	0	...	...	...	58	12	0	...								
34 Monkton, . . . . .	2	4	3	1584	...	...	...	732	2316	112	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	6	...	...	...	127	14	6	...								
35 Muirkirk, . . . . .	4	4	...	1860	...	...	...	1482	3342	131	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	15	11	6	17	8	191	17	9	32 17 10								
36 Newton-on-Ayr, . . . . .	7	2	...	732	...	...	...	...	732	52	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	0	0	...									
37 Ochiltree, . . . . .	...	...	...	1689	...	...	...	732	2421	120	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	1	2	1	7	147	19	1	55 16 7								
38 Riccarton, . . . . .	1	8	...	4667	...	...	...	1919	6586	327	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	58	9	9	11	5	5	397	0	6	12 13 1								
39 St. Quivox, . . . . .	8	11	...	2928	...	...	...	366	3294	208	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	0	...	...	...	217	2	0	13 0 0								
40 Sorn, . . . . .	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
41 Stair, . . . . .	...	...	...	471	...	...	...	117	2854	34	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	19	0	8	9	10	148	4	11	13 16 0								
42 Stevenston, . . . . .	7	4	3	111	...	...	...	366	2506	7	18	1	...	...	0	3	3101	8	15	0	5	2	9	96	2	9	...								
43 Stewarton, . . . . .	3	5	1	1163	...	...	...	366	1529	82	17	6	...	...	4	1	970	9	3	0	5	9	4	97	9	10	9 9 0								
44 Straiton, . . . . .	4	2	1	366	...	...	...	...	732	26	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	0	...	...	...	39	0	10	...								
45 Symington, . . . . .	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	0	...	...	...	64	4	0	...								
46 Tarbolton, . . . . .	3	1	...	366	...	...	...	1098	1464	26	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Total, . . . . .	154	218	60,620	271	0.2	0.2	229	24,726	29,220	1150	664	331	15	9	21	15	0	16	15	0	979	13	6	890	1	11	202	1	9	6442	2	11	325	9	7
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	...	...	...	52.7	...	...	0.2	21.5	25.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

## BANFFSHIRE.

1 Aberlour, . . . . .	4	...	366	...	...	...	...	1098	1464	26	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	56	0	0	...
2 Alval, . . . . .	2	2	1283	...	...	...	...	...	1283	91	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	5	10	...
3 Banff, . . . . .	6	8	4524	...	...	...	...	...	4524	309	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	9	7	...
4 Boharm, . . . . .	1	3	1273	...	...	...	...	...	1273	87	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	4	1	...
5 Bottriphnie, . . . . .	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	...
6 Boyndie, . . . . .	3	3	1208	...	...	...	...	646	1854	83	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	0	1	10	0	114	7	7	...
7 Cabrach, . . . . .	...	...	732	...	...	...	...	...	732	47	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	8	...
8 Cullen, . . . . .	3	5	1625	...	...	...	...	1098	2723	112	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	12	9	...
9 Deskford, . . . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	13	7	...
10 Fordyce, . . . . .	4	9	3275	...	...	...	...	1464	4739	232	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	41	3	9	...	...	...	291	4	1	...
11 Forglan, . . . . .	1	2	544	...	...	...	...	47	366	957	37	3	2	...	...	...	...	25	13	7	...	...	...	56	15	3	...
12 Gamrie, . . . . .	6	10	4230	...	...	...	...	...	4230	296	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	58	11	1	...	...	...	300	15	4	...
13 Grange, . . . . .	5	3	609	...	...	...	...	...	1464	2073	47	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	0	4	...
14 Inveravon, . . . . .	7	3	1464	...	...	...	...	...	2196	3660	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	27	5	9	4	10	0	160	12	6	8 18 3
Carry forward, . . . . .	44	52	21,499	...	...	...	...	9430	30,976	1495	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	60	12	6	...	...	...	1799	3	7	8 18 3

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients received during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Total, &c., of Lunatics and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	44	52	21,499	...	...	...	47	9430	30,976	1495	14	8	£	1799	3	7
15 Inverkeithny, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	682	682	2366	92	17	3	...	25	6	0
16 Keith, . . .	2	5	1208	...	...	...	366	732	1830	50	0	0	0 12	137	17	2
17 Kirkmichael, . . .	2	5	732	...	...	...	...	1321	3604	155	10	6	...	87	11	9
18 Marneoch, . . .	4	4	2283	...	...	...	...	946	2486	111	12	9	...	201	4	7
19 Mortlach, . . .	4	4	1540	...	...	...	...	366	1098	50	0	0	0 15	138	14	6
20 Ordquhill, . . .	2	1	732	...	...	...	...	2562	6758	298	0	4	...	60	0	6
21 Rathven, . . .	8	13	4196	...	...	...	...	366	1098	50	0	0	21 16	420	1	2
22 Rothiemay, . . .	2	1	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	14	0
23 St. Fergus, . . .	2	2	904	...	...	...	...	...	904	63	8	6	15 10	78	19	0
Total,	69	90	33,886	...	...	...	413	17,503	51,802	2367	4	0	51 17	3010	12	3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	65.4	...	...	...	0.8	33.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEERVICKSHIRE.																
1 Abbey St. Bathans, .	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	28	0	0	...	28	0	0
2 Ayton, . . .	...	2	732	...	...	...	...	...	732	56	0	0	...	56	0	0
3 Buncle & Preston, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Channellink, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	...	14	8	0
5 Chirnside, . . .	1	2	453	...	...	...	...	366	819	35	0	0	3 3	60	19	10
6 Cockburnspath, . .	1	1	222	...	...	...	...	366	222	18	13	4	...	18	13	4
7 Coldingham, . . .	2	5	2365	...	...	...	...	...	2365	180	15	7	...	186	6	11
8 Coldstream, . . .	3	3	1504	...	...	...	...	366	1870	114	19	4	5 11	122	15	4
9 Cranshaws, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dunse, . . .	...	5	1830	...	...	...	...	1098	2958	140	0	0	...	169	16	0
11 Earlston, . . .	...	3	1418	...	...	...	...	366	1784	108	0	0	...	122	11	0
12 Eccles, . . .	...	1	1098	...	...	...	...	47	1145	84	0	0	1 1	86	16	0

13 Edrom, . . . . .	1	2	427	...	...	...	...	238	665	31 17 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 4 0	.....	.....	42 1 7	.....
14 Eyemouth, . . . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 1 9	.....
15 Fogo, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 Fouliden, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Gordon, . . . . .	2	...	732	...	...	...	...	...	732	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 0 0	.....
18 Greenlaw, . . . . .	4	1	702	...	...	...	...	...	1434	53 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 4 9	7 3 10	97 14 10	.....	.....
19 Hume, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Hutton, . . . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	.....
21 Ladykirk, . . . . .	1	...	785	...	...	...	...	...	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	.....
22 Langton, . . . . .	3	2	785	...	...	...	...	...	732	59 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 16 0	5 10 1	85 18 8	.....	.....
23 Lauder, . . . . .	2	9	1865	...	...	...	...	...	1781	145 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 7 0	2 13 0	218 11 6	41 4 6	.....
24 Legerwood, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Longformacus, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	2 1 2	22 1 2	.....	.....
26 Merfoun, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Mordington, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 Nenthorn, . . . . .	1	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	144	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0	2 10 0	.....
29 Polwarth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Swinton, . . . . .	2	1	366	...	...	...	...	732	1098	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 1 10	.....	55 1 10	.....	.....
31 Westruther, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 Whitsome, . . . . .	2	...	563	...	...	...	...	...	563	42 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 4 0	47 9 0	4 0 0	.....
Total,	34	40	16,304	...	...	...	...	274	7190	23,768	1252 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 16 5	32 9 2	1574 6 9	65 15 6	.....
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	68.6	...	...	...	...	1.2	30.2	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BUTESHIRE.																				
1 Cumbras, . . . . .	1	2	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 5 0	.....
2 Kilbride, . . . . .	2	4	118	...	...	...	...	366	1711	6 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 14 6	4 6 9	106 4 3	.....	.....
3 Kilmorey, . . . . .	4	5	732	...	...	...	...	...	2562	44 17 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 10 10	0 3 6	118 12 2	.....	.....
4 Kingarth, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10 6	0 10 0	7 0 6	.....	.....
5 North Bute, . . . . .	2	4	946	...	...	...	...	152	1098	57 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 12 0	2 10 6	99 9 0	.....	.....
6 Rothesay, . . . . .	4	15	5739	...	...	...	...	...	413	359 6 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 7 3	6 19 5	387 13 3	.....	.....
Total,	14	30	8395	...	...	...	...	518	6150	15,063	20 18 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 15 1	14 10 2	771 4 2	.....	.....
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	55.7	...	...	...	...	3.4	40.8	99.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BUTESHIRE.					
1 Cumbras,	.	.			
2 Kilbride .	.	.			
3 Kilmory .	.	.			
4 Kingarth.	.	.			
5 North Bute,	.	.			
6 Rothesay,	.	.			
Total,	14	30	8395	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.	...	...	55.7	...	...



## APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

## DUMBARTON.

DUMBARTON.									
1	Arrochar, .	..	2552	1155	..	6123	158	9	4
2	Bonhill, .	..	3260	431	..	4413	41	16	2
3	Cardross, .	..	366	1098	..	2713	110	17	11
4	Cumbarnauld, .	..	1098	..	..	1608	34	6	5
5	Dumbarton, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kilmarnock, .	..	..	..	..	1931	109	1	6
7	Kilpatrick, New, .	..	366	..	..	4256	93	9	1
8	Kilpatrick, Old, .	..	2662	366	..	4434	94	17	0
9	Kirkintilloch, .	..	366	2723	..	366	24	0	0
10	Luss, .	..	..	..	..	1928	66	0	3
11	Roseneath, .	..	1098	..	..	5121	250	11	7
12	Row, .	..	732	732	..	..	..	..	..
Total,		..	12,400	6505	..	32,933	983	9	3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		..	37.7	19.7	..	100.0	..		

DUMFRIES.

DUMFRIES.															
1	11	13	6239	...	...	...	1279	7518	340 18 6	.....	.....	44 17 0	9 6 11	395 2 5	15 9 0
2	1	...	104	...	...	...	...	104	8 19 6	.....	.....	.....	4 18 2	13 17 8	.....
3	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	15	1 0 0	.....	.....	22 13 1	0 7 0	1 7 0	.....
4	...	3	2196	...	...	...	366	2562	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8 4 6	142 13 1	29 0 2
5	1	1	478	...	...	...	...	478	26 0 10	.....	.....	18 7 0	.....	34 5 4	.....
6	2	1	377	...	...	...	732	1109	19 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 10 3	.....
7	...	3	366	...	...	...	...	366	20 0 0	.....	.....	15 8 0	.....	20 0 0	.....
8	3	...	366	...	...	...	470	856	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 8 0	5 4 0
9	6	3	2701	...	26	...	...	2727	152 11 10	.....	1 14 6	35 10 6	8 3 6	162 9 10	.....
10	20	23	11058	...	...	...	1306	12364	614 17 5	.....	.....	666 4 11	15 17 0	83 13 9	5 7 1
11	2	3	1098	...	...	...	732	1830	60 0 0	.....	.....	23 13 9	2 2 0	66 18 9	.....
12	3	1	732	...	...	...	674	1406	40 0 0	.....	.....	24 16 9	.....	9 11 1	.....
13	...	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	.....	.....	.....	9 11 1	.....	.....	.....
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6 0 6	.....	.....	.....
15	1	4	1280	...	...	...	247	1527	70 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 6	.....	76 0 6	.....
16	1	1	732	...	...	...	...	732	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	10 0 0
17	1	1	366	...	...	...	...	366	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
18	1	2	1098	...	...	...	...	1098	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....
19	1	1	732	...	...	...	...	732	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....
20	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	366	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....
Carry forward,	59	61	30,304	...	26	...	6172	36,502	1673 11 4	.....	1 14 6	200 17 8	48 19 1	1925 2 7	65 0 3

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
Brought forward,															
21 Johnston, . . .	59	61	30,304	..	..	..	6172	36,502	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22 Keir, . . .	..	4	366	..	..	..	714	1080	20 0 0	1 14 6	..	200 17 8	48 19 1	1925 2 7	65 0 3
23 Kirkconnell, . .	..	2	732	..	..	..	366	1098	40 0 0	..	..	17 8 7	8 8 4	45 16 11	..
24 Kirkmahoe, . .	..	2	290	..	..	..	366	656	16 9 11	..	..	17 7 6	0 7 6	57 7 6	..
25 Kirkmahoe, . .	..	1	732	..	..	..	366	1098	40 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	..	26 17 5	7 10 0
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, .	..	4	1210	..	..	..	619	1829	66 2 6	..	..	16 0 0	..	56 0 0	..
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta, .	..	1	756	..	..	..	292	1048	41 18 0	..	..	27 15 5	0 15 0	94 12 11	..
28 Langholm, . . .	..	3	208	..	..	..	..	208	11 8 11	..	..	9 6 0	0 1 0	57 5 0	3 0 0
29 Lochmaben, . . .	..	5	1907	..	..	..	366	2273	105 16 9	..	..	7 15 0	0 1 1	11 10 0	..
30 Middlebie, . . .	..	2	732	..	..	..	732	1464	40 0 0	..	..	26 13 3	..	113 12 9	..
31 Moffat, . . .	..	3	278	..	..	..	..	278	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	66 18 3	5 0 0
32 Morton, . . .	..	4	1464	..	..	..	1098	2562	80 0 0	..	..	32 2 2	..	15 0 0	..
33 Mousewald, . . .	..	7	1924	..	..	..	1098	8022	96 11 0	..	..	34 19 7	8 0 6	112 2 2	..
34 Penpont, . . .	..	1	153	..	..	..	..	..	10 1 3	..	..	..	..	139 11 1	8 0 0
35 Ruthwell, . . .	..	1	732	..	..	..	..	732	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 St. Mungo, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	366	366	..	..	..	..	..	10 1 3	..
37 Sanquhar, . . .	..	2	1830	..	..	..	..	1830	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..
38 Tinwald, . . .	..	3	853	..	..	..	..	853	47 15 4	..	..	17 18 6	..	17 18 6	..
39 Thorntorwald, . .	..	2	620	..	..	..	..	620	36 13 6	..	..	..	2 7 6	100 0 0	..
40 Tundergarth, . .	..	2	579	..	..	..	..	579	31 13 11	..	..	..	1 10 0	50 2 10	..
41 Tynron, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	38 3 6	..
42 Wamphray, . . .	..	1	1098	..	..	..	366	366	..	..	..	13 12 11	1 0 0	39 1 11	..
43 Westerkirk, . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1098	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	14 12 11	..
Total,	92	99	46,768	..	26	..	12,921	59,715	2573 2 5	1 14 6	..	432 2 7	84 18 0	3091 17 6	88 10 3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	78.3	..	0.1	..	21.6	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH.									
1 Borthwick,	..	91	1317	..	..	..	1408	10 4 11	110 10 1
2 Calder, Mid.,	..	182	..	..	..	1098	1280	12 6 0	.....
3 Calder, West,	..	591	..	..	..	..	3158	192 6 9	49 40 0
4 Canongate,	..	5284	..	..	..	947	6231	332 5 1	.....
5 Carrington,	..	293	..	..	..	..	293	.....	21 0 0
6 Cockpen,	..	1373	..	..	..	1464	3203	23 0 0	120 0 0
7 Colinton,	..	..	..	..	..	366	2928	211 0 0	.....
8 Corstorphine,	..	411	..	..	..	..	777	28 15 0	.....
9 Cramond,	..	1308	..	..	..	..	1308	98 0 0	.....
10 Cranston,	..	366	..	..	..	366	732	23 2 0	28 10 9
11 Oriclton,	..	366	..	..	..	366	851	23 0 0	17 7 10
12 Currie,	..	1464	..	..	..	..	1464	108 0 0	.....
13 Dalkeith,	..	1551	..	..	..	..	4533	108 6 5	527 13 6
14 Duddingstone,	..	4362	..	..	..	..	4362	283 4 10	.....
15 Edinburgh,	104	51,657	..	..	..	19,049	82,354	3246 14 4	28 10 0
16 Fala and Soutra,	..	366	..	..	..	..	366	.....	.....
17 Glencorse,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
18 Heriot,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
19 Inveresk,	..	5807	..	..	..	1850	8802	396 9 6	99 0 0
20 Kirknewton,	..	1653	732	..	..	366	2751	121 3 3	58 0 0
21 Lasswade,	..	535	1521	..	..	732	2788	35 6 2	1118 18 6
22 Leith, North,	..	9686	..	..	..	403	10,089	635 11 8	.....
23 Leith, South,	..	15,955	..	6463	..	366	22,794	1006 13 5	.....
24 Liberton,	..	1380	2821	..	..	498	4693	94 0 0	216 0 6
25 Newbattle,	..	..	1464	..	..	..	1464	.....	.....
26 Newton,	..	536	366	..	..	732	1634	36 2 8	28 2 4
27 Penicuik,	..	1830	1024	..	..	366	3270	129 10 0	79 15 0
28 Ratho,	..	1830	198	..	..	366	2394	124 0 0	15 18 0
29 St. Cuthbert's,	107	75,024	17	..	..	2951	77,992	4743 8 5	1 6 2
30 Stow,	..	1388	..	..	..	915	2303	98 12 4	.....
31 Temple,	..	366	366	..	..	..	732	23 0 0	28 10 0
Total,	362	183,893	17,081	104	18,007	32,815	256,900	12144 2 9	1359 2 8
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	73.5	6.7	..	7.0	12.8	100.0	.....	.....

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.					
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.				d.				
ELGIN.																					
1 Alves, . . . . .	1	1	91	..	..	..	..	366	457	1	16	2	..	..	..	10	8	0	£	s.	d.
2 Bellie, . . . . .	2	3	1830	..	..	..	..	..	1830	125	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	2
3 Birnie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	0	0	
4 Cromdale, . . . . .	2	4	366	..	..	..	..	1790	2156	18	15	0	..	..	..	64	14	1	83	9	1
5 Dallas, . . . . .	..	2	366	..	..	..	..	366	732	25	0	0	..	..	..	12	1	4	37	1	4
6 Drany, . . . . .	5	2	992	..	..	..	..	366	1358	64	16	3	..	..	..	10	15	0	83	15	4
7 Duffus, . . . . .	3	2	1129	..	..	..	..	366	1495	77	5	7	..	..	..	12	19	6	90	5	1
8 Dyke and Moy, . . . . .	..	3	732	..	..	..	..	366	1098	50	0	0	..	..	..	10	8	0	60	8	0
9 Edinkillie, . . . . .	..	3	732	..	..	..	..	366	1098	50	0	0	..	..	..	6	10	0	56	10	0
10 Elgin, . . . . .	14	21	6886	..	..	..	..	3942	10,828	474	11	4	..	..	..	137	7	1	628	0	2
11 Forres, . . . . .	7	10	4316	..	..	..	..	1713	6029	294	17	3	..	..	..	46	6	2	341	3	5
12 Kinloss, . . . . .	2	1	366	..	..	..	..	732	1098	25	0	0	..	..	..	16	18	0	41	18	0
13 Knockando, . . . . .	1	1	88	..	..	..	..	366	454	6	0	0	..	..	..	8	5	0	14	5	0
14 New Spynie, . . . . .	5	..	1631	..	..	..	..	..	1631	114	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	8	1
15 Raiford, . . . . .	1	1	187	..	..	..	..	366	553	14	11	10	..	..	..	13	0	0	27	11	10
16 Rothes, . . . . .	2	1	732	..	..	..	..	366	1098	50	1	0	..	..	..	14	3	3	64	4	3
17 St. Andrews Lhanbride, . . . . .	2	..	466	..	..	..	..	87	553	33	0	0	..	..	..	2	8	0	1	5	6
18 Speymouth, . . . . .	1	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	366	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	13	6
19 Urquhart, . . . . .	5	4	1531	..	..	..	..	1464	2995	104	11	10	..	..	..	44	5	6	25	0	0
Total,	53	59	22,807	..	..	..	..	13,022	35,829	1554	14	4	..	..	..	410	8	11	1996	4	7
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, }	..	..	63.7	..	..	..	..	36.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing expenditure computed by Rates and Relieves.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward,	117	109	53,974	17,303	71,277	3,592	7 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
39 Kilmany, . . . . .	2	2	732	..	..	..	..	732	48 0 0	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	..	..	8 0 0	
40 Kilmory, . . . . .	2	2	1446	..	..	..	..	1446	98 19 9	..	..	..	..	98 19 9	..	..	15 0 0	
41 Kinghorn, . . . . .	2	2	1233	..	..	..	..	1233	103 7 9	..	..	..	..	104 14 11	..	..	..	
42 Kingfascie, . . . . .	3	3	1636	..	..	..	..	2002	106 12 4	..	..	..	..	117 13 1	..	..	..	
43 Kingsbarns, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
44 Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	1	10	2330	..	..	..	..	591	152 6 0	..	..	..	..	21 1 0	..	..	..	
45 Largo, . . . . .	3	6	2800	..	..	..	..	366	183 18 0	..	..	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	..	
46 Leslie, . . . . .	1	6	912	..	..	..	..	530	60 4 10	..	..	..	..	22 5 9	..	..	..	
47 Leuchars, . . . . .	1	3	793	..	..	..	..	..	51 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48 Logie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49 Markinch, . . . . .	7	4	2410	..	..	..	..	732	164 7 6	..	..	..	..	29 5 0	..	..	..	
50 Monimail, . . . . .	..	3	761	..	..	..	..	24	50 10 0	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	
51 Moonzie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
52 Newburgh, . . . . .	4	5	1193	..	..	..	..	732	1925 71 0 2	..	..	..	..	18 4 0	..	..	..	
53 Newburn, . . . . .	1	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54 Pittenweem, . . . . .	1	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55 St. Andrews, . . . . .	4	8	2221	..	..	..	..	1168	3389 143 3 11	..	..	..	..	43 9 8	..	..	..	
56 St. Leonards, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	18 11 6	..	..	..	
57 St. Monance, . . . . .	1	1	366	..	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58 Saline, . . . . .	1	1	366	..	..	..	..	366	732 24 0 0	..	..	..	..	13 0 0	..	..	..	
59 Scoonie, . . . . .	4	2	2014	..	..	..	..	..	133 14 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60 Strathmiglo, . . . . .	1	1	452	..	..	..	..	167	32 8 11	..	..	..	..	3 18 0	..	..	..	
61 Torryburn, . . . . .	1	1	366	..	..	..	..	..	366 24 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
62 Wemyss, . . . . .	5	6	2552	..	..	..	..	1446	4008 168 0 0	..	..	..	..	42 10 0	..	..	..	
Total,	159	175	78,978	..	..	..	..	24,157	103135 5261 2 3	..	..	..	..	846 4 3	..	..	..	
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	76.6	..	..	..	..	23.4	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



## APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]





## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics and Transferred Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.								
Brought forward,	70	69	27,094	..	..	..	17,558	44,652	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 Kilmallie, . . .	7	10	2659	..	..	..	2688	5347	189 13 2	..	..	198 0 4	2603	16 10	60 17 11	..
16 Kilmotivagh, . . .	7	3	1146	..	..	..	145	1291	85 19 1	..	..	30 2 3	262	3 4	..	..
17 Kilmorack, . . .	2	3	118	..	..	..	1464	1582	8 6 4	..	..	1 6 4	105	13 3	..	..
18 Kilmuir, . . .	6	6	1687	..	..	..	1880	3517	118 5 0	..	..	10 14 0	44	1 2	..	..
19 Kiltarthy, . . .	6	3	1599	..	..	..	732	2331	111 5 10	..	..	3 12 2	163	19 0	31 18 10	..
20 Kingussie, . . .	2	2	705	..	..	..	366	1071	55 14 10	..	..	3 12 0	123	10 0	..	..
21 Kirkehill, . . .	4	6	1975	..	..	..	510	2485	138 15 4	..	..	2 10 0	61	16 10	9 7 7	..
22 Laggan, . . .	3	1	1040	..	..	..	15	1055	72 6 10	..	..	20 3 5	152	12 10	..	..
23 Moy & Dalarossie, . . .	1	1	441	..	..	..	..	441	31 17 6	..	..	..	95	0 9	18 4 3	..
24 Petty, . . .	2	..	160	..	..	..	366	526	7 18 6	..	..	4 6 8	31	17 6	..	..
25 Portree, . . .	6	5	3294	..	..	..	732	4026	230 0 0	..	..	..	25	5 2	..	..
26 Sleat, . . .	1	3	366	..	..	..	1098	1464	25 10 0	..	..	..	243	7 0	25 10 0	..
27 Small Isles, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	12 2	..	..
28 Snizort, . . .	12	..	2196	..	..	..	1923	4119	151 12 3	..	..	1 15 6	195	17 5	..	..
29 Strath, . . .	4	1	1269	..	..	..	..	1269	91 7 6	..	..	14 1 0	105	8 6	..	..
30 Uist, North, . . .	3	6	1464	..	..	..	1830	3294	110 0 0	..	..	..	156	0 0	..	..
31 Uist, South, . . .	5	6	1674	..	..	..	2196	3870	127 7 3	..	..	..	170	1 3	..	..
32 Urquhart, . . .	2	7	1247	..	..	..	1098	2345	87 3 6	..	..	4 5 0	115	6 6	..	..
Total,	137	130	50,134	..	..	..	34,551	84,685	3511 11 9	..	..	290 16 8	4701	9 6	145 18 7	..
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	59.2	..	..	..	40.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KINCARDINE.																
1 Arbutnot, . . .	1	1	366	..	..	..	366	732	26 0 0	..	..	..	6	19 0	32 19 0	..
2 Banchory-Devenick, . . .	3	8	2241	..	..	..	366	2973	146 3 6	..	..	5 6 1	181	10 5	17 0 0	..
3 Banchory-Ternan, . . .	4	3	1191	..	..	..	366	1923	84 11 5	..	..	1 2 6	108	7 10	3 7 11	..

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## APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

LANARK.																																		
1	Avondale,	7	4	1823	...	...	885	732	3440	159	19	5	.....	3	3365	5	11	56	3	11	31	2	8	6	9	8	253	15	8	32	4	6		
2	Barony,	196	213	33,305	...	8294	56,094	5222	102915	2569	2	6	648	4	3	3365	5	11	141	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7931	9	11	344	0	1		
3	Beggar,	...	2	732	...	...	...	...	732	64	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	9	8	76	10	0	9	0	0
4	Blantyre,	...	2	366	...	...	...	...	323	1464	32	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	6	6	29	14	11		
5	Bothwell,	...	11	3867	...	...	...	...	376	4609	333	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	6	100	18	5	7	17	6
6	Cadder,	...	8	2808	...	32	366	1464	366	4670	245	8	5	1	16	3	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	9	400	28	5	1	10	7
7	Cambuslang,	...	2	4	...	...	...	1581	...	1947	...	2	.....	30	17	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	6	499	6	8	...	...	...
8	Cambusnethan,	...	12	5532	...	...	...	...	5532	490	17	2	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13	1	189	6	10	...	...	...
9	Carluke,	...	4	1405	...	...	...	419	732	2556	133	3	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Car michael,	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	33	4	2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Carminnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Carnewath,	...	3	516	...	...	...	...	732	1248	48	19	8	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Carstairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Covington,	...	...	1098	...	...	...	...	...	1098	96	14	6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Crawford,	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1066	1948	82	5	0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Crawfordjohn,	...	2	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Culter,	...	1	...	...	...	...	732	59	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Dalserf,	...	1	398	...	...	...	...	...	1130	85	7	11	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Dalziel,	...	2	178	...	...	...	...	366	544	7	9	9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dolphinton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732	1034	32	15	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Douglas,	...	1	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dunsyre,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,079	131194	3167	7	6	.....	4043	2	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Glasgow,	217	238	40,734	...	...	...	1418	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Glasford,	1	3	...	...	...	...	732	4396	187	19	1	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Gorbals,	10	9	1999	...	...	...	1695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Govan,	99	98	26,365	...	...	...	317	24,942	1001	52,623	2473	3	11	.....	22	12	9	1003	8	7	28	3	0	113	17	6	4241	5	9	173	14	7	
27	Hamilton,	14	11	2410	...	...	...	5082	...	7492	228	9	7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kilbride, East,	3	11	732	...	...	...	732	...	1464	64	9	8	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Lanark,	7	7	8541	...	...	...	...	1098	4642	279	2	10	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Lesmahagow,	5	7	3064	...	...	...	...	732	3816	244	9	3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Liberton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monkland, New,	23	27	11,519	...	...	...	366	2928	14,813	902	14	11	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monkland, Old,	21	23	7578	...	68	...	3660	1031	12,337	717	4	6	5	6	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Pittenhead,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Rutherglen,	10	10	3551	...	...	...	871	1464	5998	339	6	5	.....	8	0	0	55	19	10	50	14	6	10	11	0	464	11	9	2	14	4	8	
36	Shotts,	5	10	3409	...	...	...	...	1098	4507	298	14	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Stonehouse,	...	2	88	...	...	...	...	366	454	7	15	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Strimington,	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	32	4	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Walston,	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	366	32	4	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Wandell & Lamington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Wiston and Robertson,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		670	712	159293	...	8760	180904	44,988	37,601	381546	13340	7	7686	5	2	7429	1	12739	18	31290	6	1	1715	6	0	27,211	4	2	1005	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Proportion per cent. of Days of Rebet.		...	...	41.7	...	2.3	34.3	11.8	9.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.				
LINLITHGOW.																	
1 Abercorn, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Bathgate, . . . . .	8	2	2097	..	732	732	..	2829	171 15 3	39 7 10	14 12 0	14 12 0	0 9 8	156 3 8	3 14 0	..	..
3 Borrowstounness, . . . . .	2	6	1173	..	1265	1265	366	2804	78 0 0	63 2 0	2 14 7	2 14 7	0 9 8	64 8 3	..	..	..
4 Carriden, . . . . .	2	3	297	..	727	727	366	1390	13 12 9	28 9 3	19 11 8	19 11 8	4 11 0	41 13 9	..	..	..
5 Dalmeny, . . . . .	1	1	573	..	..	..	..	573	37 2 9	..	..	..	..	24 10 0	..	..	..
6 Ecclesmachan, . . . . .	..	1	366	..	..	..	..	366	24 10 0	..	..	..	..	165 6 4	10 0 0	..	..
7 Kirkliston, . . . . .	4	4	1845	..	366	366	..	2571	132 9 2	19 5 4	10 15 0	10 15 0	2 16 10	230 3 11	..	..	..
8 Linlithgow, . . . . .	8	5	1914	..	1738	1738	..	3652	131 2 1	92 16 10	..	..	6 5 0	82 10 0	..	..	..
9 Livingstone, . . . . .	3	1	732	..	366	366	..	1464	50 0 0	20 16 0	11 14 0	11 14 0	..	3 18 0	..	..	..
10 Queensferry, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Torphichen, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	10 8 0	..	..	..
12 Uphall, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	..	..	..	..	..	189 11 10	..	..	..
13 Whitburn, . . . . .	7	4	1803	..	122	122	1200	3125	137 4 3	11 2 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	16 17 7	..	..	..	..
Total, . . . . .	37	27	10,800	..	5316	5316	3396	19,512	775 16 3	274 19 3	95 6 8	95 6 8	42 18 5	1189 0 7	13 14 0	..	..
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	..	..	55.4	..	27.2	27.2	17.4	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAIRN.																	
1 Ardoch, . . . . .	..	4	1098	..	..	..	..	366	1464	76 10 0	..	10 0 0	10 0 0	86 10 0	8 0 0	..	..
2 Auldearn, . . . . .	2	3	366	..	..	..	..	366	732	25 10 0	..	14 7 6	14 7 6	39 17 6	16 18 2	..	..
3 Cawdor, . . . . .	3	2	1033	..	..	..	..	366	1399	73 4 3	..	11 14 0	11 14 0	84 18 3	28 5 0	..	..
4 Nairn, . . . . .	7	3	2562	..	..	..	..	798	3360	180 12 0	..	22 18 6	22 18 6	203 10 6	..	..	..
Total, . . . . .	12	9	5059	..	..	..	..	1896	6955	355 16 3	..	59 0 0	59 0 0	414 16 3	53 3 2	..	..
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	..	..	72.7	..	..	..	..	27.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



ORKNEY.																			
1 Birsay and Harray, .	1	366	...	...	...	732	24	0	0	.....	.....	8	0	0	.....	32	0	0	.....
2 Cross & Burness, .	2	306	...	...	...	1038	22	0	0	.....	.....	20	3	6	.....	45	7	0	.....
3 Eday, .	2	366	...	...	...	732	24	0	0	.....	.....	11	0	0	.....	35	0	0	.....
4 Evie & Rendall, .	2	...	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	.....	.....	21	0	11	.....	33	0	11	6
5 Firth, .	1	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	.....	.....	11	2	3	.....	11	2	3	.....
6 Holm, .	1	732	...	...	...	732	48	0	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	48	0	0	5
7 Hoy & Gremsey, .	1	...	...	...	...	1098	...	...	...	.....	.....	9	18	0	.....	10	18	0	0
8 Kirkwall, .	2	2532	...	...	...	2747	166	1	5	.....	.....	4	10	0	.....	183	16	5	19
9 Lady, .	1	...	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	.....	.....	7	9	0	.....	20	11	6	0
10 Orphir, .	1	300	...	...	...	1098	19	1	3	.....	.....	24	0	0	.....	53	13	11	4
11 Ronaldshay, South, .	1	280	...	...	...	1410	1640	3	10	0	.....	...	...	...	.....	43	15	0	11
12 Rousay & Eglishay, .	2	366	...	...	...	732	24	0	0	.....	.....	29	6	0	.....	10	19	0	0
13 St. Andrews & Deerness	1	366	...	...	...	366	24	0	0	.....	.....	13	1	3	.....	37	1	3	...
14 Sandwick, .	1	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	.....	.....	6	0	0	.....	24	2	9	...
15 Shapinsay, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	6	0	0	...
16 Stennis, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
17 Stromness, .	3	366	...	...	...	1830	24	0	0	.....	.....	40	5	0	.....	64	5	0	10
18 Stronsay, .	2	1098	...	...	...	1098	72	0	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	72	0	0	...
19 Walls & Flotta, .	2	...	...	...	...	1098	...	...	...	.....	.....	17	5	0	.....	17	5	0	...
20 Westray & Papa Westray,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total,	22	7028	...	...	...	17,437	450	12	8	.....	.....	223	0	11	.....	737	19	0	44
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	40.3	...	...	...	59.7	100.0	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
PEEBLES.																			
1 Broughton, .	1	366	...	...	...	366	27	0	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	27	0	0	5
2 Drumlzier, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
3 Eddlestone, .	3	732	795	...	...	1527	54	0	0	62	0	...	...	...	.....	117	9	0	...
4 Innerleithen, .	4	168	380	...	...	2894	15	1	11	23	13	...	...	...	.....	145	19	5	40
5 Kirkurd, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
6 Linton, West, .	1	855	...	...	...	855	65	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	65	10	0	10
7 Lyne & Megget, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
8 Manor, .	1	366	...	...	...	366	27	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27	0	0	...
9 Newlands, .	1	1098	243	...	...	1341	77	0	0	17	19	...	...	...	.....	94	19	0	3
10 Peebles, .	1	732	2725	...	...	3457	50	0	0	208	10	...	...	...	.....	258	10	0	21
11 Skirling, .	1	366	...	...	...	366	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	24	0	0	...
12 Stobo, .	1	366	...	...	...	366	30	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	.....	30	16	9	...
13 Traquair, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
14 Tweedsmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Total,	10	5049	4143	...	...	11,538	370	4	6	319	2	1	...	...	.....	791	4	2	80
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	43.8	35.9	...	...	20.3	100.0	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.				In Private Dwellings.
PERTHSHIRE.																
1 Aberdalgie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Aberfoyle, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Abernethy, . . . . .	1	2	549	...	...	549	...	1098	34 10 0	...	...	29 12 6	...	64 2 6	...	...
4 Abernethy, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Ayrth, . . . . .	4	5	1997	...	1098	...	...	3095	126 17 10	...	...	...	...	169 9 10	...	...
6 Auchterarder, . . . . .	6	4	2527	...	1098	...	...	3625	158 18 1	...	...	...	...	190 14 0	...	...
7 Auchtergaven, . . . . .	2	6	2495	...	366	...	...	2861	151 19 4	...	...	...	...	163 0 4	...	...
8 Balquhider, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	10 8 0	...	...
9 Bendochy, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Blackford, . . . . .	5	3	2562	...	366	...	...	2928	159 5 0	...	...	...	...	171 7 10	2 19 6	...
11 Blair-Athol, . . . . .	6	7	3294	...	1464	...	...	4758	207 0 0	...	...	...	...	253 11 6	...	...
12 Blairgowrie, . . . . .	1	3	1098	...	366	...	...	1464	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	76 3 0	...	...
13 Callander, . . . . .	4	3	2562	...	...	...	...	2562	159 5 0	...	...	...	...	159 5 0	...	...
14 Caputh, . . . . .	1	4	571	...	1116	...	...	1637	35 15 0	...	...	...	...	69 2 8	...	...
15 Cargill, . . . . .	1	2	1015	...	83	...	...	1098	63 13 0	...	...	...	...	66 13 0	...	...
16 Clunie, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 0	...	...
17 Collace, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	15 18 2	...	...
18 Comrie, . . . . .	4	3	1088	...	1098	...	...	2186	66 10 4	...	...	...	...	107 11 9	6 15 8	...
19 Coupar-Angus, . . . . .	3	7	3223	...	423	...	...	3640	197 0 0	...	...	...	...	212 16 6	4 10 0	...
20 Grief, . . . . .	7	9	4315	...	1464	...	...	5779	269 16 3	...	...	...	...	332 15 2	6 2 8	...
21 Culross, . . . . .	...	1	196	...	...	...	...	196	11 18 11	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	14 0 5	...
22 Dowally, . . . . .	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	18	3 8 11	...	...	...	...	2 4 9	5 13 8	...
23 Dron, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Dull, . . . . .	6	3	1830	...	1373	...	...	3203	115 0 0	...	...	...	...	155 13 6	...	...
25 Dunbarney, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	366	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	11 5 4	...	...
26 Dunblane, . . . . .	5	2	1822	...	...	...	...	1822	121 12 4	...	...	...	...	3 14 4	125 6 8	30 13 4
27 Dunkeld, . . . . .	2	...	711	...	...	...	...	711	47 14 6	...	...	...	...	3 7 1	51 1 7	...

28	Dunkeld, Little,	5	6	1830	...	...	...	2196	4026	113 15	0	.....	.....	79 19	0	3 12	0	197 6	0	22 15	0																						
29	Dunning,	4	1	366	...	...	...	1464	1830	22 5	0	.....	.....	44 7	1	.....	.....	66 12	1	.....	.....																						
30	Errol,	6	5	2650	...	...	...	1098	3748	159 6	0	.....	.....	41 8	4	.....	.....	200 14	4	5 0	0																						
31	Forgandenny,	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	366	23 0	0	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	23 0	0	...	...																						
32	Forteviot,	1	1	732	...	...	...	...	732	44 0	0	.....	.....	44 1	6	.....	.....	44 0	0	.....	.....																						
33	Fortingall,	3	7	1631	...	...	...	1464	3095	102 1	6	.....	.....	44 1	6	.....	.....	146 3	0	.....	.....																						
34	Fossaway,	2	2	672	...	...	...	732	1404	49 5	10	.....	.....	30 6	3	.....	.....	79 12	1	.....	.....																						
35	Fowlis Wester,	5	6	2022	...	182	...	1464	3668	127 2	0	.....	.....	9 15	0	5 10	7	194 2	9	.....	.....																						
36	Gask,	1	...	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	.....	.....	8 0	0	.....	.....	8 0	0	.....	.....																						
37	Glendevon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	14 17	1	.....	.....	80 17	1	.....	.....																						
38	Inchtute,	1	3	1098	...	...	...	366	1464	66 0	0	.....	.....	113 12	2	1 6	4	206 5	6	.....	.....																						
39	Kenmore,	6	9	1468	...	...	...	3291	4759	91 7	0	.....	.....	32 11	0	2 7	6	116 11	2	.....	.....																						
40	Killin,	2	5	1307	...	...	...	1070	2377	81 12	8	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	91 0	0	.....	.....																						
41	Kilmadock,	...	4	1464	...	...	...	...	1464	91 0	0	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....																						
42	Kilspindie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	47 8	0	.....	.....	69 8	0	.....	.....																						
43	Kincardine,	4	1	366	...	...	...	1464	1830	22 0	0	.....	.....	26 4	0	.....	.....	29 2	8	.....	.....																						
44	Kinclaven,	2	1	50	...	...	...	732	782	2 18	8	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	68 5	0	.....	.....																						
45	Kinfauns,	2	1	1098	...	...	...	...	1098	68 5	0	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....																						
46	Kinloch,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....																						
47	Kinnard,	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	366	22 0	0	.....	.....	41 0	0	.....	.....	22 0	0	.....	.....																						
48	Kinnoul,	4	5	1830	...	366	...	1098	3294	113 15	0	.....	.....	49 9	0	2 11	1	74 15	1	.....	.....																						
49	Kirkmichael,	...	4	366	...	...	...	1098	1434	22 15	0	.....	.....	19 12	2	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....																						
50	Lethendy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	43 14	0	3 10	10	320 4	10	6 4	0																						
51	Logierait,	9	8	4392	...	...	...	1830	6222	273 0	0	.....	.....	31 4	0	.....	.....	59 6	4	.....	.....																						
52	Longforgan,	1	3	431	...	...	...	732	1163	28 2	4	.....	.....	...	...	1 19	6	65 8	9	.....	.....																						
53	Madderty,	...	3	1015	...	...	...	...	1015	63 9	3	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	22 7	8	.....	.....																						
54	Meigle,	...	1	366	...	...	...	...	366	22 7	8	.....	.....	57 14	2	.....	.....	80 14	2	.....	.....																						
55	Methven,	...	2	360	...	...	...	1464	1824	23 0	0	.....	.....	18 5	0	0 16	4	37 12	7	.....	.....																						
56	Moneydie,	...	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....																						
57	Monievauid,	2	...	589	...	...	...	...	589	36 16	3	.....	.....	9 2	0	.....	.....	32 2	0	.....	.....																						
58	Monzie,	1	1	366	...	...	...	366	732	23 0	0	.....	.....	34 9	5	.....	.....	79 19	5	.....	.....																						
59	Moulin,	1	3	732	...	...	...	732	1464	45 10	0	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....																						
60	Muckhart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	40 1	6	7 3	0	159 12	9	20 13	4																						
61	Muthill,	4	6	1765	...	...	...	1098	2863	112 8	3	.....	.....	55 17	6	22 8	3	1379 3	5	102 0	1																						
62	Perth,	35	38	11,015	...	10,471	...	1707	23,193	693 13	2	.....	.....	14 3	11	12 11	6	65 18	8	.....	.....																						
63	Port of Monteith,	1	3	616	...	...	...	366	982	39 3	3	.....	.....	24 11	1	7 9	0	87 10	1	9 8	9																						
64	Rattray,	4	4	897	...	...	...	732	1629	55 10	0	.....	.....	52 13	6	.....	.....	120 18	6	22 15	0																						
65	Redgorton,	...	6	1098	...	...	...	1098	2196	68 5	0	.....	.....	5 10	0	.....	.....	5 10	0	.....	.....																						
66	Rhynad,	...	1	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	.....	.....	24 14	0	0 17	0	237 9	7	5 13	0																						
67	Scone,	7	5	3385	...	...	...	732	4117	211 18	7	.....	.....	8 6	4	.....	.....	31 1	4	1 0	0																						
68	St. Madoes,	...	2	366	...	...	...	154	520	22 15	0	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	246 10	4																						
Carry forward.																						174	217	178,948	...	...	...	11,568	41,425	131,941	4937 11 11	.....	.....	666	4	2	1406	4	4	119 15	0	7129 15 5	246 10 4



## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Total Annual Expenditure.	Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.			Amount of for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	
Brought forward,	174	217	78,948	...	...	11,568	41,425	131,941	4,937	11 11	...	666	4 2	1406	4 4	119	15 0	7129	15 5
69 St. Martins, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15 8	1 10	6 2	7 6
70 Tibberruin, . . .	2	1	393	...	...	...	366	759	24	9 2	...	...	...	...	12	3 6	1 6	9 5	37 19
71 Trinity-Gask, . . .	1	3	732	...	...	...	732	1464	46	0 0	...	...	...	...	30	19 9	6 9	9 5	76 19
72 Tullialan, . . .	5	5	281	...	...	...	732	3187	179	7 0	...	...	...	...	5	4 0	6 9	9 9	191 0
73 Weem, . . .	2	3	1098	...	...	...	732	1830	69	0 0	...	...	...	...	21	14 0	.....	.....	90 14
Total,	184	250	83,992	...	...	11,568	43,716	139,766	5256	8 1	...	666	4 2	1482	1 3	129	2 0	7533	15 6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	60.3	...	...	8.3	31.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RENFREW.	25	44	664	...	16,935	...	2866	20,465	48	7 1	...	...	...	...	129	16 0	22 1	8 4	1370
1 Abbey, . . .	...	1	...	...	1767	...	366	2133	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19 6	4 0	4 4	159 1
2 Cathcart, . . .	8	2	...	...	1563	...	...	1563	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	5 6	1 5	5 5	120 7
3 Eaglesham, . . .	9	12	80	...	3196	...	1920	5196	5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353 15
4 Eastwood or Pollock, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11
5 Erskine, . . .	47	59	469	...	23,323	...	420	24,212	31	8 7	...	...	...	...	17	0 0	45 9	1	1755
6 Greenock, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	366	366	26	6 0	...	...	...	...	24	10 0	.....	.....	24 10
7 Houstoun, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6
8 Inchinnan, . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 3
9 Innerkip, . . .	3	2	511	...	174	...	366	1483	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11 5	2 8	0 1	100 8
10 Kilbricken, . . .	1	5	...	...	1117	...	366	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10 0	1 16	7 7	52 14
11 Kilmacolin, . . .	1	2	...	...	98	...	1098	3670	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	19 0	1 6	2 2	248 6
12 Lochwinnoch, . . .	4	7	...	...	2572	...	366	2415	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12 0	3 18	8	169 15
13 Meams, . . .	7	1	...	...	2049	...	366	5115	1	18 1	...	...	...	...	46	12 10	7 7	10 3	368 2
14 Neilston, . . .	7	12	20	...	3986	...	1109	5115	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2 0	6 11	3	689 19
15 Paisley, . . .	31	27	410	...	10,200	...	702	11,312	32	17 1	...	...	...	...	20	13 0	15 11	3	413 7
16 Port-Glasgow, . . .	14	9	100	...	4939	...	613	5652	7	19 4	...	...	...	...	34	19 0	.....	.....	106 19
17 Renfrew, . . .	4	1	...	...	1007	...	732	1739	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	165	185	2620	660	72,926	...	11,290	87,496	191	0 0	5158	7 2	...	...	493	10 3	155	14 9	6051
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	3.0	0.8	83.3	...	12.9	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poothouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
ROXBURGH.																
1 Ancrum, . . . . .	1	4	1091	..	..	..	..	366	1457	83 18 1	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Ashkirk, . . . . .	2	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	565	44 6 8	.....	.....	2 8 6	44 6 8	26 17 6	5 0 0
3 Bedrule, . . . . .	..	1	366	..	..	..	..	..	366	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	..	..
4 Bowden, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 9	..	..
5 Castleton, . . . . .	1	3	246	..	..	..	..	732	978	18 13 4	.....	.....	5 5 1	35 10 8	2 10 0	..
6 Cavers, . . . . .	3	1	761	..	..	..	..	..	761	57 13 5	.....	.....	15 15 0	73 8 5	..	..
7 Crailing, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
8 Eckford, . . . . .	1	1	88	..	..	..	..	366	454	7 0 0	.....	.....	4 2 0	19 8 10	..	..
9 Ednam, . . . . .	2	2	366	..	..	..	..	366	732	28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	44 2 6	..	..
10 Hawick, . . . . .	13	4	3948	..	..	..	..	1172	5120	296 13 9	.....	.....	6 8 7	339 15 10	..	..
11 Hopekirk, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
12 Hownam, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	366	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 16 7	..	..
13 Jedburgh, . . . . .	6	7	2023	..	..	..	..	2196	4219	152 13 6	.....	.....	4 18 0	232 15 3	..	..
14 Kelso, . . . . .	10	10	4628	..	..	..	..	2224	6852	356 0 0	.....	.....	5 10 0	439 18 1	10 16 0	..
15 Kirkton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
16 Lilliesleaf, . . . . .	..	1	322	..	..	..	..	..	322	25 13 4	.....	.....	.....	25 13 4	..	..
17 Linton, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	366	366	.....	.....	.....	2 2 0	21 17 5	..	..
18 Mackerson, . . . . .	..	1	91	..	..	..	..	..	91	7 0 0	.....	.....	2 9 10	7 0 0	..	..
19 Maxton, . . . . .	1	1	142	..	..	..	..	..	142	10 14 6	.....	.....	.....	13 4 4	..	..
20 Melrose, . . . . .	9	11	5625	..	..	..	..	366	5991	430 10 0	.....	.....	10 8 0	444 14 5	3 0 0	..
21 Minto, . . . . .	3	1	366	..	..	..	..	1098	1098	.....	.....	.....	34 10 0	34 10 0	..	..
22 Morebattle, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	732	28 0 0	.....	.....	4 0 0	48 13 6	..	..
23 Oxnam, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	366	.....	.....	.....	14 11 9	14 11 9	..	..
24 Robertson, . . . . .	..	2	466	..	..	..	..	92	558	35 12 0	.....	.....	.....	40 14 0	..	..
25 Roxburgh, . . . . .	2	..	732	..	..	..	..	..	732	56 0 0	.....	.....	.....	56 0 0	..	..
26 St. Boswells, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	366	.....	.....	.....	15 7 11	15 7 11	..	..



27 Smalholm, . . . . .	1	366	...	...	...	366	23 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	...
28 Southdean, . . . . .	1	366	...	...	...	366	23 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0 0	...
29 Sprouston, . . . . .	4	1596	...	...	...	2694	129 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 9 6	...
30 Slitchell, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton, . . . . .	2	1961	...	...	...	...	151 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	156 1 4	34 11 10
32 Yetholm, . . . . .	1	366	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	...
Total,	63	26,481	...	...	...	12,272	38,753	2026 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	2513 7 8	82 15 4
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	68.3	...	...	...	31.7	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SELKIRK.															
1 Ettrick, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8 0	...
2 Galashiels, . . . . .	4	1558	...	...	...	1538	121 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 16 2	32 6 4
3 Kirkhope, . . . . .	3	732	...	...	...	...	56 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 12 0	...
4 Selkirk, . . . . .	4	886	...	...	...	465	68 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 5 2	6 0 0
5 Yarrow, . . . . .	3	715	...	...	...	366	1081 56 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 0 0	...
Total,	11	3891	...	...	...	1675	5563	302 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	363 1 4	38 6 4
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	69.9	...	...	...	30.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHETLAND.															
1 Bressay, . . . . .	2	427	...	...	...	9	436 34 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 5 6	...
2 Delting, . . . . .	3	366	...	...	...	1464	1867 26 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 9 4	...
3 Dunrossness, . . . . .	3	366	...	...	...	1830	2196 26 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 10 9	...
4 Fellar & North Yell, . . . . .	1	366	...	...	...	...	732 26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 18 8	...
5 Lerwick, . . . . .	3	1946	...	...	...	366	2312 147 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	171 11 9	...
6 Nesting, . . . . .	1	128	...	...	...	...	860 11 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8 4	...
7 North Mainie, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	732	1098	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 16 2	...
8 Sandsting, . . . . .	1	366	...	...	...	1098	1464 26 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 19 4	...
9 Tingwall, . . . . .	3	732	...	...	...	366	1464 52 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 0 8	1 3 0
10 Unst, . . . . .	5	...	...	...	...	1830	1830	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15 8	...
11 Walls & Sandness, . . . . .	3	366	...	...	...	1830	2196 26 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 17 2	...
12 Yell (Mid & South), . . . . .	2	732	...	...	...	366	1098 54 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0 0	...
Total,	24	5795	...	...	...	1135	10,623	17,553	430 8 0	...	...	...	...	737 13 4	1 3 0
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	33.0	...	...	...	6.5	60.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
<b>STIRLING</b>															
1 Airth, . . .	...	2	302	...	...	...	...	668	26 5 8	...	£	s. d.	...	...	...
2 Alva, . . .	...	6	1330	...	...	366	...	732	2928 130 0 0	...	1	3 0	...	...	...
3 Baldernock, . . .	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18 1 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Balfon, . . .	2	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	1098 24 0 0	...	4	3 0	...	5	9 2
5 Bothkennar, . . .	1	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	732 24 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Buchanan, . . .	...	3	241	...	...	...	...	...	973 14 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Campsie, . . .	9	10	5122	...	...	366	...	...	6268 350 17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Denny, . . .	6	5	2313	...	...	1098	...	...	3808 153 18 1	...	0	4 8	...	18	4 0
9 Drymen, . . .	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	366 24 5 0	...	...	...	...	25	14 0
10 Dumpace, . . .	1	...	935	...	...	...	...	...	1046 58 17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Falkirk, . . .	11	18	6493	...	...	...	...	...	7770 431 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Fintry, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunock, . . .	...	1	262	...	...	...	...	...	262 18 17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Kilsyth, . . .	1	1	695	...	...	...	...	...	695 47 19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth, . . .	7	9	2609	...	...	...	...	...	4989 175 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kippen, . . .	2	8	1027	91	...	862	...	...	3078 70 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Lartbert, . . .	8	11	2884	...	...	1098	...	...	5812 234 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Leicrort, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	732 366	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Muiravonside, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont, . . .	4	6	2345	...	...	...	...	...	2851 161 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 St. Ninians, . . .	5	9	2350	...	...	366	...	...	3814 161 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slamanan, . . .	...	5	229	...	...	...	...	...	1464 1693 15 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling, . . .	11	14	6404	...	...	...	...	...	7345 428 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Strathblane, . . .	2	1	366	...	...	...	...	...	1098 32 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . .	77	114	37,523	91	7	4888	15,901	58,410	585 18 10	8 0 6	0 4 8	232 9 10	572 18 11	165 2 4	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . .	...	...	64.2	0.2	...	8.4	27.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUTHERLAND.												
1 Assynt, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	20 11 3	...	...
2 Clyne, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	1737	1737	...	...	...	20 11 3	...	...
3 Creich, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	1504	1504	...	...	...	121 1 2	...	...
4 Dornoch, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	129 18 0	...	...
5 Duirness, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	79 17 2	...	...
6 Eddrachillis, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	1464	1464	...	...	...	37 17 8	...	...
7 Farr, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	133	133	...	...	...	14 9 10	...	...
8 Golspie, . . . . .	2	...	...	...	1098	1098	...	...	...	39 12 4	...	...
9 Kildonan, . . . . .	3	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	57 8 0	...	...
10 Lairg, . . . . .	5	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	55 11 7	...	...
11 Loth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	679	679	...	...	...	50 11 7	...	...
12 Rogart, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	14 2 2	...	...
13 Tongue, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	366	366	...	...	...	34 17 0	...	...
14 Tongue, . . . . .	4	...	...	...	732	732	...	...	...	62 8 1	...	...
Total,	30	18	7713	...	8365	16,078	508 8 6	...	...	184 15 2	25 2 0	718 5 8
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	48.0	...	52.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	3 18 0
WIGTON.												
1 Glasserton, . . . . .	5	...	1464	...	56	1520	80 0 0	...	...	4 17 6	...	...
2 Inch, . . . . .	5	...	1255	...	366	1987	69 16 10	...	...	11 0 2	...	...
3 Kirkcolum, . . . . .	1	...	468	...	366	834	25 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
4 Kirkinner, . . . . .	1	...	469	...	...	469	25 1 17	...	...	...	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden, . . . . .	3	...	610	...	...	1768	42 1 11	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kirkcowan, . . . . .	4	...	875	...	230	1195	2300 56 13 2	...	...	50 4 5	...	...
7 Leswalt, . . . . .	8	...	1879	...	...	3709	102 12 6	...	...	24 16 4	...	...
8 Luce, New, . . . . .	2	...	732	...	1830	3709	102 12 6	...	...	39 13 0	...	...
9 Luce, Old, . . . . .	2	...	556	...	...	1098	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
10 Mochrum, . . . . .	6	...	271	...	366	1830	2752 32 19 6	...	...	62 1 0	...	...
11 Penninghame, . . . . .	2	...	2550	...	...	2752	32 19 6	...	...	17 2 4	...	...
12 Portpatrick, . . . . .	7	...	5190	...	2250	4800	139 5 4	...	...	53 16 3	...	...
13 Sorby, . . . . .	3	...	1098	...	1464	2654	74 9 6	...	...	42 8 2	...	...
14 Stoneykirk, . . . . .	6	...	732	...	...	732	...	...	...	18 6 2	...	...
15 Stranraer, . . . . .	3	...	1830	...	3601	5431	60 0 0	...	...	107 7 4	...	...
16 Whithorn, . . . . .	3	...	2196	...	732	802	2966 40 0 0	...	...	27 3 2	...	...
17 Wigton, . . . . .	4	...	2196	...	366	2196	100 0 0	...	...	22 1 1	...	...
Total,	62	53	18,175	...	3,211	16,329	37,715	1025 9 9	...	93 11 4	477 12 9	58 16 1
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	48.2	...	8.5	43.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	1655 9 11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 12 4





# APPENDIX D. STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1864-73; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year. *				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered. *				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1864,	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865,	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866,	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868,	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869,	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
1870,	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871,	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872,	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205
1873,	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224

\* Including Patients transferred.

## APPENDIX D.—continued.

## No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1873, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January, .....	19	12	88	78	3	5	29	33	9	9	32	26	5	7	22	14
February, .....	19	17	50	67	8	4	22	31	6	3	13	14	5	2	21	28
March, .....	12	18	75	105	7	11	25	24	4	5	34	45	2	5	26	17
Total in 1st Quarter,	50	47	213	250	18	20	76	88	19	17	79	85	12	14	69	59
April,.....	18	22	84	82	5	7	22	31	4	9	19	16	7	5	26	25
May, .....	17	29	81	116	9	5	23	32	9	9	24	30	5	4	28	23
June, .....	19	23	63	99	7	9	39	32	5	5	16	21	6	3	23	22
Total in 2d Quarter,	54	74	228	297	21	21	84	95	18	23	59	67	18	12	77	70
July, .....	24	22	97	94	11	11	28	52	7	7	39	20	5	4	19	17
August,.....	18	26	79	98	9	13	28	40	2	11	40	29	4	4	18	18
September, .....	19	22	91	80	4	7	33	33	9	11	26	34	4	2	18	11
Total in 3d Quarter,	61	70	267	272	24	31	89	125	18	29	105	83	13	10	55	46
October,.....	16	29	60	86	3	8	26	37	9	18	15	26	4	3	20	12
November,.....	20	28	65	104	8	10	26	42	10	5	12	42	1	3	14	19
December,.....	21	28	77	93	7	5	55	70	5	7	23	35	3	3	12	18
Total in 4th Quarter,	57	85	202	283	18	23	107	149	24	30	50	103	8	9	46	49
GENERAL TOTALS,...	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	51	45	247	224

Of the patients discharged Not Recovered, 21 private and 160 pauper males and 20 private and 200 pauper females were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.



## APPENDIX D.—continued.

## No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1873.

[illegible]



TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1873.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.										Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.									
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey, .....	19	34	5	3	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Barnhill, .....	26	16	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow, .....	14	70	2	12	1	10	9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Govan, .....	99	101	17	10	7	6	6	9	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Greenock, .....	38	14	12	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paisley, .....	15	20	3	4	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS, .....	211	255	42	29	17	30	10	26	8	9	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																					
Aberdeen, .....	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan, .....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunningham, .....	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton, .....	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee, .....	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh, .....	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, .....	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk, .....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincaid, .....	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Leith, .....	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benzie, .....	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow, .....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar, .....	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, .....	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, .....	45	65	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	3	5







## APPENDIX D.—continued.—No. IV.—continued.

Table showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients who died therein in 1873, and the Average Age at Death.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.						YEARS.						Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Abbey, . . . . .	43·0	53·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	



APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

## No. V.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Royal and District Asylums in 1873.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																											
	Average Number Resident.				Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, .	206·5	231·5	17	7	10	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Argyll, .	112·0	105·0	9	10	6	6	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ayr, .	87·0	116·0	8	13	5	10	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Banff, .	43·5	47·0	4	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dumfries, .	244·0	196·5	24	15	10	7	10	7	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dun lee, .	97·0	93·0	7	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh, .	348·5	408·0	40	25	18	12	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elgin, .	39·5	31·5	4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fife, .	111·5	125·0	4	4	6	2	3	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow, .	326·5	247·0	40	33	24	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haddington, .	37·5	49·0	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inverness, .	158·5	140·5	12	9	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montrose, .	181·5	225·5	14	15	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth, Royal, .	43·0	39·0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth, District, .	99·5	140·0	13	17	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Roxburgh, .	74·5	71·5	9	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stirling, .	99·0	116·5	9	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTALS,	2309·5	2382·5	222	179	102	85	15	6	10	6	37	10	2	15	21	18	33	37	30	14	17	9	9	4	9	9	2	...

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Private Asylums in 1873.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*No. V.—*continued.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																												
ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.					Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.					General Debility and Old Age.				Suicide and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicide and Accidents.	Cause unknown.							
Bothwell, . . .	41·0	31·0	12	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1					
Gilmer House, . .	9·5	7·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Hallcross House,	27·0	42·0	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Melville House, .	11·0	15·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Newbigging House	1·5	31·5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Saughtonhall, . .	27·5	35·5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Westermains, . .	11·0	11·0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
Whitehouse, . . .	11·5	36·5	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	129·0	210·5	20	15	6	6	2	1	2	2	1	4	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	1						

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in 1873.

## APPENDIX D.—continued.—No. V.—continued.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.													
	Average Number Resident.		Total number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.				Thoracic Affections.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pneumonia.	Disease of Heart, Aneurism, etc.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey, . . . . .	43·0	53·5	4	4	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barony, . . . . .	74·0	83·0	11	9	5	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow, . . . . .	59·5	146·5	5	16	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Govan, . . . . .	66·0	65·0	12	14	7	9	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Greenock, . . . . .	31·0	42·0	9	5	6	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paisley (Burgh), . . . . .	21·5	24·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.	295·0	414·5	41	48	20	23	3	6	3	4	1	...	4	1
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.														
Aberdeen, . . . . .	32·5	31·0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Buchan, . . . . .	10·5	10·5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunningham, . . . . .	33·5	42·0	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton, . . . . .	20·5	20·0	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee, . . . . .	47·0	51·5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh, City, . . . . .	...	26·0	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton, . . . . .	16·0	17·0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk, . . . . .	...	5·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincaidine, . . . . .	8·0	10·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leith, South, . . . . .	10·0	9·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benwie, . . . . .	13·5	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow, . . . . .	14·0	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar, . . . . .	23·5	24·5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, . . . . .	15·5	20·0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton, . . . . .	...	10·0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.	244·5	307·5	15	27	3	4	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	1



APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

## No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1872 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.										
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1872.	*Placed in Establishments.						Discharged from Establishments.				Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.	Transferred from Establishments.			Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.			Died.		
						Of Patients intimated during 1872.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-roll.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen, .....	180	214	52	63	59	37	54	33	1	1	21	21	8	6	13	11	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
2. Argyll, .....	72	74	47	63	27	20	24	15	1	2	12	7	4	4	7	7	3	5	4	2	1	...	...	4	
3. Ayr, .....	92	133	36	47	29	44	28	41	2	4	14	15	3	2	6	6	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	
4. Banff, .....	41	52	20	30	11	10	11	9	1	5	6	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5. Berwick, .....	20	25	8	11	8	5	8	2	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6. Bute, .....	8	17	6	9	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Caithness, .....	23	22	20	31	5	4	5	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8. Clackmannan, .....	14	19	2	8	3	10	3	8	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
9. Dumbarton, ....	43	34	8	9	8	10	8	10	1	...	8	5	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10. Dumfries, .....	73	58	14	21	10	26	9	26	1	...	5	15	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
11. Edinburgh, .....	272	350	22	64	96	95	94	93	...	2	27	44	14	7	35	24	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	
12. Elgin, .....	33	32	9	24	12	4	12	4	...	...	3	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
13. Fife, .....	104	113	33	32	22	37	22	37	2	...	16	23	3	3	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
14. Forfar, .....	230	257	21	33	45	69	44	66	...	...	14	44	3	4	27	17	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	
15. Haddington, .....	26	39	11	10	3	5	3	5	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
16. Inverness, .....	71	63	48	47	24	19	22	18	...	...	11	10	...	...	3	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	
17. Kincardine, .....	28	36	9	8	5	12	4	11	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18. Kinross, .....	10	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Kirkcubright, .....	32	33	17	19	7	11	5	9	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
20. Lanark, .....	467	463	39	67	188	207	187	205	2	81	96	21	19	53	58	...	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	

[illegible]

**NOTE.**—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

\* See Footnotes on pages xix and xxx.

## APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1864-1873.  
I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1864,.....	1585.3	1616.9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
" 1865,.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34.4	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866,.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	29.1	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867,.....	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	33.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868,.....	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.2	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869,.....	2189.8	2189.8	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	33.3	33.3	9.5	9.0
" 1870,.....	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	41.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871,.....	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	236	232	186	198	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
" 1872,.....	2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	34.2	36.8	39.0	34.2	9.3	7.9
" 1873,.....	2309.5	2382.5	829	965	337	406	280	312	222	179	35.9	40.5	40.7	42.1	9.6	7.5
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1993.3	2030.9	723.6	781.7	258.1	305.6	206.1	222.1	176.3	162.1	36.3	38.5	35.7	39.1	8.8	8.0

## II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1864,.....	363.5	452.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52.8	46.8	16.2	24.0	9.3	7.5
" 1865,.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866,.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	45.7	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867,.....	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	33.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868,.....	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	36	28	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869,.....	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
" 1870,.....	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871,.....	130.5	215.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
" 1872,.....	138.5	217.0	61	73	17	28	32	47	13	18	44.0	33.6	27.9	38.4	9.4	8.3
" 1873,.....	129.0	210.0	47	93	14	35	20	40	20	15	36.4	44.3	29.8	35.5	15.5	7.1
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	217.4	306.1	108.5	148.8	31.0	46.4	72.8	96.3	22.9	24.3	49.9	48.6	28.6	31.2	10.5	7.9



## III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1864, .....	230.5	277.5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51.6	40.7	38.6	46.9	13.4	11.8
" 1865, .....	219.0	276.5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42.4	42.3	49.4	50.4	10.0	7.2
" 1866, .....	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37.1	37.5	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3
" 1867, .....	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
" 1868, .....	190.0	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48.4	42.2	54.3	53.7	9.5	9.0
" 1869, .....	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47.2	63.2	42.5	35.2	8.0	6.0
" 1870, .....	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
" 1871, .....	217.5	335.0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57.9	38.8	48.4	43.8	12.0	11.6
" 1872, .....	224.5	342.0	114	127	55	68	22	31	30	24	50.8	37.1	48.2	53.5	13.4	7.0
" 1873, .....	295.0	414.5	211	255	81	105	50	61	41	48	71.5	61.5	38.4	41.2	13.9	11.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.	217.1	301.5	111.8	137.3	51.3	62.8	30.3	36.4	24.8	28.4	51.5	45.5	45.9	45.7	11.2	9.4

## IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1864, .....	172.0	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	23.2	17.2	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.6
" 1865, .....	204.5	297.5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	...	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866, .....	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2
" 1867, .....	237.2	352.5	32	127	3	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868, .....	240.8	361.1	56	79	14	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.3	2.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869, .....	241.5	373.0	78	96	5	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
" 1870, .....	246.0	356.0	68	70	2	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871, .....	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
" 1872, .....	281.0	353.0	46	56	3	3	8	20	15	19	16.4	15.9	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
" 1873, .....	244.5	307.5	45	65	5	8	22	24	15	27	18.4	21.1	11.1	12.3	6.1	8.8
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS.	237.6	334.9	53.4	79.3	3.7	5.9	17.2	35.3	20.1	24.7	22.5	23.7	6.9	7.4	8.5	7.4



## APPENDIX E.

### ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 25th February 1873.

There are in all 199 men and 228 women at present residing in the Asylum, who are thus disposed of:—

	M.	F.	Appendix E.  Commis- sioners' Entries.  Royal and District Asylums.  Aberdeen Asylum.
In Elmhill House, . . . . .	24	13	
In Clarkseat House, . . . . .	23	0	
In Gate Cottage, . . . . .	0	12	
In Barkmill Cottage, . . . . .	0	8	
In Mary Place Cottage, . . . . .	0	19	
In the Main Asylum, . . . . .	152	176	
Total,	199	228	

During the last two years there has been no increase in the total number of patients resident, which possibly indicates that the wants of the county, as regards asylum accommodation, have now been ascertained.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 41 admissions, 29 discharges, and 6 deaths.

The admissions include 16 private patients. Fourteen of the patients discharged were cured, and 4 were transferred to other institutions. The rate of mortality has been low, and the causes of death exhibit no peculiarity. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates is very good, there being no patient under medical treatment for any serious bodily disorder. In nearly all cases of death post-mortem examinations continue to be made.

There is only one entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, referring to the use of the shower-bath as a punishment. No patient was found in a locked room, but two women wore strong canvas dresses.

Six accidents are recorded: four of a slight character, one a fracture of the femur in a woman 90 years old who slipped from her chair as she was sitting down, and one a fracture of the humerus, which occurred to a patient while resisting the efforts of an attendant to take him to the water-closet. The circumstances attending the last accident were fully inquired into at the time, and it was thought that no culpability attached to the attendant.

Five attendants have left, but all of their own accord.

A well-cooked dinner of broth and potatoes was served during the visit. The workers, and many others who were thought to need an extra diet, had beef as well, while the old and infirm had mince. The day being Shrove Tuesday, all of the patients had brose, and many of them pancakes in addition. Each dish of brose, and fifty-eight such dishes were counted in the kitchen, had the ring in it which is supposed to bring good fortune to the finder. As usual, oatcakes were abundantly supplied.

There can be no doubt that the feeding of the patients in this Asylum is liberal and well considered, and this probably accounts to some extent for the tranquillity which prevailed. The fact, however, that the patients are



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Aberdeen  
Asylum.

warmly clothed, that they have ample bed coverings, and that all parts of the house are kept warm by numerous open fire-places, and by a system of hot-water pipes, which, during cold weather, is everywhere in operation both by day and night, must contribute to bring about the same result. Every bed had at least four pairs of blankets, while not a few had five. The average weight of the bed-coverings was 24 lbs. Not only were the day-rooms and dormitories and corridors found clean and in good order, but, though the day was bitterly cold, there was everywhere a pleasant warmth. The attention to the physical comforts and wants of the patients, which all these facts indicate, goes far to secure the success in the management which is practically obtained, in spite of the difficulties arising out of structural and other defects. These satisfactory results, however, are rendered much more certain through the constant personal supervision of Dr. Jamieson, which has so often been favourably commented on by the Commissioners, and on which the prosperity of the Institution so greatly depends.

It is understood that the rate of board is to be increased from £23, 10s. to £25, 10s. This step is in accordance with what has been found necessary in various other asylums, and results from the enhanced cost of living, fuel, and labour. It is earnestly hoped that the rise will be sufficient to leave a margin of profit to be expended in furnishing and decorating the wards. Some progress has been made in this matter, but a great deal remains to be done. To accomplish what is so clearly desirable in this direction will involve a certain, though not a large, expenditure of money, and in fixing the new rate of board this should be borne in mind.

The medical management of the Asylum is excellent; the patients are warmly and comfortably clothed, their beds have ample coverings, their food is abundant and well cooked; but there is in many parts of the house a bareness and want of cheerfulness which an inconsiderable outlay of money would remove. It is freely admitted that there is no neglect of the substantial comforts and well-being of the patients; but experience shows that attention to other matters, which may appear to be of quite secondary importance, adds to the happiness of the inmates, and increases their contentment and the ease of management. Among such matters, nothing is more certainly of practical importance than the giving to the wards a cheerful aspect, and the depriving them, as far as possible, of the look of an asylum. Everything already done towards the attainment of this end has admittedly been productive of good results, and what is now recommended is, that measures should be taken to make it possible to do much more by providing the necessary funds, a recommendation which is the more easily pressed as the sum required will not be large.

## ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 18th September 1873.

By the latest entry in the weekly register, the numbers resident are 218 males and 233 females, being an increase of 19 males and 5 females since the visit of 25th February. A considerable portion of the male increase is due to an extended demand for admission into Elmhill.

The following are the changes since last visit :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	19	14	26	29	88
Discharges, . . .	7	9	17	20	53
Deaths, . . .	2	1	5	5	13

Of the patients discharged, 33 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other asylums, 9 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 9 were taken home. The mortality has again been moderate, and has been principally among recent cases, 8 of the 13 deaths having been admitted in 1872 and 1873. The causes of death were general paralysis in 3 cases, exhaustion and old age in 4, phthisis in 2, pulmonary congestion and inflammation in 2, and emphysema and apoplexy in 1 case each. The general sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been favourable. At present there is a slight tendency to colds and diarrhoea, due probably to the wet and chilly weather which has recently prevailed; but there is little serious illness, and

the numbers in bed from sickness do not exceed three or four. This satisfactory state of matters must be chiefly ascribed, as has been repeatedly stated in former reports, to the full and varied dietary, the abundant clothing and bedding, the genial temperature of the house, and the careful personal supervision exercised by Dr. Jamieson. The food served during the visit was excellent and well cooked. The dinner for the parochial patients consisted of potatoe-soup, heart-hash, boiled beans and bread, while an *ad libitum* supply of oat-cakes stood on the table. Every week about 12 bolls of oat-meal are baked into cakes, which are supplied as an *extra* at all the meals, except on Sunday evenings, when no other bread is produced. The male division of the house may be regarded as full, and in some of the dormitories extra beds have been introduced, but not to such an extent as to prove detrimental to health. Room for additional male patients might, however, be procured by removing the females from one of the cottages to the main building, where the recently erected wards will for some time afford the means of meeting all demands for female admissions, and in this way further immediate structural additions will be avoided. The evils of overcrowding, or rather, perhaps, of insufficient day-room space, are still manifest in both the male and female divisions, where about 70 patients of the more excitable class are gathered together in two moderate-sized rooms. The ready access which the patients have to the airing-courts mitigates, in a very essential manner, the evils of contracted indoor space. Still, there cannot be a doubt that more elbow-room within doors would tend greatly to promote comfort, quiet, and contentment. At present four of the male patients use canvas dresses to guard against destructive and degraded tendencies; but, notwithstanding a larger than usual proportion of difficult cases among the males, not one was in seclusion. Indeed, both on the male and female side, the small amount of noise and excitement attracted attention.

The register of seclusion contains about 140 entries since last inspection. These entries now embrace every patient who, for whatever cause, is placed alone in a locked room. In many cases, however, a locked door becomes a necessity, or at all events a prudent precaution, from the room being situated in corridors, which are mere passages of communication without any occupants, and to which free access might thus lead to deplorable consequences.

The patients registered as of wet or dirty habits are 22 males and 19 females; but owing to the efficiency of the night-attendance the number of beds actually wet frequently does not exceed two or three on each side. The reduction in their number, which has been recently noticed, is ascribed to a later hour of going to bed. The number of patients requiring care during the night are reckoned at about forty of each sex. The duty of seeing properly to their wants, taking into consideration the structure of the house, would seem to demand an additional attendant on each side.

The house was as usual in excellent order, and progress, although somewhat slow, continues to be made in papering and painting, and in otherwise decorating the wards. The aspect of the new female wards is very pleasing and cheerful, and the effect of the improved accommodation which they afford, in beneficially modifying the mental condition of the patients and improving their habits, has been very marked. It is very desirable that a greenhouse were provided to afford the means of floral decoration during the winter.

The numbers industrially employed do not exceed 70 males and 80 females, numbers which, under improved structural arrangements, and with greater facilities for employment, might be greatly increased.

The patients occupying Elmhill are 26 gentlemen and 15 ladies. The condition of this part of the establishment was in all respects satisfactory. Papering and painting are being extensively carried out, and additional rooms have been, and are being, furnished to meet the demand for accommodation.

Two fractures and a dislocation are the accidents recorded since last inspection, due in all three instances to falls.

The death of the matron, which occurred about three months ago, has deprived the Institution of the services of an old and respected officer. Under the new arrangements which have been adopted, her duties will be divided, and discharged by a house-keeper and head attendant.

The latter has not yet joined the establishment.

Appendix  
E.

Commissioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Aberdeen  
Asylum.



Appendix  
E.

## ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3d May 1873.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The Asylum was inspected yesterday and to-day, during the temporary absence of the Superintendent.

The patients at present resident are 212, viz., 107 males and 105 females. Of these, 150 are chargeable to Argyllshire parishes, 24 to Buteshire parishes, and 20 to parishes of other districts. Thirteen are private patients. Those from other districts belong principally to Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and have been sent to this establishment, in accordance with the suggestion made in last report, mainly to relieve the overcrowded condition of the asylums of these counties; but included in their number are two or three cases which the Board of Lunacy deemed it expedient to transfer, and of which Dr Rutherford, having been previously made aware of the difficulties attending their management, consented to take charge.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the inmates since last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . .	4	2	30	38	74
Discharges, . . . .	1	0	12	18	31
Deaths, . . . . .	3	1	8	4	16

These figures show an increase of 27 in the numbers on the register, caused chiefly by the admission of patients from beyond the district. Of the total admissions, 32 were transfers from other asylums, of which 27 were chargeable to parishes not included in the district. Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered. Of the others, 9 remained at home after the expiry of the period of probation, 4 were removed by inspectors or relatives, 1 was discharged by order of the Sheriff, 1 was dismissed on the expiry of the certificate of emergency, and 1 escaped. The mortality shows no predominant malady. Three of the deaths are registered as due to melancholic exhaustion or decay, 3 to general paralysis, 2 to cerebral disease, 2 to heart disease, and 1 to each of the following diseases—consumption, gastritis, apoplexy, bronchitis, and suffocation from impaction of food. In the last case, tracheotomy was immediately performed, but without averting the fatal result. Seven of the fatal cases were admitted in 1872 and 1873, and the others in earlier years. The rarity of consumption as a cause of death is again remarkable.

The present sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. Only one patient, a female who is suffering from Bright's disease, is confined to bed; but the community contains a considerable proportion of old and feeble persons, whose life cannot in the course of nature be much prolonged.

The house was in excellent order. Very considerable additions have recently been made to the furniture, including several easy-chairs and spring-seated sofas; and the general aspect of the accommodation is now more than ever one of pervading cheerfulness and great comfort. As has been stated in former reports, the wards occupied by the more refractory patients are furnished with perhaps more consideration to comfort and the influence of decorative surroundings, than any other portion of the house. The floors are of polished pine, partially laid with matting or linoleum; the walls are papered or painted in a very ornamental and tasteful manner; the valances of the windows are of gay material; the seats are cushioned sofas, easy-chairs, and ordinary Windsor chairs; the ornamental articles include statuettes, framed and glazed prints, aviaries, eight-day clocks, mirrors, glazed book-cases, and growing plants in flower. On the female side is likewise a piano, on which one of the patients was playing. These details are given to show to what extent even the refractory class of insane patients are susceptible of being acted on by cheerful and comfortable surroundings. The humanising influence of these surroundings was apparent in the perfect tranquillity which everywhere prevailed, in the absence of strong dresses and of all special contrivances in dress, in the complete abolition of seclusion, and in the very limited amount of wanton breakage or destruction. Although at present 11 male patients occupy single rooms, this arises, in a great degree, from the want of available dormitory accommodation, for in only two of these cases are the doors locked



at night; and on the female side only 5 patients sleep in single rooms with locked doors. Appendix E.

Since last inspection, a large additional portion of the house has been papered and painted. This portion includes the amusement hall, which has been decorated in excellent taste, and the windows of which have been filled with stained glass. All this has been accomplished,—besides the additions to the furniture,—by means of private subscriptions\* and without exceeding the ordinary income of the establishment, which, it may be well to state, is raised by a rate which has undergone no increase from the higher prices now prevailing, and which is lower than that of any of the district asylums, or indeed of any of the chartered asylums, with the exception of that of Dumfries, which, however, enjoys the benefit of large funds bequeathed by its founder. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

The cause of this satisfactory financial position is doubtless due in no inconsiderable degree to the extensive industrial employment of the patients. The usual numbers at present industrially occupied are 87 men and 85 women, so that there is scarcely any patient who is physically able to work, who is not employed in some way or other. The occupations of the men on the day of the visit were as follows:—

On the farm,	29
In the grounds,	25
" byre,	2
" stable,	1
With the engineer,	2
" joiner,	2
" gardener,	8
" mason,	2
Herdling sheep,	2
House work,	10
	83

Most of these men were seen at work. Those on the farm were for the most part engaged in planting potatoes, but one, who was alone, was driving the horse-roller; two were at work in the quarry, and others were turning over manure. Those in the grounds were levelling and making terraces; those in the garden were hoeing and cleaning the beds; and two with the mason were acting as barrow-men. The shepherd with his dog was in the fields, and the whole aspect of the place was as little one of restriction as that of an ordinary farm. There are no enclosed airing-courts and no boundary walls, yet escapes are far from being frequent.

The industrial occupation of the women consists principally in sewing, knitting, and spinning, in the work of the kitchen and laundry, and in general household work; but about 17 are engaged in the fields,—at the present time, in gathering stones. Two non-resident attendants come twice a day from the village—from 9.30 to 12.30, and from 2.30 to 5.30—to accompany them to their work, and to superintend them at it. These patients are mostly demented, who if not employed in this way, would be idle encumbrances of the wards or grounds. But among the women working outside is one who, at the recommendation of the Board, was a few weeks ago transferred from the Roxburgh District Asylum. This patient was so exceedingly dirty and destructive, that she was kept for long periods in seclusion, and was frequently restrained. She is still very destructive of bedding and clothing, but about a fortnight since, seeing the men at work in the grounds, she expressed a desire to be allowed to join them, and to get a barrow to wheel. She is now regularly employed in this manner, wheeling daily a large quantity of earth, and manifesting, in consequence, some symptoms of improvement in her mental condition. The influence of example in stimulating industry is much relied on, and all the attendants are accordingly expressly engaged to put their own hands to work. It is truly astonishing how much has been accomplished under this system. Since last visit, a large extent of new roads and walks has been made; a

\* The stained glass windows only were paid for by private subscription.—See *Medical Superintendent's Report for 1872*.—J. R.

**Appendix  
E.****Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.****Royal and  
District  
Asylums.****Argyll  
and Bute  
District  
Asylum.**

bridge has been thrown across the burn which separates the Asylum from the new farm ; a field of 9 acres has been drained ; a considerable extent of stone and lime dykes has been built, and of wire fencing put up ; a great deal of earth has been shifted, and large banks made and planted ; a new dwelling-house for the engineer and other two parties has been erected ; and a new cemetery has been formed. In short, a very large amount of that miscellaneous kind of work, which accompanies the taking in and improving of land, has been accomplished ; and the whole of it, with the exception of the slating of the new house, has been performed by the patients and the attendants. The present staff is as follows :—Males : 7 ordinary attendants ; one who has no charge inside, but who sleeps in the house ; and a ploughman who sleeps in the house. Living outside are two ploughmen, a gardener, an engineer, a joiner, and a mason, who all, however, take a charge of the outside workers. Females : six ordinary indoor attendants, two outdoor attendants who live in the village, four house-servants, and a dairymaid.

As was stated at a former visit, the extensive industrial occupation of the patients is not carried out at the expense of their health, for the mortality, which is moderate, is mainly due to causes over which medicine exercises little control. The dietary is ample and varied, and the meals continue to be served in the same neat and orderly manner that has been formerly commended. The resources of the farm assist materially in the clothing and maintenance of the patients. The live stock consists at present of eleven score of sheep, many of which have lambs ; 10 cows in milk, besides several which are dry ; and 9 calves. There are likewise 3 pairs of horses and a colt. Five sheep are killed every week, and beef and pork are occasionally supplied. The fleeces of the sheep are carded and spun by the patients, and the worsted is partly knitted into stockings, and partly woven into clothing material in a neighbouring factory. It seems, however, more economical to sell the wool in the market, and to purchase clothing material, where it is manufactured on a larger scale.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and personal cleanliness is well seen to. All sleep on hair mattresses, with the exception of the destructive female above alluded to. On the male side, there is not at present any wet case ; on the female side, there are three whose beds are protected by waterproof cloth ; but the kind used is too hard for comfort, and some of a softer texture should be procured.

The accidents since last visit consist of fracture of the humerus from a fall, the patient having been knocked off his chair by another inmate, and the death from suffocation already noticed.

One patient is absent on pass, and another on probation.

The registers are kept with care and neatness.

As usual, the impression left by the inspection was very satisfactory.

**ARGYLL AND BUTE ASYLUM, 10th and 11th July 1873.**

There are at present 217 patients in the Asylum, exclusive of two absent on probation, and 1 absent on pass.

These may be usefully classed in the following way :—

Paupers chargeable to parishes in Argyll,	153
Do. do. Bute,	27
Do. do. other districts,	26
Private patients, . . . . .	11

Total, 217

These patients show an increase of 6 in the patients chargeable to the parishes of the district. There are 37 boarders, but there is still vacant accommodation for 20 or 30 patients, of which some of our overcrowded asylums might properly take advantage by transferring to Lochgilhead such of their inmates as belong by birth or association to the counties of Argyll and Bute.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 19 admissions, 11 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 7 left the Asylum recovered, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, and 2 were placed

under care in private dwellings. The four deaths were caused by maniacal exhaustion, disease of the kidneys, cerebral disease, and phthisis.

This last disease appears to be of rare occurrence in this Asylum. Out of 52 deaths which have occurred since 1870, only 5 were due to it, and no case exists at present among the inmates. This immunity from consumption is attributed to the large use of fatty food, and to free and unrestrained exercise in the open air.

On the day of the visit, 96 men and 82 women were profitably and actively employed. But for an accident leading to the dismissal of a day-attendant from the village who takes charge of a working party, the number of women employed would have been 89. It thus appears that out of 217 patients there are only 32 idle, either from sickness, old age, or mental condition, making the usefully employed about 85 per cent. of the whole. That this high percentage is not obtained by enrolling a large number of patients as house cleaners will appear from the following statement of what was seen on the first day of the visit, when an opportunity was afforded for determining that the industrial and profitable features were more than nominal :—

### I. OCCUPATIONS OF THE MEN :—

1. Trenching, levelling, etc.,	25
2. Working in the garden, .	8
3. Making road metal, . . .	2
4. Acting as shepherd, . . .	1
5. Working with mason, . . .	2
6. Building drystone dyke, . .	4
7. Thinning turnips, . . .	31
8. Working with engineers, .	3
9. Working with joiner, . . .	3
10. Driving carts, . . .	2
11. Herding cattle, . . .	3
12. and cleaning byre, }	
13. Assisting storekeeper, . .	1
14. Cutting wood, . . .	1
15. Acting as house cleaners, .	10

Total, 96

## II. OCCUPATIONS OF THE WOMEN :—

1. Engaged in needlework,	25
2. Working in kitchen, . . . . .	8
3. Thinning turnips, . . . . .	8
4. Working in laundry, . . . . .	8
5. Spinning, . . . . .	4
6. Acting as dairy maid, . . . . .	1
7. Knitting stockings, . . . . .	4
8. Acting as housemaids . . . . .	3
9. House cleaners, . . . . .	14
10. Teasing hair of old mat- tresses, . . . . .	8
Total,	82

This statement shows how varied, healthful, and useful are the employments in which the patients engage. It was impossible not to be greatly impressed with the activity and industry which prevailed everywhere about the Asylum. The patients were doing work which had a real money value, and they were doing it in an interested manner, and in every respect to their own great advantage. Their attendants too were not lookers on, but were themselves busily and profitably employed with the patients. Working thus together, they build houses, bridges, and dykes, make roads, erect fences, do carpenter and smith work, thin turnips, hoe potatoes, cultivate the garden, herd the cattle and sheep, and drive the carts, quarry stones, etc. Such results are seldom obtained, and it is not surprising that a competent valuator estimated the outdoor work done by the patients last year at £891. There is therefore good reason for the expectation that the farm of Fernoch will prove a source of profit to the district, and there can be no doubt that it will be an advantage to the patients.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that, in an asylum managed in the way here indicated, and without airing-courts, as this one is, there must be a large amount of free, informal, and unrestrained exercise in the open air—a large number of the patients being more or less treated as patients on "parole." Sixteen single rooms are at present occupied, but only 7 of them locked. There is no night attendant, but the patients are raised at 10 P.M., and again at 6 A.M., and this morning there were only 3 wet beds. The inmates were seen in the evening at tea, and next morning at breakfast, when 103 men and 76 women were present. All of these remained while Dr. Rutherford read prayers, and they behaved in a most orderly manner. At the evening meal each man had 12 ounces and each woman 8 ounces bread, with butter, and a further



**Appendix  
E.****Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.****Royal and  
District  
Asylums.****Argyll  
and Bute  
District  
Asylum.**

supply was given to any one who wanted it. Nothing in the manner in which the meal was served indicated that those partaking of it were lunatics.

As usual all parts of the Asylum were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. Steady and most satisfactory progress is being made in the decoration of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, and they increasingly merit the favourable comments which have been made in previous reports on their cheerful and comfortable aspect. The attention bestowed on the outdoor occupation of the inmates leads to no neglect of the indoor amenities, for there is no asylum in the country more fully, comfortably, or tastefully furnished, or better supplied with objects calculated to please and interest the patients.

The register and books were examined, and were found written up to date and in excellent order.

**AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 3d April 1873.**

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 12th July 1872 :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	6	22	30	62
Discharges, . . .	6	1	13	24	44
Deaths, . . . . .	0	1	5	2	8

Of the patients discharged, 29 had recovered, 6 were transferred, 1 to an asylum, and 5 to the lunatic wards of Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, 7 were placed in private dwellings, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 1 was dismissed on the expiry of the certificate of emergency. The registered causes of death were general paralysis in 2 cases, consumption in 2, cardiac disease in 2, narcotic poisoning in 1, and bronchitis in 1. The mortality has not been excessive, and the present sanitary condition of the establishment, considering the character of the population, is not unfavourable. But many of the inmates, especially on the female side, are old, frail, and broken down, and are, or must soon be, on the sick list. At present, 2 males and 8 females are confined to bed. The arrangements for the care of the sick and the comfort of the helpless continue to be very satisfactory, and the occurrence of wet beds may be regarded as exceptional. Only 1 patient uses a straw bag; all the others sleep on hair mattresses. The state of the bedding was always such as to merit approval. The supply of coverings was ample, and the sheets are being renewed and the mattresses re-teased wherever this is necessary. The day-clothing was in good condition, and personal cleanliness is properly seen to.

The house was in excellent order, and its general appearance has been greatly improved by additional papering and painting. The manner in which the recreation hall has been decorated deserves special mention for the good taste which has been displayed. It is hoped that the advantages which have been derived from what has hitherto been done will lead to the whole of the corridors being papered, and to the laying down of linoleum or matting in the passages, and strips of carpet by the beds, especially in the sick-room departments. The pervading tranquillity of the house was very pleasing, and is doubtless in no inconsiderable degree to be attributed to the influence which pleasant surroundings exercise on the insane.

No patient was in seclusion, and the only form of restraint in use was leather gloves in one case to prevent the destruction of clothing. The entries in the register since last visit refer to the use of gloves on 13 occasions, to the application of the strait waistcoat, once, to guard against suicide, and to three instances of seclusion. It is suggested that the doors of some of the single rooms, and also of some of the day-rooms, might be fitted with locks opening with handles as in ordinary dwellings, to avoid the necessity of constant locking and unlocking.

It has been stated that the sanitary condition of the establishment is not unfavourable. But it was thought that a good many of the females were unusually pallid, and that their pulse was unusually feeble. This state may arise either from the amount of exercise having been limited during the winter

**Ayr  
District  
Asylum.**

months, or from a diet not sufficiently nutritious. A recent change in the dietary has been the introduction of Australian mutton, accompanied with a corresponding diminution in the beef formerly consumed. The broth is now principally made from bones, and is certainly much less nutritious. The Australian mutton served during the visit was stringy, like meat which had been long boiled, and, as one would imagine, of low nutritive power. No positive opinion, however, is expressed on this point, nor upon the effect which it may have in lowering the tone of the patients: it is sufficient to direct the attention of the physician to the matter as one requiring careful watching.

The numbers industrially employed are 53 men and 78 women,—the numbers resident being 83 men and 108 women. Of the former, 26 work in the grounds; but it is thought, with more varied means of employment, this number might be both beneficially and profitably increased. Accordingly, it is again recommended that, should any adjoining land fall out of lease, an endeavour should be made to secure it for the Asylum. The two asylums of Scotland in which farming is most extensively carried out, are those of the Argyll and Bute, and Banffshire Districts; and it is suggested that inquiry might be made of them as to the advantages which the extensive possession of land confers both upon the patients and the rate-payers. The work of the house has hitherto found abundance of employment for the females, and were more wanted, application to Glasgow warehouses would provide it.

A verandah has been erected in the male airing-court, and preparations are being made for the erection of one also in the female airing-court. The necessary work has been principally accomplished by the Asylum staff.

The impression produced by this visit was very favourable.

#### AYRESHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 19th July 1873.

There are at present 120 women and 84 men in the Asylum, inclusive of one woman absent on probation, and one absent on pass. The accommodation for females may therefore be regarded as fully occupied.

Since the date of last visit the following changes have occurred:—47 admissions, 30 discharges, and 6 deaths. The admissions have been unusually numerous. Twenty of the patients discharged left the Asylum cured. The rate of mortality has been low, and the proportion of recoveries high. One of the deaths followed a surgical operation, and another occurred in the case of a patient who was admitted in a dying state. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates appeared to be good, though several patients were in bed. Four of these were in locked single rooms, and one of them wore a strait jacket, in consequence of suicidal tendencies. Three of the men were also found wearing gloves, but it is hoped that it will soon be found possible to discontinue the use of these mechanical restraints, and also that changes in the infirmary arrangements may render it less frequently necessary to seclude the sick and infirm in locked single rooms. Much attention appears to be given to the weakly who require an extra diet—milk being used freely and with much advantage, and also stimulants when necessary. An excellent dinner of broth, Australian beef, potatoes, and bread, was neatly served in the Hall during the time of the visit, and the patients partook of it in a very orderly manner.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous, and some difficulty has been experienced in filling vacant places. It has been resolved, however, to raise the rate of the wages, and it is expected, as the result of this, that good attendants will be more easily procured, and will be more likely to remain in the service of the Institution. The female attendants are to receive £14 on engagement, with a yearly increase of 15s. up to £18; and the male attendants are to begin with £24, and to rise by yearly increments of 20s. to £36. It is creditable to the management that three of the present staff of servants entered the house as patients.

The verandahs in the male and female airing-courts are nearly finished. They are tasteful erections, and are already felt to be a great advantage to the inmates. Their cost has not been great, as most of the work in connexion with them has been done by the attendants and patients.

Appendix  
E.

Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Ayr  
District  
Asylum.



**Appendix  
E.****Com-  
mis-  
sioners'  
Entries.****Royal and  
District  
Asylums.****Ayr  
District  
Asylum.**

The mattresses are in process of repair. Had it not been for the occasional blanks in the staff of servants, this work would ere now have been completed.

It is recommended that the refractory ward for females be supplied with a large mirror, cushioned chairs, plants in flower, and singing-birds. It is also recommended that the two courts between the main building and the laundry on the one side, and the workshops on the other, be laid out in grass and gravelled walks. They are at present an eyesore, but this change is chiefly recommended because the patients, crossing them to enter the Asylum, carry in on their feet the black ashes with which the courts are at present covered, thus increasing the difficulty of keeping the wards clean.

Industrial occupation continues to receive due attention.

The state of the house and the condition of the patients were regarded as very satisfactory, and much was seen during the visit calculated to leave a favourable impression as to the kindly spirit which directs the treatment of the patients.

**BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th February 1873.****Banffshire  
District  
Asylum.**

There are 43 men and 47 women at present in the Asylum; one man absent on probation is not included in these numbers. Thirteen of the inmates are private patients.

Since last visit there have been 7 admissions, 5 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the admissions, 5 were private patients, and 1 a pauper patient transferred from the lunatic wards of the Perth Prison.

The mortality has been high; disease of the heart caused two of the deaths, phthisis 1, pulmonary disease 1, and ulceration of the stomach 1. The average age at death was only 41. Two of the patients who died were admitted in 1871, 1 in 1870, and 2 in 1865, so that these deaths did not depend on the admission of patients in a feeble or dying condition, though one such patient was seen in the Asylum. The only post-mortem examination made was in the case of a patient who died very suddenly from heart disease.

The house was in excellent order, and presented an aspect of great comfort and cheerfulness. There was no excitement among the patients of either sex, and their appearance indicated a full and suitable dietary.

Their body-clothing was clean, tidy, and sufficient, and their bed-clothing ample, the coverings of each bed weighing on an average 22½ lbs.

A large amount of freedom continues to be accorded to the patients.

Eighteen are on parole within, and 10 beyond the grounds. These figures together form a large percentage of the whole population, and inquiry showed them to be an under rather than an over statement. Of the men, it is said there are 20 who could be sent to Banff without an attendant. About 30 patients go to the parish church, but only 20 of them at a time; they are not accompanied by an attendant. Five patients and a servant sleep in what is called the *Bothy*; the key of which is in the keeping of one of them, who rises at five to clean the horses, in company with another patient who acts as cattleman.

These facts are most creditable to the management, and account for the success with which profitable occupations are prosecuted. Though the day was cold, and snow on the grounds, a large number of the men were found at the time of the visit willing and interested workers in the open air. Two of the men were ploughing, one was driving coals from Banff, eight or ten were trenching, about as many were removing a heap of rubbish, and others were engaged at the farm-steading, in the garden, etc. They all appeared to be under no supervision, and this was really the case as regards many of them.

It is learned with great satisfaction that the farm is to be a source of profit to the Institution, as well as an undoubted advantage in the treatment of the patients. It is even thought that a larger extent of land could be cultivated with profit.

The grounds in front of the Asylum have been tastefully laid out—partly as a pleasure garden and partly as a vegetable garden; and trees have been planted in belts, which will eventually be very ornamental, as well as advantageous from the shelter they will afford.

No accident is recorded; there is no entry in the register of restraint and



seclusion ; but a woman who exposes her person when menstruating was in a locked room. No change has taken place among the attendants, nearly all of whom have been for a considerable number of years in the service of the Asylum.

No such thing, as locked boots, quilted blankets, canvas dresses, strait jackets, or any special contrivance of dress, exists in the Institution.

It is not intended to raise the rate of maintenance here, as many of the asylums of the country are finding it necessary to do, in consequence of the increased cost of provisions, fuel, and labour.

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Banffshire  
District  
Asylum.

#### BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d September 1873.

Since the visit of 27th February, there have been 7 admissions, 6 discharges, and 6 deaths. These figures give a decrease of 5 in the numbers resident, which are at present 40 males and 46 females. The mortality has been again high ; and higher among the females than the males. Of the deaths recorded at last visit, 2 were of males, and 3 of females, and of the 6 now recorded, 4 are of females and 2 of males. The 2 male deaths were caused by consumption and general paralysis, at the ages of 22 and 47 ; and the 4 female deaths, by organic disease of the brain, hypochondriacal exhaustion, epilepsy, and general debility, at the ages of 45, 56, 37, and 37. The patient, who died of organic disease of the brain, was admitted in 1873, already in a dying condition. Of the remaining 5, 1 was admitted in 1866, 1 in 1867, 2 in 1868, and 1 in 1871. The average age at death was 40 years. It is not unlikely that the comparatively high mortality of last year may be due to fortuitous circumstances, or a general cause affecting the whole community ; and this view appears to be borne out by the fact that the past mortality of the Asylum, for the whole of the time it has been in operation, is, when calculated on the numbers resident, 7.9 per cent. for males and 5.6 per cent. for females ; whereas, for the whole of the public asylums of Scotland, the average mortality is 8.5 for males and 8.3 for females. Still, the low average age at death, taken in conjunction with the recent higher mortality, leads to the inference that the sanitary condition of the inmates, especially of the females, is not in all respects satisfactory ; and it is accordingly recommended that the medical comforts of the more weakly patients should be increased by allowances of beef-tea, etc., for luncheon or for supper, as circumstances may indicate. For the more robust of the patients the general dietary is ample and appropriate, and it was ascertained that care is taken at all the meals to afford abundant supplies of food. To this fact the healthy aspect of the great mass of the patients bears satisfactory testimony.

The house was in excellent order, and presented throughout a very cheerful and comfortable appearance.

The patients were entirely free from excitement, and there was an entire absence of all special contrivances in dress or bedding as a protection against destructive or degraded habits. The use of a locked room for calmative purposes is recorded on 5 occasions since last inspection. Both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and the outside male workers have been supplied with the linen jacket usually worn by the farm-labourers of the district. The bedding was throughout in a satisfactory condition.

Twenty-nine males and 30 females were actively engaged in various industrial occupations. The chief work at present is securing the harvest ; and the operations of leading the grain from the field and building the stacks were going on with great activity. It is very pleasing to state that the financial results of the farm are so satisfactory that a small adjoining croft of 11 acres has been added to the land, which will now include nearly a hundred acres under crop, and that it is in contemplation to increase still further the quantity of land when the occasion presents itself. At present the outlying farm consists of 28 acres of oats and barley, 28 of grass, and 16 of green crop ; and within the walls there are several acres of potatoes and garden produce, more than sufficient to render the establishment independent of extraneous supplies. The farm stock consists of three working horses, a mare and foal, and a one-year-old colt ; 43 cattle, including 10 milk cows, and a quantity of

**Appendix  
E.****Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.****Royal and  
District  
Asylums.****Banffshire  
District  
Asylum.**

pigs and poultry. The staff consists of 3 male and 3 female attendants, a gardener, a ploughman, and a carpenter. Many of the patients enjoy the same amount of freedom as sane labourers, and 12 males and 10 females go beyond bounds on parole. No one is restricted to the airing-courts. A large portion of this year's crop was cut down with the scythe by the patient who has been mentioned in previous reports as so dangerous that he could not be trusted beyond the airing-court.

About 12 males and 10 females continue to attend the parish church, and are unaccompanied by any attendant, although some one belonging to the Asylum is always present.

The behaviour of the attendants has been satisfactory, and there has been only one change among them since last inspection—the discharge of a female on account of bad temper. It is very desirable that a general system of pensions were introduced into the public asylums in Scotland, similar to that which is in operation in England, as a motive to good behaviour, and steady adherence to work which has many trying features.

The various registers are carefully kept.

The general impression made by the visit was exceedingly favourable.

**DUMFRIES ROYAL ASYLUM, 16th April 1873.****Dumfries  
Asylum.**

At the visit of 15th August, 82 males and 55 females were resident in the Crichton Institution, and 172 males and 147 females in the Southern Counties Asylum. The numbers at present are 78 males and 57 females in the former house, and 179 males and 146 females in the latter. Of the patients in the Crichton Institution, 10 are voluntaries; and of those in the Southern Counties Asylum, 1 belongs to this category. Ten patients are absent on probation; —1 from the Crichton Institution, and 9 from the Southern Counties Asylum.

The following are the changes which have taken place in the Crichton Institution since last inspection:—

	M.	F.	Total
Admissions, . . . . .	8	8	16
Discharges, . . . . .	7	8	15
Deaths, . . . . .	3	1	4

Of the patients discharged, 9 were regarded as recovered, 2 were transferred to other Asylums, 2 were taken home, and 2 remained in the house as voluntaries. Of the patients who died, all were admitted in 1872. The causes of death were albuminuria, exhaustion from old age, cerebral disease, and heart-disease.

The Institution is still suffering from the presence of workmen, but as all the structural alterations are now nearly completed, there is a prospect of the existing temporary method of disposing of the patients soon giving place to permanent arrangements. By the alterations, very great improvements have been effected. The house has become light and cheerful; and as all the galleries have been, or are being, repainted, and also in other respects improved, the whole building will be placed in harmony. As soon as this has been accomplished it is hoped that the improvement of the meals will become a serious object. It is understood that the institution of a common table, at which a considerable number of the patients of both sexes will dine with the assistant physician and matron, is in contemplation. This arrangement will probably lead to a large reform in the food; for although some improvement has been effected in the manner of serving the meals, very numerous, and apparently well-founded, complaints continue to be made, that the meat is tough from not being sufficiently kept, that it is carved in a coarse and unappetising manner, and that both meat and vegetables are frequently so cold as to be unpalatable. It is a pity that the food should not afford pleasure as well as support.

Much attention continues to be given to recreation and amusement. About 18 of each sex drive out daily, and thus, in rotation, a large proportion of the patients go regularly beyond the grounds. Fifteen males and 9 females have the privilege of the grounds on parole; but those who have full liberty on



parole are almost all voluntary inmates. Entertainments of various kinds are of frequent occurrence, so frequent, indeed, that fears obtrude themselves lest the ordinary occupations and interests of life may not receive adequate consideration, and lest those patients whose mental or bodily health renders them unfit to join in social gatherings may not suffer from neglect. The erection of a glass house, which is nearly completed, will, however, afford means of enjoyment which will be accessible to all.

No one was found in seclusion, and the register contains only 30 entries since last inspection, having reference to 8 patients. The period of seclusion rarely exceeds two or three hours. Order and tranquillity were generally prevalent, and the general impression produced by the visit was favourable and hopeful.

The following are the changes which have taken place among the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . .	5	3	22	20	50
Discharges, . . . .	1	2	8	10	21
Deaths, . . . . .	3	1	9	6	19

These figures show an increase of 10 in the numbers resident, which, but for the mortality having been unusually high, would have been considerably greater. The accommodation is at present fully occupied on the male side, but there will probably be some vacant beds at the end of the quarter through the discharge of convalescent patients. Of those who have been discharged, 18 had recovered, and 3 remained at home on the expiry of the period of probation. It is probable that among the inmates are a good many who might very properly be placed in private dwellings, and this point should be carefully considered before any question is entertained of an extension of the accommodation. It will, however, be a very proper arrangement to fit up a portion of the farm-house for a few of the working patients.

The mortality which, as already stated, has been above an average, apparently owes its predominance to the low mortality of last year. The causes of death were cerebral and spinal disease in 8 cases, pulmonary inflammation in 2, consumption in 2, exhaustion and decay in 3, and various forms of tissue degeneration in 4. Six of the patients were admitted in 1871 and 1872; all the others in previous years. The average age at death was nearly 55 years.

The house was in good order, and presented on the whole a comfortable and cheerful appearance. Additional progress has been made in furnishing and decorating the refractory wards, and the results are such as to afford encouragement in proceeding further in this direction. The patients were more free from excitement, and their aspect generally was more satisfactory. The great improvement which has been effected in the dietary no doubt contributes considerably to the more satisfactory condition of the establishment. The new diet tables embrace a period of 14 days, and in framing them the double object has been successfully kept in view, of affording a pleasing variety in the nature of the food, and adequate sustenance to the body. The use of extra diet in special cases has also received additional consideration.

The arrangements for the comfort of the sick and feeble are very satisfactory, and a patent bedstead, which permits the renewal of the bedding without disturbing the patient has recently been procured. The wet patients are under persistent supervision in an associated dormitory, and the number of wet beds rarely exceeds two or three on each side. Personal cleanliness meets with fair attention.

The numbers industrially employed are 103 males and 71 females. The grounds and farm afford abundant means of occupation for the former, but the full advantages which the farm is capable of conferring will require some time for their development. The walks round it must first be completed, and a dairy should be instituted; and it should be kept in view that its profitable cultivation, in a pecuniary sense, should not be so much an object, as its successful application as a means of treatment. The combination of the two purposes is, however, far from being incompatible. Extended exercise beyond the

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Dumfries  
Asylum.



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Dumfries  
Asylum.

grounds continues to receive increased attention ; and walking parties of both sexes, embracing in rotation a considerable proportion of the patients, take place three or four times a week. A good many of the non-working patients are regularly drilled by one of the attendants, who has been in the army.

The numbers attending chapel are 104 males and 64 females ; and several females attend a Sunday evening school, which is taught by voluntary inmates of the Crichton Institution.

Only one patient was in a locked room, for medical reasons. The entries of seclusion in the register amount to 28, but the period was rarely above one or two hours. It was resorted to chiefly on account of excitement, but in one or two instances for purposes of discipline. The strait waistcoat was used in one case to prevent interference with surgical appliances. No males are restricted to the airing-courts, and the females who are so are limited to twelve.

Considerably difficulty is experienced in both establishments from the frequent changes among the attendants. Since last visit 12 attendants have left the service of the Crichton Institution, and 26 that of the Southern Counties Asylum. As in by far the greater number of cases the leaving was voluntary, it may be doubted whether the remuneration is adequate to afford the requisite inducement to undertake the very trying duties of attendance on the insane.

The remarks made in last report regarding the registers are still applicable, as are also those regarding the marking of the cubic contents of each apartment on the door.

Altogether, it is very satisfactory to be able to report that a very decided disposition is now shown to keep the Institution abreast of modern progress.

## DUMFRIES ROYAL ASYLUM, 15th and 16th July 1873.

There are 79 males and 58 females at present in the Crichton Institution, and 182 males and 142 females in the Southern Counties Asylum, making the whole population 461. These figures do not include 9 patients absent on probation—1 from the Crichton Institution, and 8 from the Southern Counties Asylum ; but they include 10 voluntary patients—9 in the Crichton Institution and 1 in the Southern Counties Asylum. Since last visit, 5 voluntary patients have been admitted into, and 4 discharged from, the Crichton Institution. The other changes which have taken place in this division of the establishment, since the date of last visit, consist of 8 admissions, 5 discharges, and 1 death.

Of the 5 patients discharged, 1 had recovered. A post-mortem examination was made in the case of the patient who died. The register of restraint and seclusion, which contains 17 entries, appears to have been correctly kept. No accident is recorded.

Numerous complaints were again made regarding the cooking and serving of the food, and these were certainly far from groundless. But it is not necessary to do more than allude to them, as it is understood that the Directors have this important matter at present under their serious consideration, and are taking steps to remove all causes of complaint. In order to be successful in this, their efforts must be persistent, and their attention should not be confined to the cooking of the food, but should be extended also to the manner of serving it, and to the quality and character of the supplies.

In a general sense the structural changes which the Crichton Institution has recently undergone, may be looked on as complete. Workmen, however, are still in possession of some of the galleries. It is very desirable that this state of matters should be brought to an end as soon as possible, if for no other reason than that it leads to an inefficient separation of the sexes both as regards patients and attendants. Many uncarpeted and half-furnished rooms are still occupied by patients who are entitled to greater comforts.

The changes which have been made in the building are certainly, as a whole, of a very satisfactory character ; though it is impossible to speak favourably of the arrangements for the refractory patients, who derive benefit, even more decidedly than other patients, from roomy accommodation—a fact which in this case does not appear to have been sufficiently considered. At the time of the visit a gentleman, who had been recently admitted, was in seclusion in

the padded room, the air of which was extremely oppressive, there being no adequate means of ventilation. This patient had been in seclusion for three days. Appendix E.

Three ladies and eight gentlemen are at present in summer quarters at Launhall, near Thornhill. Commissioners' Entries.

The changes which have taken place in the population of the Southern Counties Asylum since the 16th of April consist of 29 admissions, 15 discharges, and 7 deaths. Twelve of the patients discharged had recovered, five of them having been first removed from the Asylum on probation. Post-mortem examinations were made in nearly all the cases of death. Royal and District Asylums.

Nineteen of the entries in the register of restraint and seclusion refer to patients who were secluded in consequence of violence or excitement. The rest of the entries refer to patients confined to bed and occupying locked single rooms in consequence of bodily disease or infirmity. It would be better if such of the inmates as are in this condition were placed in an infirmary division of the Asylum, where they could be constantly under the supervision of the nurses—an arrangement which would do away with the necessity of secluding them in locked rooms. No special contrivance of dress was found in use. For about a year no male patient has been confined to the airing-court, but there are still about a dozen of the women thus treated. It is hoped, however, that it will soon be found possible to let every patient in the Asylum have exercise in the general grounds. Dumfries Asylum.

Several accidents are recorded—among others, fracture of the tibia by a kick from an epileptic, fracture of the bones of the nose from a blow by a patient, and fracture of the femur, which occurred during a struggle with an attendant, who does not, however, appear to have been blameworthy in the matter.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous, but in nearly all instances they left of their own accord, and not as the result of misconduct.

Very pleasing progress has been made in the decoration of the day-rooms and dormitories, and in various ways their cheerfulness and comfort have been increased. There has been a large addition to the pictures, statuettes, and mirrors; the walls have been coloured, plants in flower have been largely introduced; more of the windows have been supplied with valances; the number of birds and other pet animals has been increased; the tables in the refractory wards are no longer screwed to the floor; new baths have replaced some which were badly constructed; and combs and brushes are more plentifully supplied in the lavatories.

The making of mats and picture-frames has been added to the indoor occupations, and a large number of patients now work with the upholsterer and tailor.

The farm too is beginning to give more out-door occupation to the men, whose average daily employments during the last six months are exhibited in the following statement, which would have been even more favourable to the management of the Institution had it dealt with the patients employed on the day of the visit:—

Working in the grounds, . . . . .	24
Working in the garden, . . . . .	12
Making roads, . . . . .	10
Working on the farm, . . . . .	22
Working at the piggeries, . . . . .	9
Teasing hair, . . . . .	2
Working with the Tailor, . . . . .	2
"    "    Shoemaker, . . . . .	1
"    "    Baker, . . . . .	1
"    "    Plumber, . . . . .	1
"    "    Engineer, . . . . .	2
Working in the kitchen, . . . . .	3
"    "    laundry, . . . . .	2
Acting as house cleaners, . . . . .	10

With reference to the out-door occupations of the men, it is strongly re-

Appendix  
E.Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Dundee  
Asylum.

commended that the attendants should work along with the patients, and not stand idly looking on—a procedure which, besides being injurious to the attendants themselves, is degrading to the patients. Experience shows that what is here recommended does not tend to increase the number of escapes.

The register and books were examined, and were found in a greatly improved condition.

## DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 12th February 1873.

The total population of the Asylum at present is 192—being made up of 96 men and 96 women.

In consequence of Dr. Rorie's illness some of the registers were not written up to date, but it is believed that the changes which have occurred since last visit may be correctly stated as consisting of 33 admissions, 29 discharges, and 10 deaths. Twelve of the patients admitted were not paupers. The deaths include one from drowning.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 7 entries, referring to 3 patients. Four patients, however, were found in dark seclusion at the time of the visit, and in 3 of these cases, if not in all 4, they were secluded in consequence of violence and excitement, the result of their mental disorder.

The broth served at dinner was of excellent quality, and contained as usual an abundance of vegetables. In addition to the broth, the patients had beef and bread, and every one had as much as he or she could eat. Some improvement has taken place in the manner of serving dinner, but in this matter much still remains to be done.

Since last visit additional lavatories and water-closets have been constructed, and some progress has been made in the decoration of the wards. These changes merit commendation; but the Asylum has defects both of site and structure, which are such as to make its conversion into a satisfactory institution, for the care and treatment of the insane, an impossibility. For this reason the sale of the present site and buildings, and the erection of a new asylum in a suitable locality, are again very strongly recommended. It is very desirable that this should be done before the lunatic wards of the poorhouses are extended, with the view of providing accommodation for the increasing number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district, and that the Asylum should be of such a size as to supply the wants of Dundee and the adjacent parishes; in other words, of such a size as to serve the purposes of a District Asylum for this part of Forfarshire.

The day-rooms and dormitories were as usual fresh and in excellent order. The bed-clothing was ample, and the body clothing of the women clean and tidy; but in some instances the body-clothing of the men, as regards cleanliness, was not in so satisfactory a state.

The school for the men continues to be carried on with results which are regarded as good. This is the only asylum in Scotland in which the school teaching of the patients is conducted as a part of their treatment: and as satisfactory results are said to have followed this procedure in Ireland, it is hoped that Dr. Rorie will give a full and fair trial to the experiment, especially as it has at any rate the advantage of supplying to some extent the want of occupation for the male patients.

Since last visit, 3 attendants have left and 1 has died. The vacancies thus created have been filled. It is greatly to the credit of the management that the average length of service of the attendants and house servants is greater than in any other public asylum in the country.

## DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, 13th September 1873.

The patients resident at this date are 99 males and 98 females. The following are the changes since the visit of 12th February:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . . .	3	5	18	20	46
Discharges, . . . . .	2	5	12	13	32
Deaths, . . . . .	0	1	5	4	10



Of the patients discharged, 19 had recovered. Of the remaining 13, 7 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 1 escaped, and 1 was taken home. The causes of death were exhaustion and decay in 5 cases, and paralysis, heart disease, pneumonia, epilepsy, and general paralysis in 1 case each. Two of the patients were admitted in 1873, 2 in 1872, 1 in 1871, and the others in earlier years.

Appendix  
E.  
Com-  
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The general character of the accommodation remains as described in previous reports. The house was clean, comfortably warmed, and well ventilated; but the furniture, bedding, and general fittings, especially of the lower wards, are out of harmony with the views of the day. In the prospect of the transfer, before long, of the establishment to the country, it would be uncalled for to undertake any extensive improvements either of the buildings or furniture; but care is taken to maintain the house in proper repair, and even to do something towards improving its appearance by papering and painting, and laying down carpeting.

Royal and  
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It is understood that inquiries are being made for a site for a new Asylum, and it is very desirable that these should speedily be successful, as the present house is full beyond its proper capabilities, and is unable to meet the demands made upon it for admission. Its situation is also becoming daily more unfavourable for the treatment of the insane, especially of those affected with acute mania, whose excitement can scarcely fail to be increased by the noise of the manufactories erected in its vicinity. To patients recently admitted this must frequently prove a great annoyance.

No patient was found in seclusion, and tranquillity prevailed in both the male and female departments. From the register it appears that seclusion has been used on 99 occasions, since last inspection, in the cases of 19 patients, on account of epilepsy, mania, excitement, and for convenience. With freer means of exercise and out-door occupation, these numbers might be greatly reduced. At present, the numbers registered as industrially employed are 38 males and 46 females. Of the former, about one-half work in the grounds; but with sufficient land to afford a variety of employments, many more might be actively occupied with benefit alike to themselves and the Institution. On the female side, all the looms were at work. Exercise beyond the Asylum bounds is less taken than formerly,\* and probably will be less and less taken as the house becomes more and more urban.

The clothing of both sexes was abundant, and generally in good order. A copious meal of broth, bread, beans, and pork was served during the visit, but in the same rough manner formerly commented on. About 30 pigs are kept, and are all slaughtered for home use. Satisfactory indications were everywhere apparent that the physical wants of the inmates are properly supplied.

The patients registered as wet or dirty are 9 males and 6 females; the epileptics are 8 males and 9 females; and the paralytics 12 males and 3 females. The large numbers belonging to these categories must materially add to the difficulties of management, but it is thought that if they were less disposed of in single rooms, and more brought together in associated dormitories under special night attendance, their habits would be improved, their comfort increased, and a higher tone given to the house.

As it is of great importance for the welfare of the insane that the means of out-door occupation should be abundant and diversified, it is strongly recommended to the Managers that, before fixing on a site for the new Asylum, they should consider what extent of land they could beneficially and profitably cultivate; and, with the view of enabling them to form a correct opinion upon this point, that they should pay a visit to the Asylum of the Argyllshire and Buteshire District at Lochgilphead.

Among the improvements effected since last visit, the erection of a small greenhouse, which will enable the wards of the private patients to be decorated with flowers during the winter, has to be noted.

The various registers are carefully kept.

\* By the male pauper patients.—J. R., Med. Sup.

Appendix  
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## ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 7th February 1873.

## Commissioners' Entries.

The whole number of patients at present on the registers of the Asylum is 789, namely :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House, . . . .	37	30	67
In West House, . . . .	329	364	693
On probation, . . . .	8	14	22
On pass, . . . .	4	3	7
	378	411	789

## Edinburgh Asylum.

In these numbers 2 voluntary patients are not included. There are 22 patients at present absent on probation, as against 18 in November last. The whole number of probationary discharges since 1862 is 228.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . .	5	5	24	30	64
Discharges, . . . .	8	5	16	18	47
Deaths, . . . .	1	3	11	2	17

Of the paupers admitted, all but 7 were chargeable to the city parishes—4 of the 7 being chargeable to parishes in Orkney, 1 to Innerleithen, 1 to Cramond, and 1 to Uphall.

Of the 47 patients discharged, 32 were recovered, and 15 not recovered. Six of the unrecovered were transferred to other institutions, and 1 was sent to the Hydropathic Establishment at Melrose.

The 17 deaths include a case of suicide by poisoning with prussic acid. Eight of the whole number of deaths, or about one-half of them, were caused by pulmonary diseases. Several of the patients who died had been long resident in the Asylum—1 having been admitted in 1842, 1 in 1846, 1 in 1862, 1 in 1864, 1 in 1867, 1 in 1868, 2 in 1870, 3 in 1871, and 5 in 1872—the average stay in the house being thus about 6 years, while the average age at death was 45.

The registers, books, and papers were examined, and were found as usual in excellent order. A register of voluntary patients has been instituted, but these patients are also entered in the register of lunatics, a practice which should be discontinued, as voluntary patients are not legally lunatics, though in some cases they may be so in reality, as, for instance, in the case of Mr. J. L. B. who at the time of the visit appeared to be quite incapable of understanding his position as a voluntary inmate.

No accident of any gravity is recorded; but the case of suicide, to which reference has been made, by some mistake has not been entered in the register.

Twenty-nine attendants left the Asylum between 15th May and 11th November 1872—3 being dismissed for breach of discipline, and 1 for striking a patient.

Seclusion and mechanical restraint continue to be resorted to with greater frequency than in other asylums. Since November last, there are 225 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, referring to 31 patients. Four patients are entered as having worn gloves—one of these appearing 7 times, that is on 7 days, in the register, and one 6 times. Three patients are entered as having worn the polka or strait jacket—one of the three appearing 28 times, or on 28 days, in the register, one 27 times, and one 17 times. In one case it was employed as an aid to surgical treatment, and in the others on account of maniacal violence and destructive habits.

In several parts of the West House, but especially in the separate building for females, considerable excitement prevailed during the visit, and evidences of violence and of destructive tendencies were numerous. It is possible that this may be accounted for to some small extent by the character of the patients and their condition when admitted; but it must be chiefly due to other causes, which are more or less of a removable nature. Foremost among these are the overcrowding of the house, and the insufficient means of giving exercise and occupation in the open air.



With reference to the first of these, it must be kept in mind that the recent extensions were not intended to provide accommodation for a greater number of patients, so much as to provide properly for the number in the Asylum at the time the extensions were undertaken. Even this they were not found capable of doing in a thoroughly sufficient and satisfactory manner. But since they were completed, the number resident has undergone a steady, though not a rapid, increase, and the Asylum is again undoubtedly more than full.

Some degree of relief might be obtained (1) by the transference of all pauper patients not chargeable to the city parishes, to the asylums of the districts to which the parishes of liability belong; and (2) by the discharge of those patients who, though not cured, are so far recovered as to permit of their being at large without risk of injury to the lieges, and whose continued stay in the Asylum will be productive of no further improvement in their mental health.

It will perhaps be better understood what is meant when the Asylum is described as more than full, if it be pointed out that were the Institution in a position to require a license, the number for which that license would be granted would certainly be greatly below the number of its present population.

It is thought desirable to direct attention strongly to this subject because of its practical bearings. The Asylum, it must be remembered, now acts as a district asylum for the five city parishes, and, with the exception of the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh city poorhouse, which are full, affords the only accommodation available for the pauper lunatics of these five parishes. It becomes necessary, therefore, for these parishes, or for the District Board representing them, to consider in what way the probable increase of the lunatics chargeable to them is to be provided for, and whether it is right, by adding to the population of this Asylum, to subject the insane poor, whose guardians they are, to those evils which are acknowledged to result from overcrowding. The difficulty may to a small extent be met in the way already indicated; but something beyond this will soon be necessary, and the propriety of again enlarging the Asylum, or of creating additional lunatic wards in the poorhouses, or of making arrangements with some of the District Asylums which have vacant accommodation, will soon have to be considered.

In the opinion of the Reporter, it would be very undesirable to obtain further space for paupers by the ejection of those occupants of the intermediate galleries who are private patients paying low rates of board, and in regard to whom the Asylum unquestionably discharges a very benevolent function, which is in harmony with, and a part of, its original purpose. Yet an extension of the Asylum would perhaps be equally undesirable on the ground that it has already reached a size which should not be exceeded. This objection, however, would be greatly removed by the acquisition of more land, on which it would be possible to erect entirely detached buildings.

With reference to the inadequate means of exercise and occupation in the open air, it is again recommended that more land should be acquired by lease or purchase; that the airing-courts should be enlarged by removing the walls which divide them; that verandahs should be erected in them; and that the approach to the Asylum should be turned from the front to the back, so that the space in front might be given up exclusively to the patients, and converted into airing-courts with low open fences.

The walled airing-courts, thus enlarged, would be less prison-like and less suggestive of restraint; they would give more elbow-room to patients taking exercise, and the exercise itself would be of a more agreeable and beneficial character; they could be more successfully decorated; and, being provided with verandahs, they would admit of patients being often in the open air even in wet weather. At present, it is understood that a long continuance of wet and cold weather, by keeping the patients within doors, is always attended with an increase of excitement among them. The low and open-fenced airing-courts in front of the Asylum, on the other hand, would be better in every way for patients of a certain class, who are numerous in this and in every asylum, and for whom walled airing-courts are quite unnecessary.

These changes, therefore, which would not involve a large outlay of money, would give greatly extended walled airing-courts to those who need them;

Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Edinburgh  
Asylum.



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Edinburgh  
Asylum.

and to those who do not, they would give airing-courts of a more appropriate character. Exercise in the open air would thus be rendered more enjoyable, more conducive to health, more tranquillizing, and more steadily available.

The modifications of the airing-courts, however, though deemed of great importance, would by no means do away with the need of more land, on which both men and women could be occupied, with advantage to themselves and with profit to the Institution, and which, by having a long well-made walk round it, would afford the means of that extended exercise in the open air which experience shows to be so tranquillizing, and so effectual in reducing the need of restraint and seclusion. The possession of 150 to 200 acres of land, in addition to what is already possessed, would certainly be a great boon to the inmates, and, if well managed, should at the same time be a source of profit to the Institution, whether dealt with as a dairy farm or as an ordinary arable farm.

On the 4th of February, the last day favourable for out-door work, the numbers employed both in and out of doors, at all kinds of work, were:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, . . .	14	20	34
In the West House, . . .	186	193	379
Total,	200	213	413

These numbers are large in themselves, but it must be remembered that they leave on that day 376 patients without any occupation.

In again calling attention to these defects of the Asylum, and in suggesting some changes which appear desirable, it is not forgotten that the difficulties in the management of an establishment so overcrowded, and with such structural arrangements, are very great; that many important improvements have recently been made; that others are in progress or in contemplation; that the cleanliness and freshness of the wards are very commendable; that the food is abundant, of good quality, and well cooked; that extra comforts are given liberally to the feeble and to all who need them; and that an amount of attention is bestowed on the amusement of the patients which can never be alluded to without praise.

In accordance with the recommendation made in the last report, the night attendants are to be doubled. At present, 10 patients sleep on straw bags, and 52 require to be raised during the night.

Open fire-places are being placed in the galleries of the separate building for females, a change from which good results may confidently be expected.

No progress has been made in substituting hair for sea-grass mattresses. Each of the attendants, however, has a hair mattress and 2 hair pillows, and the beds of patients should certainly not be less comfortable. Of 364 beds on the female side, only 140 are furnished with hair mattresses, and a large proportion of these are occupied by private patients. It is earnestly hoped that instructions will now be given to replace the sea-grass beds, as they wear out, with hair mattresses, so that the pauper patients in this Institution may be as comfortably bedded as they are in other asylums.

Some further improvements have taken place in the East House. For these, and for the improvements noticed so favourably in former reports, great credit is due to the Managers. The provision, however, which is made for the comfort of the attendants, and for the accommodation of the more troublesome patients, remains in a very unsatisfactory state, and the recommendations which were made in the two last reports, in reference to these matters, are here repeated. It is also again recommended that a proper place be provided for cleaning the boots and shoes. The plate of the kitchen range is complained of as being too thin, in consequence of which it becomes cold whenever the fire gets low. As everything which relates to the cooking of the food is of great importance in such an Institution as the East House, it is thought right to direct attention to this complaint.

All parts of the house were clean and in excellent order. Many of the apartments are elegantly and comfortably furnished, and provide suitable accommodation for high-class patients. Perfect tranquillity and great con-

tment prevailed during the whole time of the visit. The register of restraint and seclusion contains no entry, and no special contrivance of dress was in use.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 29th October 1873.

The population of the Asylum is at present :—

	M.	F.	Total.	Commis- sioners' Entries.	Royal and District Asylums.	Edinburgh Asylum.
In East House, . . .	34	33	67			
In West House, . . .	315	377	692			
Together,	349	410	759			

There are, besides, on the registers, 1 male and 6 females who are absent on probation, 1 male and 4 females who are out on pass, and 1 male who has escaped. The total number resident is nearly the same as at the visit of 7th February, but in the West House there has been a decrease of 14 males, and an increase of 13 females. The consequence is, that the evils of overcrowding, which are so strongly pointed out in last report, have become even greater, and more detrimental to the female patients.

The changes since last visit consist of 179 admissions, 142 discharges, and 50 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 80 had recovered. Of the deaths, 13 were caused by phthisis, 7 by general paralysis, 3 by cerebral softening, 10 by general debility and decay, and the rest by various maladies. Thirteen of the fatal cases were admitted in 1873, 14 in 1872, and the others in previous years.

Since the establishment was last inspected, Dr. Clouston has been appointed Superintendent in the room of the late Dr. Skae. It is understood that very important and extensive structural alterations are contemplated by the Managers; and indications of a desire to introduce improvements are already noticeable in several departments. As, however, the management of the Institution must still be regarded as in a transition state, it is thought best, on the present occasion, to avoid any minute statement of details, and to be satisfied with a reference to the views which have been repeatedly expressed in former reports, as to the reforms which are deemed necessary for the proper care and accommodation of the inmates.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th February 1873.

There are 68 patients at present in the Asylum, 40 males and 28 females. Elgin The men are therefore greatly in excess of the women, which is the reverse of what is usual. These numbers are exclusive of one woman on pass, and one man on probation.

Six of the men are accommodated in the new, and 4 of the women in the old cottage. These ten patients greatly appreciate the freedom and other advantages accorded to them by this arrangement.

Of late, the population has not been undergoing any increase, and it is probable that the requirements of the county, as regards asylum accommodation, have now been ascertained. The deaths and discharges more than balance the admissions. The largest number ever in the house was 86.

Since last visit, the following changes have occurred :—4 admissions, 5 discharges, and 1 death. The patients admitted were all paupers, but there are still 5 private patients resident. Two of those discharged were cured, and 3 relieved. The death was caused by general paralysis.

Ten patients are on parole in the grounds, and 7 beyond. Eight attend church in town. The Asylum has no chaplain, but it is visited from time to time by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

A great amount of liberty continues to be accorded to the inmates. Amusements receive proper attention, as also do the occupations of the inmates, both within and out of doors. The patients, however, show less interest in their open air employments, and no doubt derive less benefit from them. This is due to the fact that the farming operations are now less varied, and less calculated by their nature to create interest. It is believed that the usefulness of the farm as a means of treatment has been diminished, and it remains

## 202 *Appendix to the Sixteenth Report of the General Board of*

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Elgin  
District  
Asylum.

to be seen whether, under the new arrangements, it will become a source of profit.

No case of restraint or seclusion is recorded, no accident has occurred, and no change has taken place among the attendants.

It is proposed to make a re-distribution of the pictures and other articles of ornamentation, by which the male and female sides will each have a completely new set.

The house was as usual in excellent order, and perfect tranquillity prevailed among the patients.

### ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d September 1873.

The patients resident at the visit of 28th February were 40 males and 28 females. These numbers are now 38 males and 31 females, besides 1 of each sex absent on pass. Since last visit, 9 males and 9 females have been admitted, 8 males and 4 females have been discharged, and 3 males and 1 female have died. Of the patients discharged, 8 had recovered, and 4 were removed on minutes of parochial boards. The causes of death were congestion of lungs, and cancer with heart disease, in one case each, and paralysis in two cases. The average age at death was 64 years.

The house was found, as usual, in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories are comfortably furnished, and the general aspect of the accommodation was cheerful and pleasing. The bedding and day-clothing were in fair condition. The means of heating the house are stated to be satisfactory.

The sanitary state of the establishment, since last visit, is reported as having been good. The deaths which took place were mostly from causes beyond the control of medicine, and the average age at death was unusually high. At present no male patient is confined to bed; on the female side there are 2; an old woman from general debility, and an epileptic who was in temporary seclusion.

The Institution continues to suffer under a great scarcity of water, and to such an extent that the bathing of the patients has virtually ceased. This is greatly to be regretted, for reasons both of health and cleanliness.

The occupations of the patients are such as have been described in former reports; but, as has been previously stated, the interest of the patients in their work has been greatly diminished by the new method of conducting the farm. Instead of the whole of the land being retained in possession, 46 acres have been let, apparently for reasons of economy. This retrograde measure contrasts most unfavourably with the progressive development of the sources of occupation and interest in the neighbouring Asylum of Banff. Altogether, 25 males and 20 females are industrially employed.

Three changes have occurred among the attendants; 1 male and 1 female left voluntarily, and 1 female was discharged for harshness to patients.

There has been no accident.

### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th January 1873.

Fife and  
Kinross  
Asylum.

The number of patients at present in the house is 230—120 women and 110 men. One patient absent on pass is not included in these numbers.

The changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit, consist of:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	3	11	13	31
Discharges,	1	1	13	13	28
Deaths,	1	1	4	1	7

Of the patients discharged, 17 were recovered, 10 improved, and 1 not improved.

The deaths were caused in 2 cases by epilepsy and phthisis, in 3 cases by acute pneumonia, in 1 by pulmonary apoplexy, and in 1 by carcinoma of the rectum.

Two of the three cases of fatal pneumonia were complicated by apoplexy and general paralysis. In every case of death a post-mortem examination was



made, and the results are recorded most fully and carefully by Dr. Fraser, who appears to have discharged this and all other duties falling to him in a very acceptable and efficient manner. Appendix E.

An excellent dinner of broth, fresh beef, beans, and bread was served in a neat and orderly manner during the visit. The broth was unusually good, and the beef and beans were well cooked. The patients made a hearty meal, and no one was stinted. Their appearance and their conduct at table indicated a careful attention to their physical wants, and a general management tending to promote contentment. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

It is now almost a certainty that more land will soon be acquired, and the arrangements for utilising the sewage are being actively carried into effect. It is hoped that a sufficient fall will be given to the pipes carrying the sewage, and that the cesspool will be carefully constructed, and not placed too near the main building. Fife and Kinross Asylum.

Additions are still being made to the articles of decoration and furniture, and it deserves to be recorded that a billiard-table has recently been presented to the Asylum by Mr. T. M. L. Cartwright, of Melville.

Night-nursing, in the usual sense, has been discontinued. The plan now adopted is as follows:—An ordinary attendant sits up and raises those patients, who require to be raised, at 10 P.M. and at midnight. These patients are again raised at 6 A.M. by another attendant, to whom this duty is assigned as the first work of the day. The attendants thus employed are changed from week to week, and the short period of occasional extra work is not regarded as unfitting them for the full discharge of their ordinary day duties. As yet, the system appears to have had no unsatisfactory result; the number of wet beds having undergone no increase. It has been adopted chiefly in order to effect a saving, but it is alleged that the undisturbed sleep from midnight to 6 A.M. is a benefit to the patients.

The register of restraint contains 2 entries, referring to 2 patients, secluded each for 8 hours in a room which was not darkened.

At the time of the visit 2 destructive patients were found wearing canvas dresses.

One accident is recorded, referring to a convalescent patient who escaped late in the evening, and who was afterwards found drowned.

Eight patients were discharged by exclusion from the three years' certificate, and two more would have been so discharged had the Inspector of Poor not agreed to remove them on trial. The Institution is shortly to lose the services of Dr. Tuke. Under his superintendence its history has been one of steady progressive improvement, and it now occupies a very prominent position among the asylums of this country, and has attracted the attention of many foreigners. It is favourably known for its structural arrangements, but it is not less widely and favourably known for certain important characteristics of the general management, for the attention bestowed on the medical treatment of the patients, and for the manner in which advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded for the scientific study of insanity. It is earnestly hoped that the District Board may find a successor to Dr. Tuke who will appreciate the history and progress of the establishment, and maintain its reputation.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th October 1873.

The patients resident at the visit of 17th January were 110 males and 120 females. The numbers at present resident are 110 males and 131 females; besides whom, 2 males and 2 females are absent on probation, and 3 females on pass.

The changes since last visit are as follows:—

	Private.		Paupers.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . .	8	8	18	28	62
Discharges, . . . .	11	3	11	17	42
Deaths, . . . .	0	1	3	3	7

Of the patients discharged, 37 had recovered, and 5 were removed by friends

Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries,Royal and  
District  
Asylums,Fife and  
Kinross  
Asylum.

or parochial boards. The causes of death were psoas abscess from swallowing a darning needle, choking, acute tuberculosis, catalepsy with pulmonary congestion, exhaustion from mania, senile decay, and acute pleuritis. Of these fatal cases, 1 was admitted in 1867, 2 in 1870, 1 in 1872, and 3 in 1873. The average age at death was 47·5 years. The mortality has thus been moderate, and to a large extent among the recent admissions.

The patient who died from senile decay was brought from a poorhouse in a dying condition, and survived only three weeks.

The sanitary state of the establishment continues favourable, the patients in bed, 4 in number, being in no case sufferers from severe or acute affections. These details afford satisfactory evidence of the attention given to the hygienic management of the inmates, whose general aspect is indicative of an ample and appropriate dietary. The dinner, served during the visit, consisted of soup made from Australian mutton and a large quantity of mixed vegetables, with potatoes. The quality of the food was excellent, and the supply virtually *ad libitum*. The evening meal, if considered *per se*, was not so satisfactory. The allowance of bread to those taking tea was 7 oz. for the men, and 5 oz. for the women, quantities which have usually been found insufficient for comfort and the promotion of sleep; while to those taking porridge, treacle is but a poor substitute for milk. It was therefore with much satisfaction it was learnt that a small adjoining farm of about 40 acres has been purchased, possession of which will be taken at Martinmas, as the means will thus be afforded of keeping cows, and extending the supply of milk. Of the land at present in possession, about 12 acres are under garden crops, and the supply of vegetables and small fruit is varied and abundant. With this fact the satisfactory hygienic condition of the establishment is, no doubt, in a considerable degree connected.

The supply of field potatoes will probably be more than sufficient for the wants of the house.

The great advantages of the possession of land are likewise seen in the facilities it affords for usefully occupying the patients. About 60, including both men and women, were actively engaged in securing the potato harvest; and of the whole inmates, only about 15 men and 30 women are absolutely idle. The result is that great tranquillity was everywhere prevalent, or was but temporarily disturbed by the inspection. No one was in seclusion, and the isolation of patients in rooms with locked doors is of extremely rare occurrence; and then must occasionally be ascribed to the withdrawal of the attendants to other duties, rather than to any necessity for seclusion. No one is restricted to the airing-courts for any cause but physical disability for extended exercise.

The house was in excellent order, and various improvements have been effected since last inspection, all calculated to promote comfort and convenience. On the female side, the wood-work of the sculleries and lavatories has been protected by zinc, and their ventilation is now such as will, it is hoped, guard against dry rot.

The use of varnished paper is being extended in the day-rooms and single-rooms, and a large supply of easy-chairs for the infirm and paralysed has been provided. The bedding was in good condition, and altogether the aspect of the establishment was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The number of wet beds, generally about 4 on the male side and from 7 to 10 on the female side, must, however, be regarded as high, and can scarcely be received as an indication of the success of the plan of night attendance described in last report. Indeed, it will be difficult to provide for the proper care of the patients without special night attendants; and it is strongly recommended to bring all those requiring special night supervision together in an associated dormitory and adjoining single rooms, where they will be under constant observation, and be tended according to their necessities.

The clothing of both sexes was sufficient in quantity, but on the male side it was occasionally defective in that appearance of neatness and tidiness which is desirable. This appears to be due to the want of a tailor attendant, and to there being no tailors among the patients: at least no patient is so employed. It will be difficult to keep the male clothing in proper order under such circumstances, and an endeavour should therefore be made to engage an attendant



who is by trade a tailor. Proper care seems to be taken to secure the adequate heating of the house in winter. The propriety of furnishing the feeble patients with capes or overcoats for out-door use in cold weather should be kept in view.

Personal cleanliness is well seen to. The supply of water is at present abundant, but all anxiety on this head will soon be permanently relieved by an arrangement which has been made with the town of Cupar, under which the wants of the establishment will be fully met for an annual payment of £100. The arrangements for irrigating the land with the sewage of the house are now completed, and are in satisfactory operation. The works, which are of an extensive nature, have been carried out by the patients.

Dr. Fraser, Dr. Tuke's assistant, has been appointed his successor, and promises, by his zeal, energy, and attention to his duties, not only to maintain the high character which the establishment has achieved, but to extend its reputation. While seeing to the medical treatment of the patients, to their occupations and amusements, he does not overlook the opportunities for pathological investigation which present themselves, and which were so zealously prosecuted by Dr. Tuke.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all the fatal cases.

A great amount of liberty continues to be accorded to the patients, and the system of open doors, introduced by Dr. Tuke, remains in operation, and is, indeed, being extended. Absence on leave is frequently accorded.

Four accidents are recorded since last inspection—choking, fracture of neck of the femur, and fracture of radius, from falls, and a wound of the arm inflicted on the cook by a patient in a sudden paroxysm.

Eight attendants have been dismissed, or have left voluntarily. In one case the maltreatment of a patient was brought under the notice of the Sheriff, but a conviction was not obtained.

#### GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 1st April 1873.

Since the visit of 10th August the number of patients has been reduced from 605 to 527, by the discharges and deaths exceeding the admissions by 78. This is shown by the following statement:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . . .	19	16	94	93	222
Discharges, . . . .	10	13	121	106	250
Deaths, . . . . .	3	4	17	26	50

The reduction thus effected has greatly facilitated the management of the Asylum; but so crowded was its previous state that the removal of so many patients still leaves it with what appears a very full complement of inmates. Indeed, it may confidently be assumed that the relief which has been afforded will, from the rapidly increasing population of Glasgow, prove only temporary, and that overcrowding will soon be again manifest. It is even doubtful whether the opening of the new Barony Parochial Asylum, a year or two hence, will enable the Asylum to meet permanently the wants of the district. Of the 187 pauper patients admitted since last visit, 44 were chargeable to the City Parish, 55 to the Barony, 49 to Govan and the Gorbals, and 39 to landward parishes. Of these last, a large proportion came from New Monkland. It thus appears that the main demand for accommodation comes from the urban and mining districts, in which the population is growing rapidly, and in which the increased remuneration of labour affords increased means of indulgence in habits pernicious to health and favourable to the production of insanity. Of the patients discharged, 108 had recovered, 13 were taken home, 3 were removed to Ireland, 2 were sent out on the expiry of the certificate of emergency, and 124 were transferred to other establishments. Of these last, 69 became inmates of the Govan Parochial Asylum, and about 20 were removed by the Barony Parish to the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, to assist in relieving the overcrowding in Gartnavel.

The causes of death are registered as disease of the brain and membranes in 13 cases, general paralysis in 8, phthisis in 7, and affections of various charac-

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Fife and  
Kinross  
Asylum.

Glasgow  
Asylum.



Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Glasgow  
Asylum.

ters in the remaining 21. The mortality is perhaps high, but a large proportion of the patients were suffering on admission from the maladies which ended in death. Of the fatal cases, 25 were admitted in 1872, 3 in 1873, and the others in earlier years.

The favourable results of the diminished number of patients were seen in the marked tranquillity which pervaded every part of the establishment, in the absence of seclusion, and in the neat and tidy appearance of the patients.

The wards were found, as usual, in excellent order, comfortably heated, and well ventilated. The front galleries of the East House are extremely well furnished, and present a very comfortable appearance, but the main day-rooms, in both the male and female divisions, remain deficient in many articles calculated to promote comfort and contentment. On the whole, however, the wants of the patients are very fully met. The clothing and bedding are ample and good, and hair mattresses are now very extensively supplied to both males and females. The dietary is excellent, and full to excess.

Few of the patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and a large number walk in rotation beyond the Asylum grounds. Excursions and pic-nics also take place from time to time in favourable weather.

The infirmary arrangements continue to merit the praise bestowed upon them in former reports.

The numbers confined to bed are high, being 26 on the male and 20 on the female side; but this result is in a great measure due to the feeble condition in which many of the patients are admitted. In the male sick-room department there are 6 day and 3 night attendants, and in the female department 5 day and 2 night attendants. These figures indicate the importance which is attached to careful supervision of the sick and helpless.

Much attention continues to be given to recreation, and the balls and concerts during the winter were frequently referred to as conferring much enjoyment. It, however, remains matter of regret that the want of a proper recreation hall limits the numbers to whom this pleasure can be accorded.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 143 males and 178 females; of the former, about 75 work in the grounds. Of the West House, it is sufficient to say that it was found in all respects in a satisfactory state. In both houses indications were frequently observed that the wishes and inclinations of patients are individually consulted and gratified, and that the management is very far from being conducted on principles of mere routine. The various registers are very carefully kept. Seclusion is sparingly resorted to, and no entries occur of the use of restraint.

## GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 8th July 1873.

The present population of the Asylum is as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, . . .	253	176	429
In the West House, . . .	58	55	113

These figures show an increase of 15 since the date of last visit. The removal of the patients chargeable to Govan and Gorbals gave an appreciable relief to the great overcrowding which previously existed, but it cannot be regarded as having left any vacant accommodation, since, after their removal, the Asylum had still a very full complement of inmates. A tendency, however, to return to the old state of matters is already exhibited, and this tendency is likely soon to receive a great impulse, as the wards of the new Asylum at Govan contain within two of the number for which they are licensed; and, unless some other way of providing for them be found, demands must soon be made for the admission of patients chargeable to the parishes of Govan and Gorbals.

It is true that the evils which usually result from overcrowding were to a considerable extent overcome, in the case of this Asylum, through the management of its experienced Superintendent; but notwithstanding the excellent organization and discipline of the establishment, these evils were still apparent, and it is most undesirable that the population should be allowed to rise again to its former high number.

Since the date of last visit, there have been 106 admissions, 72 discharges, and 17 deaths. The admissions include 1 voluntary inmate. Twenty-six of the patients discharged were cured, and 36 were transferred to other asylums, or to Ireland.

Nineteen accidents are recorded. The great majority of these are of a trifling nature, but in one case fracture of one or two ribs occurred, and the injury is believed to have been sustained in a scuffle with the night attendants. Information was at once given to the Procurator-Fiscal, and both of the attendants were arrested, and now await their trial. It appears that the patient occupied a single room, and must have been alone with the attendants when the alleged assault took place; but when he charged them with injuring him, they accused one another, and thus led to a suspicion of their guilt.

With the exception of the two attendants referred to in the last paragraph, who were of course dismissed, no other changes have taken place in the staff in consequence of any serious misconduct.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 35 entries since the date of last visit, all referring to patients who were secluded for periods varying from two to ten hours. No patient was in a locked room at the time of the visit, and only in two or three cases was any special contrivance of dress found in use.

Last night there were only three wet beds out of the 542 which were occupied. The measures taken to prevent the wetting of beds are those which have been described in former reports.

Nearly all the patients now sleep on hair mattresses, a change which is recorded with much satisfaction, for there cannot be a doubt that everything which tends to secure sound refreshing natural sleep is of the highest importance in the treatment and management of the insane.

The tranquillity of the patients, the absence of all forms of restraint, the neatness and good quality of the body-clothing, the cleanness and freshness of the day-rooms and dormitories, the fulness and excellence of the dietary, the consideration bestowed on the wishes and habits of individual patients, the infirmary arrangements, the comfortable and handsomely furnished accommodation provided for the private patients, and the satisfactory way in which their food is cooked and served, the constant medical supervision, the accurate way in which the registers and books are kept: these things again attracted attention, and deserve to be noticed with commendation as evidences of skilful and efficient management.

It continues to be a matter of regret, however, that the Asylum has no recreation hall and no work-room for the women, and that it is still found necessary to employ the men so largely in teasing hair.

The first defect could be supplied by a plain inexpensive structure of one story, and its usefulness would justify its erection, even if it were certain that the whole Institution, some ten or fifteen years hence, would change its character and be removed to another site. The employment of the men in the way alluded to is not only a matter of regret, but becomes also a matter of surprise, when it is remembered that Dr. Mackintosh first introduced the useful and profitable occupation of weaving into our asylums.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th February 1873.

There are 86 patients—50 women and 36 men—at present in the Asylum. These numbers include one voluntary patient, and one patient absent on probation.

The changes which have occurred since last visit consist of 9 admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths. Two of the patients discharged were cured and two improved. The three deaths were caused by general paralysis, senile decay, and pneumothorax from rupture of the lung. In two of the cases post-mortem examinations were made, and the results fully recorded in the case-books, which are kept with care.

The registers and papers were examined, and found in all respects in good

Appendix  
E.  
—  
Commissioners' Entries.  
—  
Royal and District Asylums.  
—  
Glasgow Asylum.



Appendix  
E.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Haddington Asylum.

order. No register of voluntary patients, however, as yet exists, but it is understood such a register is immediately to be instituted.

Two accidents are recorded, one a trifling self-inflicted injury, and the other the fracture of a rib in the case of an aged, infirm, and tranquil patient, who fell in getting out of bed.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains no entry; and at the time of the visit no patient wore any special contrivance of dress. No such things, indeed, as strait jackets, gloves, canvas dresses, or locked boots exist in the establishment. No patient sleeps on a straw bed, and this morning no bed was found wet. The airing-courts are still unused, and are under crops as vegetable gardens.

During the visit, complete tranquillity prevailed among the patients. They were all warmly, comfortably, and tidily clothed. No one was in bed, and their appearance indicated good health and a suitable dietary.

The mattresses are at present being re-teased and re-stuffed, and this work is done by the patients and attendants. Additions are still being made to the articles of ornamentation and furniture in the day-rooms and dormitories, which were found in excellent order. Their cheerful aspect has undoubtedly a salutary influence on the mental state of the inmates.

All evidences of restricted freedom are as far as possible removed, and a considerable number of the patients are on parole within or beyond the grounds. One patient goes to church in town; it would be satisfactory if a larger number did so. Religious services are conducted in the Institution by Dr. Howden and Mr. Mowat, and occasionally by a clergyman of the Church of England, who, however, receives no remuneration.

On the 13th, 28 men and 33 women were industrially employed in the following manner:—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Assisting Attendants,	2	Sewing, . . .	10
Working as a Shoemaker, . . .	1	Knitting, . . .	3
Working in the Stable, . . .	1	Working in Laundry, . . .	9
Working in the Grounds, . . .	10	Working in Kitchen, . . .	6
Teasing Hair and making up Mattresses, . . .	14	Assisting Attendants, . . .	3
		Assisting Matron, . . .	2
Total, . . .		Total, . . .	
	28		33

Sewing continues to be done for the shops in Haddington. If the local demand for this sort of work should fail or prove insufficient, it is recommended that application should be made to some of the shirt-making establishments in Glasgow.

The want of out-door occupation for the men will soon be seriously felt, and attention is again drawn to the desirability of acquiring more land. It is understood that a field of two or three acres, adjoining the Asylum grounds, might shortly be obtained, and the opportunity should not be lost without good cause.

Seventy-one patients—32 men and 39 women—dined in the hall during the time of the visit in a most orderly manner, the men and women sitting alternately at table as usual, and no part of the table equipage presenting any character which could indicate that the persons dining at it were in a state of lunacy.

During the past winter, the water supply has been sufficient for the wants of the Asylum, but since the dry weather set in, the water in the well has rapidly fallen from 16 to 5 feet. This occurrence cannot but raise doubt and anxiety as to whether reliance can be placed in the sufficiency of the supply at all seasons, and it is again recommended that steps be taken to secure a steady and ample supply.

The facts contained in the report reflect most creditably on those intrusted with the management of the Institution.



## HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 1st October 1873.

Appendix  
E.

The patients on the register at this date are 42 males and 55 females, which numbers include one of each sex absent on probation. Ten of the males and 12 of the females belong to parishes beyond the district, and 2 males and 2 females are private patients.

Since the visit of 17th February there have been 21 admissions, 2 discharges, and 10 deaths, including the death of a voluntary inmate. Of the admissions, 5 were from parishes in other districts. The house is now full on the female side, two of the patients sleeping in the room of the domestic servants, and accordingly it is no longer desirable to admit female patients from parishes not included in the district. The mortality has been considerable, but does not appear to have been due to any special influences in operation in the establishment. Of the 9 deaths, of patients under the Sheriff's order, 3 were caused by phthisis, and 1 by each of the following maladies—rupture of heart, perforation of bowel, disease of heart, chronic albuminuria, pneumonia from fractured ribs, and senile decay. Four of these patients were admitted in 1873, 2 in 1871, and the remaining 3 in earlier years. The case with fractured ribs was admitted in a dying condition from injuries previously received. The average age at death was 53 years. The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable, only 1 patient being in bed from serious illness; but on the male side, one is a good deal in bed from ulcers in the leg; and on the female side, another, from a fall involving fracture of the neck of the femur. The aspect of the inmates generally was healthy, and betokened an adequate dietary. It was ascertained, by observation and inquiry, that care is taken to fully supply the wants of the patients at meals, and to give extra diet and medical comforts in all cases requiring them.

The bedding and clothing were in good condition, and in sufficient quantity both for health and comfort.

It appears desirable, however, that night dresses of more ample dimensions should be supplied to the females, and also that the practice of the males sleeping in the shirts and flannels which they had been wearing during the day should be given up. It is thought that if night-shirts were supplied to them, and their day-shirts and flannels were aired during the night, both comfort and health would be promoted. Personal cleanliness is on the whole attended to, but more attention might fitly be given to the state of the heads. The supply of water continues precarious, but hopes are entertained of an additional and reliable quantity.

The patients in both divisions were entirely free from excitement. Those registered as industrially occupied are 18 males and 40 females. The means of employment for the former has lately been increased by leasing an adjoining quarry of whinstone, with about two acres of additional land. A quarryman has been engaged, and it is proposed to work the quarry with the assistance of the patients, and supply the stones to the public. The desirability of adding considerably to the amount of the land should, however, be kept steadily in view, as its cultivation is the most appropriate, and, at the same time, the most profitable manner of employing asylum patients.

The females continue to do work for the shops in the town, and the proceeds are devoted to the decoration of the wards, and to defray the cost of excursions.

The wards were in excellent order, and looked cheerful and comfortable. Their temperature was genial, and it was stated that the means of heating are at all seasons adequate. The gill-stoves, which have been introduced into the larger dormitories, are satisfactorily reported on.

Four attendants have left since last inspection, 3 for better situations, and the fourth also voluntarily. Two accidents have occurred: one, fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone from a fall, and the other, fracture of a rib from jumping from a height.

The one airing-court continues to be used as a vegetable garden; the other serves temporarily as a poultry-yard, and affords a source of considerable interest to the patients. It is thought that sufficient potatoes will have been raised for the supply of the house, and sufficient turnips for the cows, of which there are

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Hadding-  
ton  
Asylum.

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Inverness  
Asylum.

three. Green vegetables are also raised in ample quantities, and pigs and poultry contribute to give variety and abundance to the dietary.

These details afford evidence of the attention given to administrative management, but medical treatment is also duly considered, and post-mortem examinations have been made in all the fatal cases.

## INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 1st March 1873.

The population of the Asylum to-day consists of 154 men and 135 women, the preponderance of men being thus still exhibited. Six men and 3 women, absent on probation, are not included in these numbers.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit, consist of 17 admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths. All the patients admitted were paupers. Of the 7 discharged, 5 were cured and 2 relieved; the 2 last being taken home by their friends.

The mortality has been low. The cause of one of the two deaths was phthisis, and of the other strangulated hernia after operation. The existing sanitary condition was thought good, very few patients being under treatment for any serious bodily disorder. The pallor, which used to be commented on as existing among the patients, may be said to have ceased to be noticeable among the men. Among the women also, it is less noticeable. It is difficult to say what has led to this satisfactory result, but it is probably due to the improved dietary which Dr. Aitken has introduced, and to the amount of exercise and occupation in the open air. It will be of interest to note whether, with this healthier and ruddier aspect of the patients as a whole, there will occur any diminution of the death-rate from phthisis, which has hitherto been exceptionally high in this Asylum.

The seemingly better health of the men was coincident with a greater degree of tranquillity and contentment among them. During the time of the visit, indeed, they exhibited no excitement. But among the women there existed some tendency to noise and gesticulation, though not to such an extent as was observed on some former occasions. Both sexes, it was thought, presented signs of having undergone what may be described as a certain training or education in the Asylum, which has been civilizing and elevating in its effects.

The day-room of the refractory males has been decorated and furnished in a full and tasteful manner. It is creditable to the management, as being an indication of its spirit, that this room was selected as the first which was in a special manner to be made comfortable and bright. It is hoped that attention will now be turned to the corresponding day-room on the female side, and that its aspect will be rendered even more gay and pleasing than that of the ward to which allusion has just been made, and that the influence of cheerful surroundings, in promoting tranquillity, will thus be tested. In many other parts of the Asylum very satisfactory progress in decoration was observed. This work is being done at as small a cost as possible, and chiefly by the patients and attendants; but some outlay is necessary, and it is hoped that, in the contemplated increase of the rate of board, consequent on the high prices of provisions, fuel, and labour, a sum will be fixed which will leave a small margin of profit to be devoted to the furnishing and decorating of the Asylum, the structural arrangements of which render efforts at ornamentation peculiarly satisfactory in their results.

The house was visited at a somewhat early hour, but it was already in excellent order—clean, fresh, and well ventilated. The day was frosty, and in some of the rooms the temperature was thought low. The position of the Asylum is high and cold, and care must be taken that the great cost of coal does not lead to an economy in its consumption which may be injurious to the patients. The average of the coverings on each bed was 19½ pounds.

Great difficulty is experienced in keeping some of the patients free from vermin; and it is therefore recommended that a steam or hot-air chamber should be provided, in which the clothing of such patients may be exposed to a temperature high enough to destroy the ova.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains only one entry, referring to



a patient who was secluded partly as a punishment, and partly as a protection to the other inmates; but 4 patients were found locked in single rooms, most of which were darkened. These were all disposed of in this manner for medical reasons, and some of them laboured under bodily ailments which were regarded as rendering isolation desirable, apart altogether from their mental state. No special contrivance of dress was in use.

It is in contemplation to pull down the walls of the airing-courts both on the male and female sides. This is a movement in the right direction, and it is hoped that it will be productive of all the advantages which Dr. Aitken expects from it.

Appendix  
E.  
—  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness Asylum.

#### INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23d September 1873.

The numbers resident, which at the visit of 1st March were 154 males and 135 females, are at this visit 155 males and 146 females; besides whom, 6 males and 3 females are absent on probation.

The changes which have taken place in the interval are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Together.
Admissions, . . . . .	17	27	44
Discharges, . . . . .	9	12	21
Deaths, . . . . .	11	6	17

The greater number of female admissions, and of male deaths, has considerably diminished the difference which existed in the numbers of the two sexes.

Of the patients discharged, 12 had recovered, 5 were removed by minutes of parochial boards, 2 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was taken home by friends, and 1 was removed to the poorhouse, at the instance of the Medical Superintendent, as a more fitting place of residence.

The following are the causes of death:—

	M.	F.
Debility and old age, . . . . .	1	1
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	0	1
Dysentery, . . . . .	1	0
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	0
Exhaustion, . . . . .	0	1
Heart disease, . . . . .	0	1
Pneumonia, . . . . .	1	0
Paralysis, . . . . .	1	0
Phthisis, . . . . .	6	2
	11	6

The predominance of phthisis as a cause of death continues in a remarkable degree, half of the mortality being due to this malady; and it is noteworthy that it has been much more prevalent among the males than the females. The examination of the patients on admission has, in some instances, shown the previous existence of the malady, but in the majority of cases it appears to have been contracted in the Asylum. Of the 8 cases under review, 1 was admitted in 1864, 1 in 1867, 1 in 1868, 1 in 1869, 2 in 1870, and 2 in 1872. The two last cases were females, and, from the early period at which their death occurred, were probably consumptive when admitted; but this could scarcely be the case with the male patients, the period of whose residence varied from nine to three years before death occurred. It comes, therefore, to be an extremely important question to determine on what circumstances this predominance of phthisis depends; whether on some constitutional peculiarity, common to the inhabitants of the district, which would equally have led to the development of the malady although the patients had remained at home; or on the change in their habits, which must necessarily accompany removal to the Asylum; or on some error in the dietary or clothing; or on defective heating and ventilation; or finally, on something insalubrious in the site, or defective in the drainage.

Our knowledge of the causes of death among the general population of the district is too imperfect to enable us to say whether consumption is more prevalent in it than in other parts of Scotland; and until this point is decided, it



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Inverness  
Asylum.

will be impossible to form any definite opinion as to the effect which simple removal to the Asylum may have had in producing the malady. That the dietary is not at fault, may be assumed from the fact that the recent modifications which have been adopted, and which certainly have been accompanied with an improvement in the aspect and circulation of the patients, have led to no diminution in the proportion of those who suffer from consumption. The dinner served during the visit consisted of hash of Australian mutton, boiled cabbage, and bread, and was good and abundant; and inquiry confirmed the belief produced by the appearance of the patients that the food is properly varied and given in sufficient quantity.

That the heating and ventilation of the house are not satisfactory is admitted, and various experiments have from time to time been made with the view of improving them. The original heating apparatus has never worked satisfactorily, some portions of the building being overheated, while others remain unaffected. There can be no doubt that herein lies a source of ill-health capable of explaining the great predominance of consumption, and it is therefore very satisfactory to state that further experiments for the proper heating of the house, by means of hot-water circulation, are at present being carried out in the male refractory ward. As damp is a very common cause of bad health, it is suggested that the scrubbing of the floors should be as much as possible restricted, and that the necessity for using water should be curtailed by varnishing the floors wherever this can be properly done.

It is not unlikely that the amount of consumption may to some extent be diminished by the improvement of the site, through the removal of the walled airing-courts and mounds of earth, which hitherto have prevented the free access of air and light, and interfered with proper surface drainage.

The house was in excellent order, and presented a very decided increase of cheerfulness and comfort, from the additional objects of furniture and decoration which have been introduced. The effect of this improvement in the accommodation was seen reflected in the improved behaviour of the patients, who were less noisy, and, so to speak, more civilized, than on any former occasion. The laying down of matting along the corridors of the refractory wards has not only improved their comfort and appearance, but by deadening the sound of footsteps has promoted tranquillity.

One of the airing-courts has already been done away with, and its site is being rapidly levelled and prepared for ornamental purposes. The walls of the other court will be taken down as soon as the completion of harvest affords time and labour. In the meantime, it is never used, all the refractory patients of both sexes resorting to the open terraces in front of the house, unless when taking more extended exercise on the hill. The abolition of the walled airing-courts is found to have a beneficial influence on the attendants as well as on the patients, by keeping their attention alert, and so guarding against neglect.

Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, and with very successful results. The following are the present occupations of the males :—

Assisting attendants,	.	.	.	.	.	30
Storekeeper,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stokers,	.	.	.	.	.	2
Messenger,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tailors 5, shoemakers, 3,	.	.	.	.	.	8
Carpenter,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Stable 1, piggery 2,	.	.	.	.	.	3
Plumber,	.	.	.	.	.	1
Gardeners,	.	.	.	.	.	6
Labourers,	.	.	.	.	.	68

A considerable number of both sexes were seen at work in the harvest field mowing, reaping, and binding, and much interested in all that was going on. At present, 15 acres are under grain crop, 7 acres in turnips, 9½ acres in

potatoes, 7 acres in grass, and 6 acres in garden vegetables. A great portion of this ground has been reclaimed by the labour of the patients and attendants. The staff consists of 14 male and 11 female attendants, 2 head attendants, a carpenter, a plumber and assistant plumber, and a gardener, besides the superior officers. Since last visit, 9 changes have occurred among the attendants, 6 having left of their own accord, and 3 having been dismissed. On the whole, they are reported as discharging their trying duties in a manner deserving commendation; and certainly there is a marked improvement in them as well as in the patients.

Only one patient is at present confined to bed from serious illness. An epileptic female was in a locked room on account of a recent fit and excitement, and 4 similar entries occur in the register since last inspection. The patients registered as wet or dirty, are 4 males and 5 females, but the beds actually wet rarely exceed 2 in each division. The condition of the bedding and day-clothing was satisfactory.

The supply of water continues to be abundant, and personal cleanliness is well seen to. In accordance with the recommendation made in last report, a hot-air box, which is heated by gas, has been provided for exposing to a high temperature the clothing of those patients who suffer from vermin. The work of keeping such patients clean has thus been made easier, with considerably less tear and wear of material.

There has been no serious accident since last inspection. Of 11 patients who escaped, all were brought back within a short time, without any evil consequences.

#### ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 21st February 1873.

The total number of the inmates at present is 400. Of these, 59 are private and 341 pauper patients. The private patients are made up of 36 women and 32 men; and the paupers, of 183 women and 158 men. Since the date of last visit the changes which have occurred in the population consist of 52 admissions, 27 discharges, and 14 deaths.

The 52 admissions include 39 pauper and 13 private patients. Thirty of of these new cases were considered as possibly curable, 21 as incurable, 1 as not insane. This last patient was discharged two days after admission.

Of the 27 patients discharged, 19 were recovered, 5 relieved, and 2 not improved. One pauper labouring under heart disease, and in a state of very infirm health, was removed by her friends in order that she might die among them at home. It is considered a proper thing to agree to the wishes of friends in such circumstances, unless the reasons to the contrary are very strong.

Five of the 14 deaths were caused by phthisis, 2 by cardiac disease, 1 by broncho-pneumonia, 2 by general paralysis, 1 by obstruction of the bowels, 2 by brain disease, and 1 by epilepsy. In 13 of the cases a post-mortem examination was made. The only case in which such an examination was not made, was that of a man who died at home while absent on probation.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 49 entries since last August, referring to 6 patients. Thirty-five of these entries refer to the use of the strait jacket in order to secure the successful treatment of a fracture of the tibia, a fracture of a rib, a scalp wound, and an attack of erysipelas. One of the 6 patients who are alluded to as appearing in this register, was secluded on 14 occasions, generally with his own consent, in consequence of excitement and violence, which made him much dreaded by the attendants and by the other patients. It is a most exceptional thing to find seclusion resorted to in this Asylum. The record of its use in this case is carefully minute, and a more correct view appears to have been taken of what constitutes seclusion than is sometimes taken in other institutions. If identical views everywhere regulated the entries in this register, useful information would be obtained as to the extent to which the secluding of patients is practised in different asylums.

Six accidents are recorded: a broken rib from a blow given by a patient, a cut above the eye caused by a spittoon thrown at one patient by another, a

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Inverness  
Asylum.

Montrose  
Asylum.



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Montrose  
Asylum.

scalp wound from a fall, a fracture of the two bones of the leg in a struggle with an attendant. For the last accident the attendant was considered blame-worthy, and information was accordingly given to the Procurator-Fiscal, at whose instance he was tried before the Sheriff, but the charge was found not proven. The three injuries caused by falls occurred in the case of epileptics.

Though the wages of the attendants have been considerably raised, and though they are treated with liberality and kindness, the changes among them, especially among the men, are still complained of as frequent. Since the last visit, 7 have left, only 1 of these having been dismissed.

Great attention continues to be bestowed on the amusement of the patients. In the record of these amusements there appear, since August last, balls, concerts, theatrical performances, evening classes, drawing-room parties, a Christmas tree entertainment, lectures in the Asylum and at Montrose, golf, curling, billiards, cricket, croquet, etc. A considerable number of patients go to church in the village, and no fewer than 38 are on parole within, and 26 beyond, the grounds.

But though the recreation of the inmates is thus carefully considered, it is properly deemed of even more importance that useful and healthy occupations should be provided for all who can engage in them. Two hundred and ten were thus employed, a number which is large when it is remembered that so many of the inmates are in a very helpless and infirm condition.

Great tranquillity, as usual, prevailed among the patients. In no part of the house was there any noise or excitement, and there was at the same time a great freedom from discontent or complaint.

Eight ladies occupy Gayfield House, where their surroundings are in all respects those of an ordinary private dwelling. In the cottage, 9 pauper patients are lodged, and they may be said to have unrestricted freedom, a privilege which they appear fully to appreciate. The main gate to the Asylum is now left open. Telegraphic communication has been established between the Asylum and Dr. Howden's house, Gayfield House, and the water works.

In consequence of the increased cost of food, fuel, and labour, it has been found necessary to raise the rate of board both for pauper and private patients. For paupers from parishes in Forfarshire having patients in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, the rate has been raised from £26 to £27, and for those from other parishes in the county, from £23, 10s. to £24, 10s., so that the increase is not great. The paupers from Caithness and Sutherland now pay £27 instead of £26, and the increase of the rates for private patients is about 5 per cent.

Very decided progress has been made in the decoration and furnishing of the wards. This is chiefly to be seen in the gentlemen's gallery and in the No. 1 male gallery for paupers, but it is also to be seen to a greater or less extent all over the house. The two galleries specially referred to are now in a highly satisfactory state. In regard to them, indeed, nothing more can be desired, unless it be the repair of some of the water-closets, and the substitution of tile for wooden flooring. The practical importance of giving a cheerful aspect to the wards of an asylum is beyond question, and it is hoped that what has been accomplished in these galleries will eventually be extended to all parts of the establishment. The fact that no small part of the work was done by the patients themselves, with the aid of the attendants, is creditable to the management, and at the same time affords grounds for the hope which has just been expressed.

Every advantage continues to be taken of the opportunities which the Institution affords for the scientific study of insanity. The Laboratory of Research, to which allusion has been made in former reports, is approaching completion. It is well designed, and is to be furnished with all necessary appliances. There is good reason to expect that valuable work will be done in it by Dr. Howden and his assistants. It supplies a want which he and they must have greatly felt, and makes many desirable investigations possible which hitherto have been impossible. It is hoped that other asylums will follow the example which the Directors have set in this matter.



## MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 16th November 1873.

Appendix  
E.

The patients at this date are 181 males and 229 females. The following are the changes since the visit of 21st February :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions, . . .	11	11	9	43	74	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharges, . . .	5	8	9	27	49	
Deaths, . . .	2	0	7	8	17	

The predominance in the number of the female pauper admissions is remarkable, and is probably to be ascribed, partly to the larger female population attracted to the district by the facilities of employment in manufactories, and partly to the overflowing of female patients from the Asylum of Dundee. Of the patients discharged, 31 were recovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, 4 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 4 were taken home by friends, and 5 were removed by minutes of Parochial Boards, almost always on the recommendation of Dr. Howden, who prefers this procedure to discharges on probation, as involving less confusion in the registers. The causes of death were epilepsy in 4 cases, tubercular inflammation of the lungs in 3, general paralysis in 2, and various affections of no special character in the remaining 8. A post-mortem examination was made in every instance, except one in which it was prevented by decomposition.

The mortality has been moderate, and principally due to causes little under the influence of medical treatment. Of the fatal cases, 9 were admitted in 1872 and 1873, mostly already suffering from the maladies which carried them off. The sanitary condition of the establishment speaks very favourably for the care bestowed upon the inmates, and bears satisfactory testimony to the sufficiency of the dietary and clothing, and the efficiency of the means adopted for heating and ventilation.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the decoration and improved furnishing of the wards, and the result is seen in the increasing order and tranquillity which prevailed throughout the establishment. The influence of improved surroundings, in stimulating even degraded cases to self-control, is remarkably exemplified in the case of a private patient who is now in the enjoyment of all the comforts befitting his station, after having passed years under other care, in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Both the male and female departments were free from excitement, but in each division there is one patient who is frequently secluded as a measure of precaution against violence. This appears to be absolutely necessary to protect the attendants and inmates against sudden outbursts of destructive passion.

The numbers registered as epileptic, are 14 males and 9 females; as paralytic, 13 males and 6 females; and as wet or dirty, 33 males and 26 females; but by careful night attendance the number of wet beds is generally only about 5 on the male and 7 on the female side. If measures could be adopted for bringing the patients requiring night supervision more together in a large associated dormitory, where they could be under constant care, it is thought that even more successful results would be achieved. But there are structural difficulties in the way of making this experiment.

The meals served during the visit were abundant and well cooked. The manner of serving the food was also commendable, but an improvement in this respect might be effected if a more commodious dining-hall were provided. The day-clothing and bedding were in good condition, and in ample quantity; but an additional pillow would add to comfort, if not to health. Personal cleanliness is on the whole well attended to.

The house is full, without being overcrowded; but this has been accomplished by taking the houses formerly occupied by the joiner and plumber, for whom new cottages have been erected, into use for patients. In this way all demands for admission have been met. This resource, however, will apparently soon be exhausted, unless the enlargement of the lunatic wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse should for a time meet the demand for accommodation in Dundee.

Montrose  
Asylum.

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Montrose  
Asylum.

Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, and the varied sources of employment furnished by the farm are found to be of the greatest service in promoting recovery and inducing contentment. The aspect of the female workroom, with its scattered groups engaged in various occupations, was exceedingly pleasing. At the present time, about a dozen of the female patients are employed in the harvest field. All the patients physically able take exercise in the general grounds, and a large number enjoy country walks. No one is entirely confined to the airing-courts. The sources of amusement are those enumerated in last report.

The pathological laboratory is finished and in use, and the resources of the institution for scientific investigation will now be more fully turned to practical account. Much credit is due to the managers for the liberal manner in which they have met the Superintendent's views.

The changes among the attendants continue to be pretty frequent, but no one has been discharged for misconduct. It is stated that no great difficulty is experienced in filling the vacant places, and that it is not unusual for those who have left to make application to be again employed.

Four accidents of a slight nature have occurred since last inspection, the result of blows inflicted by patients.

Gayfield House contains at present 10 inmates, whose condition, as well as that of the accommodation, was in all respects satisfactory.

The various registers are very carefully kept.

## PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 12th April 1873.

Perth  
Royal  
Asylum.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 18th July, consist of 16 admissions, 17 discharges, and 1 death, which was caused by erysipelas. The present number are 43 males and 42 females, of whom 4 males and 9 females are believed to be curable.

The house was in excellent order. The comfort of the patients seems in all respects well attended to. The meals are abundant, well-cooked, and neatly served.

Amusement and recreation receive a large share of attention, and there is a good deal of domesticity in the small social gatherings of the patients of both sexes.

There was some little excitement caused in one or two cases by the visit, but otherwise perfect tranquillity prevailed. Seclusion is little resorted to.

The registers are very carefully kept. Altogether, the impression made by the visit was very favourable.

## PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM, 3d November 1873.

There are at present 42 gentlemen and 36 ladies in the Asylum. The changes since last visit consist of 12 admissions, 14 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 4 were cured, 5 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 escaped.

Only one patient was found in bed, a lady with cancer in the mamma. All the other patients appeared to be in fair bodily health.

The food is of good quality and abundant, and it is well cooked and neatly served. This remark applies to the food of those patients who pay the lower, as well as to the food of those who pay the higher, rates of board.

No special contrivance of dress was found in use, and no patient was found in seclusion. The register of restraint and seclusion, which appears to be carefully kept, contains 19 entries since the 12th of April, but seclusion and mechanical restraint are in practice rarely found necessary.

The house was in excellent order. Considerable additions have been made to the articles of furniture and decoration.

The small dormitories, occupied by three or four patients and an attendant, are believed to serve a very useful purpose, and deserve imitation in other asylums intended, like this one, exclusively for private patients.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous, and increasing difficulty is experienced in finding trustworthy servants, though the rate of

remuneration is said to be rather above than below that given in other similar institutions. This difficulty will probably continue to be felt till some scheme is devised for providing pensions for attendants who can show a long period of service.

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Perth  
District  
Asylum.

Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed during the time of the visit.  
The registers and books were as usual in good order.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11th April 1873.

At the visit of 20th July the establishment contained 260 patients, viz., 106 males and 154 females. The present numbers are 96 males and 138 females.

The following are the changes which have taken place in the interval:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . . .	13	15	28
Discharges, . . . .	12	21	33
Deaths, . . . . .	12	13	25

These figures show the manner in which the reduction has been effected in the number of inmates, but the result comes out somewhat higher than is above stated.

Of the patients discharged, 8 were private, and none of this class now remain in the house. Of the 33 discharges, 19 were recoveries, 11 transfers to other establishments, and 4 removals to private dwellings.

The mortality has been high—so high, indeed, as to arouse fears that there is something radically wrong in the treatment of the patients. The deaths have not taken place in any special degree among the cases recently admitted, but in a general manner among the whole community. Thus, of the 25 fatal cases, 7 were admitted in 1864, 1 in 1865, 4 in 1866, 1 in 1869, 1 in 1870, 4 in 1871, 6 in 1872, and 1 in 1873. The causes of the deaths were thoracic affections (pneumonia, pulmonary congestion, and pleuritic effusions) in 9 cases, phthisis in 2, brain and spinal disease in 4, heart-disease in 2, suicide while on probation in 1, and affections of various characters in the remaining 7. The average age at death was 49 years.

Fears have been expressed in former reports that economy was too much studied in food and fuel; and this high mortality, taken in conjunction with the prevalent causes of death, cannot be regarded without great uneasiness, which is increased by the physical aspect of many of the inmates, especially on the female side. Their circulation was feeble, and their vitality generally was low. The dinner served during the visit consisted of boiled fish and bread. The quantities were insufficient for a comfortable meal, and no pains were taken to render it palatable by care in cooking or neatness in serving. No drinking vessels were on the table, and no fragments were left.

The general appearance of the patients was not creditable. The clothing, in many cases, was dirty, untidy, and torn, and vermin was found in great abundance on some heads on which the small tooth-comb was tried. Many patients were crouching on the floor, and, altogether, the impression produced was such as was formerly experienced in the old private Asylums of Musselburgh. It is very painful to make these remarks, but it must be kept in mind that the efficient care of the patients is the first object of the establishment, and that it is the primary duty of the Superintendent to give his time and talents to the promotion of their welfare.\*

The arrangements for the wet patients are not satisfactory. They are not raised after the attendants go to bed, and are scattered in single rooms in various parts of the house. As a rule, there are about 10 wet beds on each side of the house. These patients should be brought together in associated dormitories, and should be placed under special night attendance.

The house was in fair order. The floors were, however, in many places much worn, partly from the wood being of an inferior description, and partly from the use of house shoes being limited. A great deal remains to be done towards adding to the comfort of the patients by means of cushions, etc.; and,

\* Note by Dr. McIntosh—This remark was penned, the Superintendent begs to state during his temporary absence.



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth  
District  
Asylum.

as a commentary on this recommendation, it may be added that in no asylum of Scotland are the appeals to be discharged so numerous and so pressing.

A large amount of attention continues to be given to out-door occupation and recreation. The supply of water is now reported as ample, and a gas-engine has been fitted up, to raise it to the cisterns of the upper floors. The supply of hot water is, however, not sufficient for bathing purposes. Three or four patients still use the same water.

No entry of seclusion occurs in the register since last inspection.

In connexion with the sanitary condition of the house, it may be stated that there has been a recent epidemic of erysipelas among the females. There was not, however, any death from this cause. The infirmary department has since been size-painted, to free it from infection.\*

## PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11th and 12th September 1873.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 90 men and 133 women, inclusive of 1 woman absent on probation.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit:—25 admissions, 26 discharges, and 9 deaths. It thus appears that the discharges and deaths have been considerably in excess of the admissions, and *pro tanto* there is a reduction of the total population. During the year 1872, as well as during the period referred to, the discharges and deaths exceeded the admissions, and as a result of this, the population has fallen from about 257 to 228.

Of the patients discharged, 18 were cured, and 8 relieved.

Four of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients very recently admitted. The causes of death were phthisis, hæmoptysis, phlebitis, cardiac disease, maniacal exhaustion, and brain disease. A post-mortem examination was made in every case, and a full record of the results has been kept.

One accident is recorded—fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall.

The changes in the attendants and servants have been 13, including two new appointments. No attendant was discharged in consequence of any grave fault.

The books and registers were examined, and were, as usual, found in good order. The steward's books were also inspected, and were found to be minutely and systematically kept.

For some time previous to the last visit, the rate of mortality had been very high. Since that time, as is usual in the summer months, it has considerably fallen.

The very exceptional death-rate of 1873 will be apparent, if we contrast the number of deaths which have occurred during it and the two preceding years. Thus:—

1.	In the 12 months of 1871 there occurred	11 deaths.
2.	" " " 1872 "	15 "
3.	" 8½ months of 1873 "	28† "

During the period referred to in the foregoing statement, the population of the Asylum was rather decreasing than increasing; yet the deaths which have already taken place in 1873, exceed those which took place in 1871 by 155 per cent. It is impossible to note this fact without seriously inquiring whether any sufficient reason can be assigned for so great a difference, and whether it is due to anything in the management and treatment of the patients, the alteration of which would give more satisfactory results.

If the patients admitted into the Asylum were to a large extent in a feeble and dying condition, this would certainly tend to swell the death-rate, but it does not appear that this feature occurs with greater frequency than usual in the history of those who died in 1873. On the contrary, the deaths of this year have taken place chiefly among those who had been for some time residents in the Asylum—a class of patients who, under ordinary circumstances, furnish a low death-rate. It has been found, for instance, that the average yearly mortality of patients who have been from 6 to 12 years in asylums, is

\* In consequence of this Report, the District Board deemed it advisable to obtain the opinion of Professors Laycock and Douglas MacLagan on the condition of the establishment. *Vide Appendix F.*

† In this number are included 2 deaths of patients who were absent from the Asylum on probation, though their names were still on the Asylum register.

only about 4 per cent. As this Asylum contains no less than 76.9 per cent. of its inmates, who have resided continuously in it for more than three years, and 35.1 per cent. who have been in it since the year of its opening, it follows that a very considerable proportion of its population ought to yield a low death-rate, provided there is nothing exceptional in their circumstances.

Unusually low winter temperatures always find an expression in the death-rate, especially among the feeble and those labouring under chronic ailments. And if care is not taken, the expression of this influence may run to an extent which is very marked, and much greater than it might be under favourable conditions.

That temperature and mortality in this Asylum are very strongly related, will be evident from the following figures:—

Year.	Mean temperature of year beginning 1st April and ending 31st March.	Percentage of deaths on mean No. of patients resident. Year from 1st April to 31st March.
1864-5	45.4	11.9
1865-6	47.6	5.1
1866-7	45.9	12.1
1867-8	46.4	7.5
1868-9	47.5	6.4
1869-70	45.6	9.6
1870-1	46.7	6.0
1871-2	46.7	5.4
1872-3	46.2	9.4
Means, . . .	46.4	8.1

In this table it will be seen that the three lowest mean yearly temperatures coincide with the three highest yearly death-rates, and that the highest yearly temperature coincides with the lowest yearly death-rate. Indeed, when we depict the two columns of figures in the form of curves projected above or below a line which is the mean of both, these curves are found to have an exceedingly close inverse relation.

The same relation would, of course, to a certain extent, be found to exist between the curve representing temperature and that representing the death-rate of the general community; but if the relation were as strong and pronounced as it is here, it would indicate the occurrence from time to time of a most deadly pestilence.

The pernicious effects of cold, it must be remembered, are more or less preventible. They are always very apparent among those who are not well fed and not warmly clothed or housed, especially if they belong to a class of persons in whom vitality is low, as is the case with the insane. It happens that uncertainty has been repeatedly expressed by the Commissioners, both as to the sufficiency of the dietary and clothing of the patients, and the warming of the house. These points, therefore, deserve to be very carefully considered, with the view of ascertaining whether any error in connexion with them may contribute to the production of the high death-rate which has occurred during this and other years, characterized by a low mean temperature.

And, first, as regards the food: the reporter was present while dinner was served on both of the days over which the visit extended. No fewer than 84 men and 124 women, or 93.3 per cent. of the whole population, dined together in the hall, and they conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. The food was good in quality, and appeared to be sufficient in quantity, though, with the exception of some bits of bread which the patients pocketed and carried away, it was all eaten, the table being left with nothing on it but the dishes. Some objection might perhaps be taken to the cooking of the pie-crust, which was thick, pasty, and certainly not digestible with ease. Upwards of 200 patients were served out of five large pies, and it is thought that if these were smaller and more numerous, it would be possible to cook the paste more satisfactorily. It is also thought that it would be well to make the paste a somewhat less prominent part of the meal.

It appears, however, that some changes have recently been made in the

Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth  
District  
Asylum.

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth  
District  
Asylum.

dietary in the direction of increased liberality. Among other changes, a meat dinner with pea-soup has taken the place of one of the dinners of suet pudding and pea-soup; the quantity of bread and butcher meat has been increased, and treacle is given with the suet pudding. This fact may be accepted as an acknowledgment of the propriety of having questioned the sufficiency of the dietary. It is right to add that the changes which have been made are sufficient to have attracted the attention of the patients, several of whom spoke of them with warm approval.

There is still no difference made between the dietary of those patients who work and of those who do not.

As regards the body-clothing of the patients, the weather being mild at the time of the visit, it appeared to be on the whole sufficient, though it certainly could not have been in any degree less without being insufficient.

At the request of the Superintendent, 6 female patients, taken from a seat in the airing-court, were minutely examined. Each woman wore a cotton gown, a chemise, and three petticoats; but in the case of one—a patient quite unfit to take care of herself—the chemise was absent, and there was nothing on her body except her cotton gown. This fact was not known to those in charge of her, and the missing chemise could not be found. Such occurrences possibly present themselves in every asylum, and may be regarded as in some degree unavoidable; but they are nevertheless, when they do occur, the result of imperfect care exercised over the patients. As it happened, the weather being warm, the patient in question did not appear to be injured; but, if the weather had been cold, the complete want of underclothing might have led to her illness and death.

The personal cleanliness of these six patients was very satisfactory; but on the previous day the heads of four women were combed, and in two of them lice were found in considerable numbers.\* The method of combing their heads was regarded as unseemly and unsatisfactory. These four patients were chosen as being likely to require attention in this respect, and as thus affording a test of management. In every asylum there are patients on whom vermin would as improbably be found as on the officers, and in whose cases the absence of vermin could scarcely be looked on as the result of care on the part of those in charge.

The bed-clothing was also examined with care. Except in four instances, every patient's bed examined had two pairs of blankets, a pair of sheets, and a coverlid, but the blankets were often much worn and thin. Of the four exceptions, one had three pairs, and three had each one pair of blankets. The three last were on the female side of the house, and occurred in three dormitories, in each of which the attendant's bed had three pairs. Altogether, nine beds occupied by attendants had each three pairs. Whether this should be regarded as indicating that the supply of the patients was scanty, it was difficult to say; but it may be reasonably inferred that the attendants derived comfort from a larger supply than that possessed by the patients. This is all the more probable from the fact that the blankets on the beds of the attendants were, in nearly every case, newer and thicker than those on the beds of the patients. The winter supply of bed-clothing is soon to be issued.

As regards the temperature of the Asylum, everything was satisfactory on the days of the visit; but, as already stated, the weather was warm and genial. The situation of the Asylum, however, is unsheltered and cold, and the temperature of the wards has often been found much lower than was thought desirable. For instance, at the visit paid on the 18th February 1865, "the thermometers indicated 36° and 38° in different galleries, and at no part where they were seen more than 40°." Whether the propriety of increasing the consumption of fuel, and of supplying additional articles of bed and body clothing in very cold weather is sufficiently considered, it is difficult to determine positively, but the general results of treatment, taken in connexion with the facts adduced, clearly raise doubts as to this matter.

The difference between one winter's temperature and that of another is not such as to account for the very great and related differences which have

\* These two patients, J. O. and C. M'K., were included in the 6 minutely examined.



occurred in the death-rate, unless there were, from other causes, a *fitness* in the patients to be perniciously affected, and nothing would be more likely to induce this *fitness*, than some error in their feeding, clothing, or housing. It should be remembered that an error of this kind often remains silent, till it is made to speak by some exceptional circumstance, such, for instance, as the occurrence of unusually cold weather. And it should be remembered also that when the health conditions are so nicely balanced as to make a disturbing cause like this operate with such gravity, as it appears to do in this Asylum, there is implied a continuous want of comfort and *bien-être* which affects a large proportion of the inmates, and which is very real and great, though it cannot be tabulated and measured, like its occasional and final expression in the death-rate.

The overcrowding of the Asylum is a plain evil, which is beyond question, and which must act injuriously on the inmates and on the management. Attention has often been strongly drawn to this subject, and in July of last year this was done in a very special manner. Some relief has already been given by the withdrawal of the private patients, and by the increased number of discharges; but on the female side the overcrowding is still great. Shake-downs continue to be in use, and in three dormitories the cubic space for each patient is considerably below 500 feet—being in one 368, in another 387, and in another 388. It should be borne in mind that no private asylum would be licensed in which this state of matters existed. It is probable that some farther diminution of the population may occur through a continued excess of the discharges and deaths over admissions; but it is understood that any such diminution is not expected to be great. The propriety of extending the Asylum, therefore, should at once be seriously considered. In the meantime, some relief might be obtained by establishing a communication between the female side, on which the overcrowding exists, and the top dormitory of the male side, which is at present unoccupied. If this were done, the two head attendants might be placed in the small two-bedded rooms lower down.

Experience has shown that overcrowding is one of those evils which may exist for a considerable time before beginning to show themselves; and that, when they do become apparent, they are often seen in their influence on the management earlier than on the health of the community. No single feature of asylum arrangements conduces more to good order than space, or *elbow-room*, as it has been well called; and nothing tends to damage the whole condition and tone of an asylum more certainly than overcrowding. Even for the number of patients for which the Asylum was built, the day-rooms and dormitories were barely adequate, and any increase of that number is therefore much felt.

All the avowedly private patients have been removed, but there remain in the Asylum a considerable number of patients who are only nominally paupers. In the case of one at least, Mrs. L., nominally chargeable to the parish of Caputh, a rate of about £40 is paid. So long as the Institution is incapable of properly accommodating the really insane poor of the district, it is a question whether such patients as those now referred to should be admitted. It is undoubtedly a useful and benevolent thing to receive into District Asylums patients paying low rates of board, who belong to those parts of the country in which these asylums are situated; but it must be remembered that these establishments were erected, and are maintained for the benefit of lunatic paupers, and that they cannot properly discharge such a secondary function as that alluded to, till they have fully discharged their primary function. Comments have frequently been made in former reports on the deficient water supply, which is still much felt, and which necessitates the bathing of several patients in the same water. Rather than continue this objectionable practice, it would be better to use a fresh bucketful of water for each patient, who might stand in the bath while being washed. This plan has been successfully adopted in other asylums, but if followed here, it should not lessen the efforts of the District Board to obtain for the Asylum a full and steady supply of good water.

Among the recent changes which were observed in the Institution, and which were all in accordance with recommendations contained in previous reports, are the following:—the decorations of the refractory day-room for females, and the introduction into it of chairs, stuffed seats, and an easy-chair;

Appendix  
E.  
—  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
—  
Royal and  
District  
Asylums.  
—  
Perth  
District  
Asylum.

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth  
District  
Asylum.

the placing of water and drinking cups on the table during dinner, of which, it may be remarked, many took advantage during the visit; the introduction of canvas slippers to wear within doors; the substitution of a tile for a wooden floor in the male bath-room; the repair of the flooring in various parts of the house; and the discontinuance of the use of the airing-courts. This last very important change was commenced in May last, and from this date both courts are to be entirely unused. It is in contemplation to convert the one into an ornamental shrubbery, and the other into a gymnasium and winter garden.

The flooring and roof of the dining hall and chapel have been strengthened, and arrangements are made to decorate anew both of these apartments. The cubic and floor space of every room should be recorded on its door, as was recommended in the circular of date 25th September 1871. At present the cubic space is only found on the doors of the apartments of the male side, and not on all of these. In no instance is the floor space given, but in the circular referred to, request was made that the floor and cubic space should be equally recorded, both being regarded as of importance by the Commissioners.

No patient was found wearing any special contrivance of dress, or under any form of restraint. The register of restraint and seclusion, indeed, is almost a blank. Since the opening of the Asylum in 1864, the only entries in it refer to two patients, who were secluded, and to four who were restrained for the proper treatment of surgical diseases.

The number of wet beds continues to be large. Eleven men and 10 women are raised at 10 p.m. by the attendants then on duty, and there were this morning 8 wet beds on the male side, and 10 on the female side. Of the beds specially prepared for wet patients, there were 5 on the female and 3 on the male side. The rest lay on ordinary beds provided with Mackintosh sheeting. The beds specially arranged for patients having those habits are not comfortable, and in winter must be cold, as the air cannot be prevented from passing up between the divisions. Much attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of the patients, and a great amount of work can be shown which they have performed. On the first day of the visit, 71 men and 125 women, or 88 per cent. of the whole population, were registered as usefully employed, and the following statement shows the very various occupations in which they were engaged. Perhaps the number of those entered as house-cleaners may be regarded as large. At the time of the visit, 45 women were found in the sewing-room. A few of these were idle, but the great majority were busily at work.

*Statement showing the way in which the Patients were occupied on the  
11th September:—*

## MEN

1. As Labourers—trenching,	21
2. As a Blacksmith,	1
3. As Plumbers,	2
4. As a Carpenter,	1
5. As a Painter,	1
6. As Shoemakers,	2
7. As Tailors,	3
8. As Weavers,	2
9. As a Watch-maker,	1
10. As a Printer on zinc,	1
11. As a Baker,	1
12. As Gardeners,	8
13. As a Gasman,	1
14. Trapping rabbits,	1
15. Assisting Steward,	1
16. Cleaning galleries,	22
17. As a Carter,	1
18. Making picture-frames,	1

Total occupied,	71
Unoccupied,	19

Total,	90
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WOMEN.		Appendix E.
1. In the sewing-room,	45	Commis- sioners' Entries.
2. Cleaning galleries,	42	
3. In the laundry,	25	
4. In the kitchen,	10	
5. Lacemaking,	1	
6. Thread-winders,	2	Royal and District Asylums.
Total occupied,	125	
Unoccupied,	8	Perth District Asylum.
Total,	133	

The great attention bestowed on the recreation of the patients, both in and out of doors, has been frequently noted with commendation, but a statement furnished by the Superintendent, which is appended, and which will be read with much interest, gives a full exhibition of this favourable aspect of the management. During the visit, the out-door games of cricket, leaping, hurdle-racing, putting the stone, etc., were seen; and the many patients who joined in them did so with evident pleasure. It is difficult to bestow too much praise on any efforts to dispel the wearisome monotony of asylum life, and the unhappiness which, under the kindest management, so often attends the necessary loss of liberty and subjection to discipline involved in asylum treatment. It cannot be doubted, however, that it is even a greater success of management to keep patients interestedly occupied in ordinary work, especially in such work as they have been accustomed to perform in their time of sanity, than it is to keep them interested in games or amusements of any kind. The more of the first they do, the better fitted they are to resume their positions in life when discharged. But it is believed to be possible to carry the last so far as to have a tendency to disqualify the patients for this end, and to leave a desire for amusements and excitements which in private life are wholly inaccessible to ordinary working people. Many have found in this an explanation of the discontent with their lot, which is often exhibited by patients who are discharged from asylums as recovered. And it will be generally admitted by those who see much of discharged lunatics, that this explanation is a reasonable one, and to some extent well-founded, though it would certainly be a mistake in such cases to leave out of consideration that fragment of mental disorder, which remains in so many who have been discharged as recovered.

It would be a matter of great regret if these remarks were misunderstood, or were suffered to discountenance such efforts to furnish amusement and recreation to the patients as were witnessed to-day. It is by no means thought that the benefits resulting to patients from engaging their interest in useful occupations are not duly appreciated here, for the reverse is believed to be the fact, nor is it thought that amusements are here carried to an excess. Nothing, indeed, was seen which seemed to make it desirable to add to the one or take from the other. The remarks are only made, because it is thought desirable to keep in view the different value of the two ways of occupying patients, and the general superiority of the first. Both, however, are practically necessary; but if all patients could be led to engage with interest in healthy and useful work, it would be a good and sufficient reason for bestowing less time and attention on amusements.

Comparatively few appeals for discharge were made during this visit. After the last inspection Dr. McIntosh was requested by the Board to furnish them with the reasons for the continued detention of 17 patients who had appealed to the Visiting Commissioner for their discharge. Of these, 8 have since been discharged, 1 is at present on probation, and the propriety of discharging 4 others is under consideration. Of those discharged, 2 have returned, and one of these, J. C., is said to have lost 1 st. 12 lbs. in weight, or about 11 oz. daily during the 37 or 38 days of her absence, which was certainly a very remarkable loss.

All patients are now weighed both on admission and discharge. It is re-



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth  
District  
Asylum.

commended, however, that this should be done either by the Superintendent or by his assistant, and not by one of the inferior officers.

It may be useful to state briefly the chief conclusions and recommendations to which this report seems to lead.

1. The mortality appears to be influenced by low atmospheric temperatures to an unusual extent. Nothing exceptional in the condition of the patients when admitted accounts for this, and the majority of the population ought, in ordinary circumstances, to yield a low death-rate. Doubts are thus raised regarding the sufficiency of those measures and precautions which are known to lessen the pernicious influence of cold; and inquiry into the matter begets special fears regarding the sufficiency of the dietary, the bed and body clothing, and the warming of the wards. It is accordingly recommended that a careful reconsideration of these important parts of the care and treatment of the patients should be instituted.

2. The overcrowding of the Asylum is great, and points to the desirability of taking steps for extending the buildings, and for dividing the house, in the meantime, differently, as regards the sections allotted to males and females.

3. So long as the overcrowding exists, it is doubtful if patients who are known not to be in reality pauper lunatics should be admitted.

4. The water supply is often deficient, and it is recommended that arrangements should be made for securing a steady and full supply of good water.

5. The arrangements for patients of wet and dirty habits are not satisfactory.

6. The cubic and floor space of every apartment occupied by patients should be recorded on the door, as recommended in the circular of 25th September 1871.

The following statements are referred to in the report as having been furnished by Dr. M'Intosh:—

#### A.—GENERAL AMUSEMENTS.

##### MALES.

##### I.—*Out-door Amusements.*

- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Archery.   | 7. Athletic games—leaping, |
| 2. Bowls.     | vaulting, etc.             |
| 3. Cricket.   | 8. Quoits.                 |
| 4. Croquet.   | 9. Skating.                |
| 5. Foot-ball. | 10. Sledging.              |
| 6. Golf.      | 11. Drill.                 |
|               | 12. Shooting.              |

##### II.—*In-door Amusements.*

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bagatelle.          | 6. Dominoes.        |
| 2. Cards.              | 7. Solitaire.       |
| 3. Check.              | 8. Wheel of life.   |
| 4. Conversation cards. | 9. Quits.           |
| 5. Chess.              | 10. Building seats. |

##### FEMALES.

##### I.—*Out-door Amusements.*

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Archery.                    | 6. Red, white, and blue. |
| 2. Battledore and shuttlecock. | 7. Skittles—parlour.     |
| 3. Bowls.                      | 8. Skating.              |
| 4. Croquet.                    | 9. Sledging.             |
| 5. India-rubber balls.         |                          |

##### II.—*In-door Amusements*

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cards.              | 8. Rowletta.               |
| 2. Conversation cards. | 9. Solitaire.              |
| 3. Derby-day.          | 10. Wheel of life.         |
| 4. Dog and hare.       | 11. Chameleon top.         |
| 5. Dominoes.           | 12. Swallow (learned).     |
| 6. Lotto.              | 13. Biography in charades. |
| 7. Quails.             |                            |

## B.—LIST OF AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, ETC.

Appendix  
E.

## I.—During the Winter 1872-73.

1. Weekly dance—every Wednesday evening, continued till June.
2. Frequent walking parties to places of interest beyond the grounds, two or three times a week all the year round.
3. Weekly foot-ball match.
4. Class for secular music on Thursday evenings.
5. Class for sacred music on Saturday evenings.
6. Sunday evening class, with readings till June.
7. Hallowe'en, 22d October 1872.
8. Fancy dress ball, 25th December 1872.
9. Magical entertainment 1st June 1873.
10. Annual Christmas treat at Medical Superintendent's house—(30 patients), 4th January 1873.
11. Entertainment by Mr. Jones—ventriloquism, etc., 9th January 1873.
12. Concert by patients and officers, 13th January 1873.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Perth  
District  
Asylum.

## II.—During the Summer of 1873.

1. Grand annual fête champêtre and athletic games, on Queen's birth-day.
2. Pic-nics to Lynedoch, Caputh Hill, Craighall, (1st) Birnam Hill, Logie House, Stobhall, Ben Achally, (2d) Birnam Hill, Murray's Asylum (50 patients), Kinclaven, Dunsinane, (3d) Birnam Hill, Sma' Glen—thirteen Excursions in all.
3. Birnam games—public.
4. Party to Stanley to see Her Majesty the Queen.
5. Frequent parties to neighbouring churches on Sundays.
6. Private carriage drives for females.
7. Special archery, croquet, golf, etc., parties at Superintendent's house.
8. Tea and other parties to Superintendent's, housekeeper's, etc.
9. Visits to Superintendent's museum.
10. Visits to Conservatories and Botanic Gardens.

## ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 16th January 1873.

There are at present 72 men and 65 women in the Asylum, exclusive of 5 patients on probation, making a total of 142 on the registers, or 18 above the number transferred from the establishment at Millholme. Since the date of last visit, 6 private and 14 pauper patients have been admitted, 2 private and 13 pauper patients have been discharged, and 3 pauper patients have died. Of those discharged, 11 were cured, 2 improved, and 2 not improved. Heart disease, cancer of the liver, and pneumonia caused the three deaths. In two of the cases post-mortem examinations were made. The death-rate remains very much the same as it was at Musselburgh.

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum.

In an asylum situated at a considerable elevation, as this one is, it is very desirable that the body-clothing of all the patients should be warm and comfortable, and it is recommended that this requirement be kept constantly in view.

On the 13th instant, 31 males and 36 females were industrially employed, in the manner indicated in the following statement :—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
In kitchen and laundry,	2	Sewing and knitting,	11
As a joiner,	1	In the laundry,	11
„ tailor,	1	„ kitchen,	2
At the pig-sties,	2	At housework,	12
Carrying coals,	5		—
Levelling, trenching, and stone-breaking,	21		36
	31		

The out-door occupation of the men requires to be further developed, and in

Appendix  
E.Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum.

future, attendants should be selected with a view to their fitness for getting the patients to engage in useful employments.

During the visit, 59 men and 40 women partook with relish of an excellent and neatly-served dinner in the hall. It consisted of broth, cold beef, potatoes, and bread—all of good quality, and abundant. A considerable number of patients get an extra meal at night, and it is believed that this tends to secure sound and refreshing sleep, and that it thus promotes the chances of recovery, and makes the management easier.

No accident is recorded. One man was found in a canvas dress, and 2 women, J. B. and Mrs. T., appear very frequently in the record of restraint and seclusion. They were both excited and noisy during the visit, and the habits of the first are very degraded. The females generally in the refractory ward, who were 18 in number, exhibited more excitement than usual. This suggests the remark that the construction of a long walk round the grounds should be completed as quickly as possible. Under good attendants a great deal of the work which this will involve should be done by the patients. Exercise in the open air is one of the best promoters of tranquillity, and it is very desirable that facilities should be afforded for taking it freely by such patients as occupy the refractory ward in question.

There have been numerous changes among the attendants and servants, 14 having entered and 12 having left the service since the last visit. One of the house servants was objectionably dirty and untidy in her dress.

The male infirmary continues to be under the care of a male and a female attendant, and the arrangement still gives satisfaction.

Anxiety about the supply of water continues to be felt, though hitherto the supply has been sufficient for the wants of the Institution. Care should be taken to ascertain that there is no waste through leakage, there being some grounds for fearing that this may be the case.

All parts of the house were in excellent order, but little has been done as yet in the way of decoration. It is hoped, however, that a commencement will soon be made. The method of dealing with the floors, alluded to in the last report, is again recommended.

Proper registers have now been obtained, but as yet there has not been sufficient time to write them up to date. It is urged that this should be done with as little delay as possible, and that this recommendation should be understood as extending to the case-book.

Since going to Melrose, Dr. Grierson has had to encounter many difficulties and discouragements, chiefly in connexion with the state of the grounds, but it is hoped these may in a great measure be removed during the coming spring and summer, though it is felt that the accomplishment of this will require unusual efforts.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *3d October 1873.*

The patients on the register at this date are 151, viz. :—74 males and 73 females resident in the house, and 2 males and 2 females absent on probation. The changes since the visit, 16th January, consist of 41 admissions, 19 discharges, and 12 deaths—the result being an increase of 10 in the number of patients. Of those admitted, 7 were non-paupers ; of those discharged, 9 had recovered, 2 were taken home, 5 were removed by minutes of parochial boards, and 3 were transferred to other establishments. The mortality is still high, but it includes, on this occasion, two deaths from accident, namely, one from choking—from impaction of food, and one from drowning. The causes of death in the remaining cases were general paralysis in 2, exhaustion or decay in 3, and organic disease of brain, perforation of bowel from cancer, phthisis, inflammation of bowels, and heart disease, in one case each. The average age at death was 50 years. Six of the fatal cases were admitted in 1872 and 1873, and the others in earlier years. At present, 4 males and 5 females are confined to bed from sickness and debility.

The arrangements for the care of the sick, and of those who require attention during the night, are commendable. They are collected together in adjoining dormitories with doors of communication, and are kept under constant



supervision. In this way, their constantly recurring wants are properly supplied, and the number of wet beds is kept within narrow limits. Appendix E.

The general aspect of the community gave indication of an adequate dietary. The dinner served during the visit was abundant, well cooked, and neatly served; and care was taken to avoid waste, while the wants of every one were fully supplied. Extra diet is likewise given in all cases in which it appears necessary. The bedding and day-clothing were in ample quantity and good condition. Commissioners' Entries.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement and remarkably quiet, although for temporary reasons, they were all gathered together in the front day-rooms. No one was in seclusion, and no special dresses were in use. Royal and District Asylums.

The house was in good order, and presented in many respects a very satisfactory appearance. It is, however, bare in objects of decoration and interest, but active steps are being taken to remedy this want, and it is probable that before next inspection a material improvement will have been effected in this respect. It is feared that the laying down of linoleum on the floors may induce dry-rot, but this objection will not apply to matting, and its introduction is accordingly recommended, both for appearance and comfort. Its action in deadening sound will also be found advantageous. Roxburgh District Asylum.

The numbers employed, and the means of employment, are much the same as stated in last report, but more active assistance appears now to be given by the attendants, who are engaged on the clear understanding that they are to be fellow-workers with the patients, and not mere overseers. Considerable difficulty has, however, been experienced in securing the services of an efficient staff, and the changes among them continue numerous. Since last visit, 13 males and 6 females have left the service of the Institution, all voluntarily, with the exception of one male. To offer greater inducement for remaining, the wages of male attendants now begin at £28, and are gradually increased to £40; and those of female attendants at £14, with a gradual increase to £20. The present staff consists, on the male side, of 4 male and 2 female attendants, and on the female side, of 8 female attendants. The two females on the male side are the day and night attendants in the sick-room.

A considerable amount of work has been accomplished outside, of a miscellaneous character, including levelling, road-making, and draining and cultivating the ground. The prevailing wet weather, and the retentive nature of the soil have, however, been serious impediments to progress, and no walk has yet been completed to afford the means of extended exercise in the grounds. In fine weather the patients scatter themselves over the grass-field, and in this way are apt to escape the attention of the attendants. The attempts at absconding are accordingly numerous, amounting, since last visit, to 22 by males, and 6 by females. The formation of a walk, on which exercise would be taken in groups in company with attendants, would greatly restrict this evil. No patient is confined exclusively to the airing-courts.

Some anxiety is still felt about the water supply, but there has been no scarcity experienced for some time, and the demands for bathing and other purposes have been fully met.

The temperature of the house was comfortable and genial, and it was stated that the hot-water apparatus acts efficiently, and maintains a comfortable temperature in both day-rooms and dormitories in the coldest weather, with the assistance, when necessary, of the open fire-places.

The registers were found in good order, and written up to date. They are now kept by the steward, an officer who has been recently appointed.

The supply of periodicals is stated to be sufficient to meet the demands of all readers; and the means of recreation continue to embrace the weekly dance, occasional readings, visits to entertainments of various kinds in Melrose, and country excursions.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 15th March 1873.

The following are the changes which have taken place since the visit of 8th July:—

Stirling  
District  
Asylum.

## Appendix

E.  
 Commis-  
 sioners'  
 Entries.

Royal and  
 District  
 Asylums.

Stirling  
 District  
 Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	0	27	28	59
Discharges, . . .	1	1	22	26	60
Deaths, . . .	0	0	5	11	16

These figures show a diminution of 17 in the numbers resident, which are at present 94 males and 102 females. There are besides, 3 males and 5 females absent on probation.

The decrease in the number of patients arises principally from the persistent efforts of the Medical Superintendent in requiring the removal of those who, although still insane, and thus in one sense qualified to be inmates of an asylum, yet do not stand in need of any special appliances for their proper care and treatment.

Of the patients discharged, 29 had recovered, a proportion equivalent to 50 per cent. on the admissions. Of the non-recovered cases, 7 were removed to other establishments, 22 were placed in private dwellings, and 1 escaped. Thus more than two-fifths of the patients discharged were returned in a state of mental deficiency to the general population; and it is satisfactory to add that a demand for re-admissions has been experienced in only a very small proportion of these cases. Indeed, demands for re-admission occur far more frequently in the cases of patients who have been discharged recovered, but who afterwards suffer a relapse; and this fact shows how unfounded are the fears, still very generally entertained, against the discharge of unrecovered patients, lest they should prove dangerous to themselves or the public.

The mortality, although not low, has not been excessive. Its causes were phthisis in 6 cases, general paralysis in 2, and various affections of no particular character in the remaining 8. One-half of the patients who died were admitted in 1872.

The present sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory, in so far as few patients are confined to bed; but a considerable number, especially in the male division, are feeble from old age and general decay, and cannot possibly long survive. The physical aspect of the community has, however, considerably improved since the last visit of the reporter, and tranquillity and contentment were in a marked degree more prevalent. This improvement is probably to be mainly attributed to the modifications which have been made in the diet, to the increased amount of extended exercise, and to the greater use made of the airing-courts; but something may also be due to the more comfortable nature of the furniture.

In many ways a disposition is shown to give effect to the recommendations made for the improvement of the establishment. Within doors the plaster has been repaired, and cushions have been freely supplied to the seats; and out of doors the means of exercise, in unfavourable weather, has been provided by the erection of large and roomy verandahs in the airing courts. In the general grounds a great deal has been accomplished in adapting them for the purposes of recreation, and the operations for this end are still in active progress. The house is, however, still very deficient in articles of interest and decoration, a copious supply of which is again strongly recommended, not only on account of the improvement which would thus be effected in the appearance of the wards, but also, and mainly, for the influence they would exercise on the mental condition of the inmates, by rendering them more contented and tractable. The erection of a greenhouse is accordingly again suggested, as affording one of the best means for carrying out the views here indicated. More seats should be placed in the airing-courts, and also along the walks in the general grounds, or at certain halting places, where the patients might rest and enjoy the view and open air. The laying of the floors of the sculleries, and other parts, which get soaked with water, with ornamental tiles, would promote comfort and cleanliness.

The wards were in excellent order, and the patients were clean in person and dress. The bedding was sufficient, clean, and in good condition, but many of the mattresses are getting hollowed out, and are in need of reteasing. As has been stated, the appearance of the patients indicates that their physical wants are now abundantly supplied. The improvements in the dietary



mainly consist in *ad libitum* supplies of bread and porridge, in a large addition to the vegetables in broth, and in increased quantities of milk. The nutrition of the patients has certainly been beneficially influenced, and they are thus better fitted to resist the depressing action of cold, of which some complaints were made.

It appears that the temperature of the dormitories and corridors is not much affected by the existing means of heating, and during the night it is frequently, in winter, not much above the freezing point. Under such circumstances, great care should be exercised to prevent restless patients from lying uncovered in bed, and it is accordingly recommended that those cases which require special supervision, either on account of restlessness, wet habits, or any other cause, should be, as much as possible, collected together, and placed under the constant observation of a night nurse.

Seclusion is used only on rare occasions, and generally on account of dangerous excitement. At the visit, no patient was found in a locked room. Restraint is scarcely ever resorted to except for surgical reasons.

The remuneration of the attendants has been increased, and the present staff is giving satisfaction. As a temporary experiment, the services of the night attendant, on the female side, have been dispensed with, and she has been placed as a third attendant in the female refractory ward. The result has been beneficial during the day, but the increase in the number of wet beds during the night will probably soon lead to its abandonment.

The land continues to afford abundant means of occupation for the men, and in many ways its possession is an inestimable advantage. It might, however, be considered, whether some of the pork which is raised on the farm might not be profitably consumed by the patients. The experience of the Fife and Kinross Asylum is in favour of this practice, which is considered as, in some degree, a protection against phthisis.

The impression made by the visit was favourable as to what has been accomplished, and hopeful in regard to the future.

#### STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24th July 1873.

Since the date of last visit, there have been 53 admissions, 22 discharges, and 4 deaths. The present population consists of 102 males and 121 females, or 223 in all. A reduction of these numbers, however, is soon expected.

The causes of the four deaths were phthisis, senile decay, hysteritis and cystitis in a puerperal case, and general paralysis, with obstructed swallowing caused by a piece of bone in the oesophagus. In all the cases of death careful post-mortem examinations were made.

It is still observed that a considerable number of the patients are in an extremely feeble state of health when admitted; but under good nursing, some of these, almost unexpectedly, regain to a certain extent their health and strength. The free use of good milk, as an article of food, seems to prove very beneficial to such patients.

Of those discharged, 12 were cured, 7 relieved, and 3 unimproved. These figures indicate that some patients are discharged for reasons which have reference to their need of asylum treatment, and the prospect of deriving benefit from it, even though not cured—a principle which is undoubtedly sound, and to the advantage of all concerned. During the visit, 181 patients partook of dinner in the hall. They conducted themselves in a most orderly manner, and the meal was neatly served, and eaten with relish. It consisted of beef, pease, cabbage, and bread; and everything was abundant and well cooked. For a population of 223, 15 pecks of green peas, and 6 dozens of cabbages were boiled. The dietary has been in many ways considerably improved. It is more varied in its character; the supplies of bread and porridge have been increased; vegetables are freely given all the year round; and the quantity of milk, which is of excellent quality, is fully one-third more than it used to be. It is seldom easy to assign causes for such things as low mortality and freedom from excitement; but it is certain that good food should influence the condition of the patients in a way likely to produce

Appendix  
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Stirling District Asylum.



Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries.Royal and  
District  
Asylums.Stirling  
District  
Asylum.

bodily health and mental tranquillity, and it is probable that, in these directions, the advantage of the improved dietary is apparent.

The patients admitted into this Asylum are certainly of an exceptionally low class, accustomed to rough ways and coarse language, and it is not surprising that they should be often noisy and unmanageable. Accordingly, though as a whole they were tranquil, one or two were noisy and troublesome; and three men, of unusually destructive tendencies, were found wearing strong canvas dresses. Special contrivances of dress, however, are not frequently found necessary in this Institution—good food, comfortable beds, and exercise in the open air being trusted to as calmatives.

The register of restraint and seclusion appears to be carefully and minutely kept, but it was not written up to date. The entries in it referred only to 2 patients, who were secluded in consequence of their mental state. In the case of one of them, it was found necessary to use a strait jacket. At the time of the visit no patient was found in a locked room. No accident is recorded, but 2 of the 8 attendants who have left were suspected of ill-using the patients.

It is learned with much satisfaction that the Directors have given their consent to the erection of a greenhouse, a step which the Commissioners recommended, for the purpose of supplying the wards with plants in flower.

The decoration of this Asylum has been greatly retarded by the extremely bad state of the plaster work. This, however, has now undergone a tolerably thorough repair; but the walls of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, are left in a patched and unseemly condition, and before the aspect of the house can be made tidy and cheerful, a great amount of work has to be done. When considering the progress of efforts to decorate the wards of this Asylum, due allowance must always be made for the difficulties and the dispiriting effects resulting from bad workmanship, by which such efforts have often been rendered quite useless. It is hoped, however, that unusual exertions will be made to overcome these difficulties, so that ultimately the wards, in spite of them, may be rendered as gay and cheerful as those of any other similar establishment.

Excellent progress has been made in laying out the grounds in front of the Asylum, and they promise soon to be very pleasant and very useful unvalled airing-courts. Industrial occupation receives much attention, and shows good results; yet the number of unemployed men (41 out of 102) was thought large.

No night attendant is employed. The patients who are likely to wet their beds are raised at midnight by an ordinary attendant, and again at 6 A.M. Under this plan, the number of wet beds does not appear to have increased.

## BOTHWELL ASYLUM, 4th April 1873.

Bothwell  
Asylum.

The following are the changes which have taken place amongst the patients since the visit of 25th July :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	9	13	1	0	23
Discharges, . . .	11	18	1	0	30
Deaths, . . .	5	0	2	0	7

These figures show a diminution of 14 in the numbers resident, which are at present 38 males and 24 females.

Of the patients discharged, 10 had recovered, 14 were taken home, 5 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 escaped. The registered causes of death were apoplexy, general decay, epilepsy, peritonitis, marasmus, pulmonary hæmorrhage, and fatty degeneration of the heart.

The house was in good order, and presented on the whole a comfortable and cheerful aspect. The state of the day-clothing and bedding was satisfactory, and personal cleanliness seems well attended to. The earth-closets, however, are not found to work well, and they will consequently be done away with

as soon as an adequate supply of water can be introduced, of which there is an early prospect.

The patients of both sexes were tranquil and free from excitement. With few exceptions, all take exercise in the general grounds; but it is thought that the numbers restricted to the airing-courts, as an habitual practice, might be beneficially considerably diminished. The numbers stated to be industrially occupied are 15 males and 11 females. The former chiefly work in the garden and grounds, where they have accomplished a large amount of useful work; but it will be well to guard against the error of giving too much of the time and attention of the staff to useful patients to the neglect of those who are helpless and useless, but who would still derive pleasure and benefit from extended walks, and other efforts to interest and amuse them. It would also be proper to increase the appliances for the comfort of patients in the day-rooms of the more helpless class by more freely supplying cushions to the seats.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 3 entries of the use of the strait waistcoat, and 4 of the use of seclusion, all on account of violence or excitement.

Everything considered, the state of the establishment is very creditable to Dr. Fairless, and it may confidently be expected that, as its position becomes confirmed, so will the advantages which the patients enjoy be improved and extended.

#### BOTHWELL ASYLUM, 15th July 1873.

There are at present 33 men and 29 women in the Asylum, of whom 15 men and 7 women are paupers. It thus appears that the population is not increasing, and that a considerable amount of vacant accommodation continues to exist.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit, consist of 17 admissions, 10 discharges, and 5 deaths. These figures indicate a considerable movement in the population. Of the patients discharged, 6 were cured, 2 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was sent to Ireland, and 1 was taken home. The mortality has been high. Three of the deaths were caused by phthisis, 1 by general paralysis, and 1 by apoplexy. One lady, labouring under phthisis, was found in a locked single room, but the patients generally appeared to be in fair bodily health.

The earth-closets still work unsatisfactorily, and it is necessary always to use chloride of lime as a deodoriser.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains four entries, referring to patients secluded for violent conduct. In one case the strait jacket was used.

The house was clean and in good order, and progress is being steadily made in laying out the grounds.

It would prove an advantage to the patients in various ways if their number were greater. The house affords excellent accommodation for middle-class patients, and it is situated in a healthy locality, and at a convenient distance from Glasgow.

#### GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 14th January 1873.

The only changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit consist of 2 admissions and 2 discharges. Eleven gentlemen, including 1 voluntary patient, and 7 ladies, including 1 absent on probation, constitute the present population. No less than 14 of the inmates are on parole in the general grounds, which are not inclosed, and they go out and in as they choose. Four of the 14 are on full parole, and take exercise daily beyond the grounds without restriction, and under no supervision. These facts show that a large amount of freedom is accorded to the patients, and they show further that they must be treated with the kindness and liberality which lead to contentment.

It is understood that Mrs. Saidler has obtained a new lease of the premises, and that extensive repairs and improvements are at once to be undertaken. These should be at once as complete as possible, so that the house may soon wear its best look.

The asylum is managed like, and has the aspect of, an ordinary private

Appendix  
E.

Commissioners'  
Entries.

Licensed  
Houses.

Bothwell  
Asylum.

Gilmer  
House  
Asylum.

Appendix  
E.  
Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

dwelling; the patients in it appreciate the advantages which they thus enjoy, and which operate favourably on their mental condition, making it less manifestly, if not less really, one of insanity. Seclusion is never resorted to, nor is any special contrivance of dress ever in use. The patients are in good health, and their appearance indicates a full and suitable dietary.

Licensed  
Houses.  
  
Gilmer  
House  
Asylum.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 29th September 1873.

The inmates at this date are 9 gentlemen and 7 ladies, under the Sheriff's order, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady who are voluntary boarders. One lady is absent on probation. The only changes since the visit of 14th January are an admission and a discharge. There has been no death, and the sanitary condition of the establishment continues favourable. Indeed the circumstances in which the patients are placed are very conducive to good health. They are well fed, comfortably clothed, their individual wants are studied and met, and they have ample and ready means of exercise in an extensive garden and in the open country. The restrictions on liberty are as much as possible relaxed, and a large proportion of the patients are allowed to go about on parole.

The house was in good order, but from the terms of a new lease not having been yet arranged, the repairs and improvements which are recognised as necessary have not been carried out, and there is some chance of the establishment being removed to other premises, or being altogether discontinued. The liberality with which it has hitherto been conducted renders it impossible for the proprietor to incur any great expense in improving the buildings, and should the landlord refuse to undertake this work, the probability is that the house will be closed.

The comfort of the inmates has been further promoted by the institution of another parlour, which facilitates classification.

HALLCROSS HOUSE ASYLUM, 15th January 1873.

Hallcross  
Asylum.

The present population of the Asylum consists of:—

	M.	F.
1. Pauper patients, . . .	17	31
2. Private patients, . . .	12	9

This makes the whole population 69, or 1 below the number for which the house is licensed. Since the date of last visit, 4 patients have been admitted, and 3 discharged. No death has taken place, and the present sanitary condition of the inmates is on the whole satisfactory. One accident of a serious nature is recorded—being an attempt to commit suicide by cutting the throat with a piece of glass. The register of restraint and seclusion contains one entry, referring to a patient who was last night placed in seclusion for some hours in consequence of violent conduct. There is at present only one female attendant, and she, with the cook and laundry-maid, constitute all the female servants in the establishment. This is clearly below what is necessary, and it is recommended that no time be lost in engaging a second attendant for the female patients.

The house was found clean and in good order, and the patients were tranquil, and comfortably and tidily clothed. The registers were examined, and it was found that the daily and weekly registers contained no entry since October last. Attention is directed to the concluding remarks of the last report, in which it is pointed out, that in consequence of the erection of the Midlothian District Asylum, this establishment must be regarded as occupying only a temporary position.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 29th July 1873.

The inmates at this date are:—

	M.	F.
Private, . . . . .	9	11
Pauper, . . . . .	16	34
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 45

being the full numbers for which the house is licensed.



The changes since the visit of 15th January consist of 12 admissions, 10 discharges, and 2 deaths; of the discharges, 4 were recoveries. Appendix E.

The causes of death were bronchitis and brain disease.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. The mortality has been low, and at present only one patient, a feeble old woman, is confined to bed. The aspect of the inmates indicated an adequate dietary, and the bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. Personal cleanliness is well seen to. The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement. Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation, and several of the females are engaged working for shops in the town. Considerable parties of both sexes take daily exercise in the neighbouring country. No patient was in seclusion, but it appears from the register that seclusion has been resorted to on four occasions, for short periods, since last inspection. Commissioners' Entries.  
Licensed Houses.  
Halleross Asylum.

The staff consists at present of one female and three males, including attendants and house-servants; but a good deal of the service of the house is performed by patients, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie take a share of the attendants' work. The high cost of living has doubtless an effect in restricting the numbers of the staff, but if the establishment were to be regarded as a permanent one, it would be necessary to place matters in this respect on a more satisfactory footing. The house was clean and in good order, and presented, making due allowance for the unsatisfactory nature of the buildings, an aspect of considerable comfort. The meal served during the visit was abundant and good.

The registers are properly kept.

#### MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 9th January 1873.

There are 10 males and 16 females in the Asylum. The changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit, consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The death was caused by scrofulous abscess and chronic diarrhoea. Melville House Asylum.

Most of the men at the time of the visit were in the garden, and several of them were usefully employed.

Three of the female patients were engaged in the kitchen and laundry, and several others were sewing and knitting.

A female attendant has been engaged, but there is no male attendant. The old man, however, who formerly acted as attendant still works in the house.

The day-rooms and dormitories were, as usual, clean and in excellent order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. The beds were also provided with sufficient coverings, and good fires were burning in the sitting-rooms. These matters were specially considered at the visit, as the average mortality in the Asylum has been high, being for 14 years 9.7 per cent. for women, and 14.4 per cent. for men on the mean number resident.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed among the patients during the whole time of the visit, and no special contrivance of dress was in use.

The registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

#### MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 29th July 1873.

Since the visit of 9th January, 2 patients have been discharged, and 6 have been admitted. There has been no death. The present numbers are 9 males and 14 females, 3 of each sex being paupers.

The house was in good order, and presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The patients were entirely free from excitement, and their physical wants appear to be adequately supplied. Industrial occupation receives fair attention, and a considerable amount of liberty is accorded to the inmates of both sexes.

Seclusion has not been resorted to since last inspection.

The registers were found written up to date.

Appendix  
E.Com-  
mis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Licensed  
Houses.Newbig-  
ging House  
Asylum.

## NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 9th January 1873.

There are 35 patients at present in this Asylum. Of these, 2 are men and 33 women. Since the date of the last visit, 2 patients have been admitted and 4 discharged. No death has occurred in the establishment since May 1870, a fact which speaks favourably for the management.

During last summer, six ladies from the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Liverpool, spent some months under Mrs. Moffat's care, and her treatment of them appears to have given much satisfaction.

The improvement which has taken place in the establishment continues to be apparent, and there is an evident desire to meet the wishes of the Commissioners as far as possible. It should be a recommendation to the Asylum, and should attract inmates of a better class, that there are three young ladies in it, daughters of Mrs. Moffat, well qualified to assist in the management and to act as companions. At the time of the visit, two of them were in the kitchen actively superintending the preparations for dinner. The staff of attendants, however, is not what it should be, either in number or quality, but it is understood that an effort is immediately to be made to remedy this defect.

The registers, books, and papers are carefully kept, but it is recommended that a separate register for voluntary patients be instituted.

## NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 28th July 1873.

Since the visit of 9th January, 3 patients have been admitted, 4 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of those who were discharged, 2 had recovered. The causes of death were heart disease in 2 cases, and chronic diarrhoea in 1. The numbers at present resident are 1 male and 30 females. Of the latter, 1 is a voluntary inmate.

The house was in good order, and the bedding and day-clothing were both in a satisfactory state. There is not at present any case habitually wet.

The patients are evidently treated with kindness and consideration, and their physical wants are adequately supplied; but there is still room for additional attention to occupation, whether of an industrial or amusing character. A manifest tendency to excitement was ascribed to a deficiency in this respect, and it is strongly recommended that, with the view of stimulating industry, work should be taken in from the shops in town, and the proceeds placed, under certain restrictions, at the disposal of the patients. No patient was found in seclusion, and no patient was found in bed from sickness. In a case of recurrent excitement, however, the patient voluntarily kept her bed, and had done so for some weeks.

It is desirable that exercise beyond bounds were more frequently taken. The registers are correctly kept, but the Asylum Register of Lunatics requires to be rebound. A register of voluntary patients has been provided.

## SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 13th January 1873.

Saughton  
Hall  
Asylum.

There are at present 27 gentlemen and 35 ladies in this establishment; 1 lady, resident at Balgreen as a voluntary patient, is included in these numbers. The changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit, consist of 4 admissions and 3 discharges. The admissions include 1 voluntary patient. No death has taken place.

All parts of the Asylum were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The patients were in good bodily health, and great tranquillity prevailed among them. Dinner was neatly served during the visit, and the food was abundant, of excellent quality, and well cooked.

Fourteen of the patients reside at Balgreen, where the accommodation is of an unusually high character, differing in no respect from that of a private family in affluent circumstances. The two separate cottages are not at present occupied. They constitute, however, an important addition to the appliances of the Asylum, and may prove very useful in the management and treatment of exceptional cases. The establishment consists of the Asylum proper at Saughton Hall, which is comfortably and elegantly furnished; of the house

for convalescents at Balgreen; and of the two cottages just referred to—so that the accommodation it affords is not only excellent, but very usefully varied in its character. Appendix  
E.

Dr. Brown has been appointed resident physician. When he assumes office, which he is expected to do this week, there will be two medical men resident in the establishment. Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Dr. Batty Tuke, who for many years has conducted the Fife and Kinross District Asylum with signal success, has been assumed by Drs. Smith and Lowe as a partner, and will give daily professional services in the Asylum. It is learned with satisfaction that the services of Dr. Smith are not on this account to be discontinued, but that his advice and experience are to be available as heretofore. Licensed  
Houses.  
Saughton  
Hall  
Asylum.

The ventilation of the new wash-house is defective, and should be remedied. One trifling accident is recorded, but no instance of restraint or seclusion.

#### SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 8th July 1873.

The inmates of the establishment at this date are 34 gentlemen and 36 ladies. Of the former, 3, and of the latter, 1, are voluntary residents. The changes since the visit of 13th January, consist of 11 admissions and 3 discharges. As there has been no death, these figures give an increase of 8 in the number resident, and this increase has led to the occupation of the detached cottages as sleeping accommodation. During the day, however, all the patients are brought together in the main buildings. The various day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were found, as usual, in excellent order, and provided with every comfort.

The meals are well cooked and comfortably served; as a rule, the patients dine together in small and classified groups, and at one of the tables Dr. Brown, the resident physician, presides.

Both ladies and gentlemen were neat and orderly in their dress and personal appearance, but it is thought that in some cases, especially among the ladies, an improvement in habits would be effected by the more persistent supervision during the night, which the institution of an associated dormitory would afford the means of introducing.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is and has been very favourable. No patient was in bed, except one gentleman, who was suffering from periodical excitement. The entries of seclusion are few in number, and refer to only two patients,—the gentleman just alluded to, and a lady in whose case its use was exceptional. The general tranquillity which prevailed during the visit was remarkable.

Much and increasing attention is given to the provision of sources of amusement and recreation both within and out of doors, and a great deal is done to relieve the monotony of asylum life. The registers were found fully written up to date, and a case-book, in which the history of all the patients recently admitted is recorded, has been instituted.

No serious accident has occurred since last inspection.

#### WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 24th January 1873.

Twelve ladies are at present under care in this Asylum—two of them being uncertificated. Since last visit, 5 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths have taken place. Three of the patients discharged were cured. The two deaths were caused by heart disease and general paralysis. Wester-  
mains  
Asylum.

The condition of some of the patients was not quite so satisfactory as usual, nor was the house quite in its wonted good order; but it is believed that this was entirely attributable to the fact that Mrs. Lawrie had been ill and confined to bed for some weeks. Her health is now re-established, and things are expected immediately to resume their former satisfactory state.

It is recommended that a register of voluntary patients be kept.

#### WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 25th July 1873.

The present inmates are 11 in number.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit, consist of 5 ad-



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Licensed  
Houses.Wester-  
mains  
Asylum.

missions, 5 discharges, and 1 death. Voluntary patients are included in these numbers. Two of the discharges refer to patients whose condition rendered them unsuitable for treatment in this establishment.

The death was caused by general paralysis.

All parts of the house were in excellent order, and scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of great comfort and cheerfulness. The garden grounds are neatly and tastefully kept.

Five or six of the ladies go to church in Kirkintilloch, and 8 of them dine with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, of whose kindness they spoke in a gratifying manner.

The registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept, and written up to date.

## WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 15th January 1873.

White-  
house  
Asylum.

The changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit, are 3 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. Two of the patients discharged were cured, and the deaths were caused by apoplexy and heart disease. The whole number of inmates at present is 46—made up of 35 ladies and 11 gentlemen.

Visits to this Asylum always leave a very pleasing impression. The patients are tranquil and contented; they enjoy great personal freedom; their individual requirements and tastes are considered and gratified; their rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished; their food is varied, well cooked, and of excellent quality; everything is done to take away from their surroundings the aspect of an asylum; and their attendants are persons whose good sense, kindness, and general fitness have been tested. The condition of the patients, and the whole management of the Institution, reflect great credit on Dr. Thomson and Mrs. Hackings.

It is worthy of note that one of the prize oxen at the Christmas show was this year again purchased for the Institution.

The care which is bestowed on the selection, cooking, and serving of the food undoubtedly operates very beneficially on the patients.

The registers were examined, and found in good order.

## WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 11th July 1873.

The patients resident at this date, are 11 gentlemen and 34 ladies; besides whom, 3 ladies are absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 15th January consist of 8 admissions, 3 discharges, and 5 deaths. All the patients discharged had recovered. The average age of those who died was 62 years, and the registered causes of death were an accident from fire, phthisis, exhaustion, apoplexy, and paralysis.

The house presented its usual comfortable appearance, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory condition. The meals continue to be served with like attention to neatness and tidiness as in private families. Only one patient, an invalid of many years' standing, was in bed from sickness, but the community includes several of both sexes who are frail from age. The use of seclusion is recorded in one instance for four days since last inspection, on account of excitement, and the application of the "spencer" on two occasions during the night to prevent self-injury.

A country house has, as usual, been taken to afford the means of change to such of the patients as would profit from it, and four who were not seen, were absent there. Several of the inmates continue to enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole, and of attending church. Indeed, the object is to approach, in all respects, as much as possible, to the habits and customs of ordinary life.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th March 1873. Appendix  
E.

The population at present consists of 52 females and 39 males. The number of females is in excess of the number for which the wards are licensed, and seven of them sleep on shake-downs.

Since the date of last visit, 30 patients have been admitted, 24 discharged, and 5 have died. Eighteen of the patients discharged were recovered, and 2 were transferred to other institutions. The deaths were caused by convulsions, brain-disease, and disease of the liver. In no case was a post-mortem examination made. Commissioners' Entries.  
Parochial Asylums.

No special contrivance of dress was found in use, and only one entry occurs in the register of restraint and seclusion, but two epileptic women were found in locked rooms, both having recently had fits. With reference to this, attention is drawn to the circular regarding seclusion, which was lately issued by the Board. Abbey Parochial Asylum.

There are only 2 female attendants at present, which is a staff quite insufficient for 52 patients. This has arisen from an unexpected and temporary difficulty, but in future the staff should never be allowed to fall so low, even for a few weeks or days.

Two accidents are recorded—one, a fracture of the radius, caused by a blow from a patient, and one, a slight contusion, caused by a blow from an attendant, who was instantly dismissed.

During the visit there was great tranquillity in all parts of the house, but it was thought that on the female side there was an amount of broken glass, which indicated occasional excitement.

All the mattresses have been re-teased and made up, and the dormitories and day-rooms presented their usual clean and cheerful aspect. About 50 of the patients, or more than half of the whole population, go weekly to a concert in town, and the debating society, alluded to in last report, is still carried on with vigour, and is a source of much amusement. These facts are very creditable to the management.

The scheme for enabling the patients who earn money by their industry to lay it out on such objects as would gratify them is not quite so fully carried out as would be desirable, especially on the female side.

The airing-courts of this Asylum are out of harmony, both with the aspect of the wards and the spirit of the general management. They are cheerless, confined, and high-walled, and it is strongly recommended that an effort be made to remedy this defect. Probably the best way of doing so would be to pull down the south wall of the male airing-court, and substitute a low open fence, and to pull down the west wall of the female airing-courts, and enclose a greater space with a low open fence. It is hoped that effect will be given without delay to this recommendation.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 15th November 1873.

The inmates consist at present of 42 men and 55 women, making 97 in all, so that the population is now below the number which makes a resident medical officer a legal necessity.

Since the date of last visit there have been 41 admissions, 31 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the 6 patients sent to private dwellings in Lanarkshire, 2 have returned, but the others are reported as doing well.

The deaths include 2 by choking. In both cases notice was immediately given to the Procurator-Fiscal, by whom an investigation was made. In connexion with these accidents, attention is drawn to the fact that, on the occasion of more than one visit, the staff of attendants has been found deficient through the illness, death, or unexpected going away of some one or more of the attendants. It is not always easy at once to fill up blanks in the staff thus created; but, while properly qualified servants are being sought for, temporary assistance should, if possible, be secured.

The new dormitory has been occupied for five or six weeks. It is neatly and comfortably furnished, and the patients enter it without passing through any part of the pothouse. At present it is occupied by 11 women and an attendant. The overcrowding of the dormitories of the Asylum has thus been com-

Appendix  
E.Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Abbey  
Parochial  
Asylum.

pletely relieved, but on the female side the day-rooms still exhibit overcrowding. In spite of this, however, great tranquillity prevailed among the patients, who were tidily and comfortably clothed, and in good bodily health. All parts of the house were, as usual, in excellent order. The rooms in which the patients were found were all comfortably warm. No patient was in bed, or suffering from any serious bodily ailment. It is understood that coughs and bronchitic attacks are extremely rare among the inmates of this Asylum.

The walls of one of the airing-courts have been taken down, and are to be replaced by an open, low wooden fence. It is suggested that the bank and one of the roads between the Asylum and Poorhouse should be included in the new airing-court. In a few months it is intended to take down the walls of the other airing-court. These are changes in a very satisfactory direction, and tend to maintain the Institution in the advanced position it has hitherto occupied.

It is recommended that the female patients be supplied with bed-gowns. The books and registers were examined, and found in good order.

## BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 17th March 1873.

Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum.

There are 70 men and 83 women at present in the Asylum.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit, consist of 33 admissions, 27 discharges, and 12 deaths.

Of the patients discharged, 16 were cured, 4 relieved, and 7 not improved. Three of the 7 who left the Institution without improvement were transferred to other establishments, 3 were removed to England or Ireland, and 1 escaped and has not since been heard of.

No accident has occurred, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. There are only 6 single rooms in this Asylum, which receives patients labouring under all forms of insanity, and of these, only one is at present in use, and that only during the night. Since last visit two changes have taken place among the attendants—one having resigned, and one having been dismissed for intemperance. Two of the male attendants, however, are at present in bad health, one being at Bridge of Allan, and the other confined to bed. This leaves the care of 70 male patients to 2 attendants, with the assistance of an inmate of the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. It is strongly recommended that other attendants should at once be temporarily engaged to supply the place of those who are disabled by sickness.

It is suggested that the coal-bunk in the day-room for men should be supplied with a lock, and that two additional seats should be placed in the water-closet on the stair of the male side, as one seat is found insufficient when the weather is wet, and the men cannot go to the water-closet in the airing-court. It is also recommended that a new bagatelle board be placed in the library. Many of the patients play at this game, and if a good table is supplied, it will be useful in the new asylum.

The sewing-room, and the staircase leading to it, have been re-papered and re-painted. This is satisfactory, as indicating a desire not to neglect necessary repairs and restorations, because in a couple of years the patients will be removed to the new asylum in course of erection at Lenzie.

Three of the patients were found labouring under slight catarrhal opthalmia, which is at present a frequent ailment in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse. The general sanitary condition of the patients, however, was satisfactory, but it is again pointed out that the sick-room arrangements admit of improvement.

It was learned with regret that Dr. Macgregor is seriously ill, but the duties are well discharged by his assistant, who has the opportunity of consulting with Dr. Charteris two or three times weekly.

The wards were, as usual, clean and in good order, and the patients comfortably and sufficiently clothed. As usual, too, there was very little excitement among the inmates.



## BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 4th August 1873.

Appendix  
E.

There are in the Asylum at this date 160 patients—75 males and 85 females, being an increase of 7 since the Commissioners' last visit. The changes, out of which this increase has arisen, consist of 18 admissions (12 being transfers from other asylums), 1 discharge (by recovery), and 10 deaths. Referring to the causes of death, as recorded in the register, it is found that more than two-thirds have resulted from general paralysis or senile decay.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Barony  
Parochial  
Asylum.

Since last visit, Dr. Wright, formerly assistant physician in the Royal Asylum at Morningside, has been appointed resident medical officer at Barnhill, and has recently entered upon his duties, which include for the present, or until some fresh arrangement shall be rendered necessary by the transference of the patients to the new asylum, the medical charge of both the ordinary and lunatic wards of the establishment.

The patients were seen in the day-rooms, airing-grounds, and dining-hall. Their general appearance, in respect of health, personal cleanliness, and suitableness of clothing, was in all respects satisfactory, and the absence of any excessive demonstrations of noise or excitement was particularly noticed. With the exception of 5 or 6 at present in the sick wards, they all dine in association. The food was sufficient, well served, and perfect order and tranquillity prevailed during the repast. The number of patients entered on the registers as dining in association is 155; attending chapel or prayers, 135; industrially employed, 123; and joining in amusements, 124. There have been no instances of seclusion or restraint. The padded room is at present occupied by a helpless paralytic, but the door communicating with the common dormitory is left open.

The pet animals which were noticed in a previous report as having disappeared from the male airing-yard, have as yet found no successors. It is hoped that means will be taken to provide others, as they afford a wholesome source of amusement and interest to many patients.

One attendant, engaged in the beginning of the year, resigned after a trial of a few months, not finding himself equal to the duties. Another has been appointed in his place. By an arrangement, which is understood to have been introduced since Dr. Wright came into charge, the attendants now have their dinner at a common table in the work-room, instead of each having his separate portion served out to him, as was formerly the case. This appears to be a judicious change, which cannot fail to be conducive both to health and comfort.

Notwithstanding the transition state of the establishment, and the prospect of its removal to the new asylum buildings at Lenzie in the course of a year or two, improvements, conducing to the comfort of the patients and amenity of the wards, continue to be made from time to time. The wards thus continue to maintain a clean and cheerful appearance.

## BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 27th March 1873.

There are 22 men and 25 women at present in the Asylum. The changes in the population, which have occurred since last visit, consist of 23 admissions, 21 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the 23 patients admitted, 10 are already out of the wards—6 having been discharged as recovered, and 3 as not improved, and 1 having died. The total number of discharges—21—is made up of 15 cures, 5 transferences to other asylums, and 1 removal by friends. The rate of mortality has been low, being only 2, on an average population of 45, during eight months. The existing sanitary state is regarded as good—no patient being in bed or under treatment for any bodily ailment.

Burgh  
Parochial  
Asylum.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 7 entries, referring to 4 patients, who were secluded for periods varying from a day to a day and a half on account of mental excitement.

There is no evidence of any intention to let the prospect of removal to Riccarton affect the condition of the establishment injuriously. The painting and papering, which has been found necessary from year to year, is to go on this year to the same extent as usual. There is always a risk that an

Appendix  
E.Com-  
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Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Burgh  
Parochial]  
Asylum.

institution in the temporary position which this one now occupies will undergo deterioration, there being a natural unwillingness to lay out money in such circumstances. But it is hoped that, in this instance, the Commissioners will not have to complain of the neglect of desirable repairs, and that the condition of the patients as regards clothing, cleanliness, occupation, and amusements will continue to be at least as satisfactory as hitherto.

## BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 25th October 1873.

There are 22 male and 26 female patients at present in the Asylum. Since the date of last visit, there have been 21 admissions and 20 discharges. No death has taken place, and the present sanitary condition of the inmates appears to be very good. Of the 21 patients admitted, 10 are already out of the Asylum, 7 of the 10 having left it in a state of recovery. Thirteen of the 20 patients discharged were cured, 6 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was sent home.

There is no evidence that the temporary position which the establishment now occupies is being allowed to act injuriously on the condition of the patients, or to lessen their comforts. All parts of the Institution were found clean and in excellent order. Personal cleanliness also receives very satisfactory attention. Both men and women were comfortably clothed; but it would be an improvement if the clothing of the female patients showed a greater variety of colour. Exclusive of bonnet and shoes, a woman's clothing was found to weigh 12 lbs., and a man's 9 lbs. 12 oz. The average weight of the bed-coverings was 18 lbs.

Six men, with an attendant, are usefully employed every day at the new asylum, and six men go without an attendant every day to their work at Nethercommon, a fact which may be accepted as an evidence of good management.

It has never been found necessary to refuse admission to friends or relatives of patients who come to visit them, and there always exists a considerable amount of intercourse between the patients and the outer world.

The books and registers were examined and found written up to date, and in good order.

## CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 29th March 1873.

Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum.

The present population consists of 60 men and 148 women.

Since the date of last visit, there have been 43 admissions, 27 discharges, and 10 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 14 were cured, 8 not improved, and 5 improved. The deaths were caused by phthisis, apoplexy, cardiac disease, general paralysis, and pneumonia, and they occurred chiefly among patients who had been for a considerable time resident in the Asylum. The rate of mortality has not been high, and the state of health of the patients is at present satisfactory, and appears to have been so during the winter. A less favourable health condition might naturally be expected among the inmates of an institution which is surrounded by an atmosphere fatal to the health of almost all plants.

The dining and amusement hall of the new female division has been very tastefully decorated. The infirmary and the ward for epileptics have also been re-papered; and in all parts of the establishment additions to the articles of ornamentation were observed. Large mirrors and timepieces have been freely introduced, and the number of statues, pictures, etc., has been considerably increased.

It is understood, too, that many of the day-rooms and dormitories of the female department are at once to be re-papered and re-painted. These facts indicate a desire to overcome the faults, which depend on site and surroundings, by increasing the comfort and the cheerfulness of the wards.

The Reporter was very favourably impressed with the attention bestowed on the clothing of the patients, especially on that of the women. In this important matter the practice of this Institution is worthy of imitation.

During the whole time of the visit the most perfect tranquillity prevailed among the inmates. No one was found in a locked room, and no form of re-

straint or special contrivance of dress was in use. The register of restraint and seclusion contains no entry, and only two trifling accidents are recorded.

It is thought the arrangements for drying the clothes in the laundry are such as to lead to a risk of fire, and it is suggested that the furnace should be enclosed in an iron grating, so as to prevent any article of clothing accidentally blown off the drying horses from falling on it, and at the same time to prevent contact with the dresses of the women who are passing and repassing.

The condition both of the patients and of the wards continues to reflect much credit on all concerned in the management.

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Parochial  
Asylums.

Glasgow  
Parochial  
Asylum.

#### CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 24th October 1873.

There are 206 patients at present in the Institution—60 men and 146 women. Since the date of last visit, there have been 48 admissions, 34 discharges, and 13 deaths. Twenty-one of the patients admitted are already discharged. Of the whole number discharged, 26 left the Asylum recovered, and of the remaining 8, 5 were taken home, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was sent to England.

The deaths resulted from a considerable variety of causes; and they occurred chiefly among patients who had been for some time resident in the wards, and who had attained an advanced age.

A remarkable tranquillity and contentment prevailed among the inmates during the visit. Their body-clothing was tidy and sufficient. Their appearance indicated an adequate dietary. Very few of them were labouring under bodily ailments. Personal cleanliness receives very satisfactory attention. The special wants of the more infirm are judiciously considered, and peculiar tastes and habits reasonably indulged. In short, the condition both of the patients and the house was such as to reflect credit on all concerned in the management. Great efforts are made to overcome the evils which result from the situation of the Asylum, and these efforts are undoubtedly attended with much success. But it is felt that every year the site of the Asylum is becoming increasingly objectionable. This year again another public work was observed in course of erection in close proximity to the airing-court, and constant watchfulness is needed to prevent the building of factories which would prove a nuisance.

Exclusive of bonnet and shoes, the average weight of a female patient's winter body-clothing was found to be 11 lb. 8 oz., and that of a male patient's a little above 8 lbs. The average weight of the bed-coverings on the male side was 18 lbs., that on the female side was only 15½ lbs., but the winter supply of blankets was not yet in use among the women.

A hot serving table in the dining hall of the new building would be a great improvement.

The registers, books, and papers were, as usual, found in excellent order.

When any one is refused permission to visit a patient, the fact is entered in a register kept for the purpose, and each entry is initialed by Dr. Robertson, who sees that the proper reason for the refusal is assigned. The entries in this register are not numerous, but the keeping of it serves a useful purpose, and it would be desirable that a similar record existed in all asylums.

#### GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 2d April 1873.

Since the visit of 28th November, 84 patients have been admitted, 12 have been discharged, and 8 have died. The admissions include 66 transfers from asylums, principally from Gartnavel, and the whole of the pauper lunatics of the parish are now under the care of its own officials. The numbers resident are 81 males and 81 females, so that the house, which is licensed for 90 of each sex, is already nearly fully occupied. But among the inmates are several who are chargeable to the parishes of Rutherglen, Old Monkland, and Cadder, whose removal could be called for should necessity arise. Of the patients discharged, 10 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 1 was taken home. The causes of death were various organic affections

Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum.



Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum.

principally of the nervous system, and the deaths took place, with few exceptions among patients who had been resident for a considerable time in the old lunatic wards. But it has to be kept in mind that, although many of the admissions are recent, most of them were brought from other asylums, and had already become chronic cases.

Making due allowance for the short time during which the house has been in occupation, and also for the recent admission of many of the patients, the establishment was found in a very satisfactory state. The front wards present a very comfortable and cheerful appearance. They are already decorated to a considerable extent, and contain a number of articles calculated to interest and amuse the patients. In the other wards, less progress has been made, but time only is needed to bring them up to the same point. The endeavour should be to avoid making any special provision for refractory patients, but to furnish all the wards equally well, and to make each ward represent as it were a small asylum, by including among its inmates cases of every kind; and instead of disposing of troublesome patients by placing them in single rooms, they should be brought as much as possible together in an associated dormitory, and placed under the special supervision of a night attendant. Degraded habits are too apt to become confirmed by isolation; their best chance of cure is through watchful and persistent attention. The staff of attendants will, when complete, be six on each side, but no night attendance seems to be contemplated. This is a mistake, for it will be impossible to secure a satisfactory condition of the patients without special provision of this kind, especially when the establishment comes to contain its due proportion of recent cases.

The patients of both sexes were tranquil and free from excitement, although they are still without the means of taking extended exercise. But the formation of a walk round the grounds should be among the first work that is undertaken, and next should be the laying out of the airing-courts in a neat and ornamental manner with walks and flower-plots. No patient was in seclusion, and no special dresses were in use.

Forty-six of the males and 60 of the females are registered as industrially employed. Owing, however, to the preparations that were being made for a musical and dramatic entertainment, the usual routine of employment was disturbed, and none of the women were in the work-room. The men have for the present abundant means of occupation in the formation of walks, the arrangement of the grounds, etc., but the propriety of obtaining additional land should be kept steadily in view. The necessity, which is already looming in the future, of extending the accommodation will in fact render this step imperative.

The bedding and day-clothing were both in a satisfactory state: With the exception of the sick, all the patients dine in the general hall. Their physical aspect gives indication of an appropriate dietary, but from the preparations for the evening entertainment already alluded to, the ordinary routine of the house was disturbed, and no opportunity was obtained of judging of the manner in which the meals are served. The general impression produced by the visit was, however, very favourable, and there is every reason to expect that as soon as the difficulties connected with the occupation of new premises, and with the reception of large numbers of unknown cases are overcome, the Institution will thoroughly maintain the reputation it acquired in its former less trying position.

## GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th July 1873.

The number of inmates at present in the Asylum consists of 87 females and 91 males—in all 178. The population is thus within two of the number for which the wards are licensed. As it is very undesirable that the license should be exceeded, and the evils of overcrowding thus introduced into the Institution while yet in its infancy, and before it can be said to have settled down into good working order, the Managers should lose no time in considering how they can best provide for the farther increase in the number of patients, which may confidently be expected.

The removal of all boarders is probably the first step which will be necessary,

but there are grounds for fearing that the extra accommodation thus obtained will not long remain unoccupied ; and the propriety of making some extension of the buildings already demands consideration.

There are various ways in which this could be done without involving a great outlay of money. The fact that the removal of the patients chargeable to Govan and Gorbals from the Glasgow Royal Asylum has in reality left no vacant space there—having only lessened a very objectionable overcrowding, gives additional importance to the matter which is now brought under notice. It is possible that some relief might be obtained by contracting with the District Asylum at Lochgilphead, in which there are some unoccupied beds, to receive a few patients who, though they have acquired a settlement in Govan or Gorbals, nevertheless belong by family and association to the counties of Argyll and Bute, and to whom, therefore, removal to Lochgilphead might be no hardship, as involving separation from their friends. Any such arrangement, however, could only be regarded as temporary, and would not affect the question of providing a larger amount of permanently available accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the two growing parishes, the wants of which this Institution is intended to supply.

In connexion with the anticipated extension of the buildings, attention is again directed to the desirability of acquiring more land ; even if the Asylum, as it stands, had proved sufficient, the propriety of increasing the extent of land to be worked by the patients was admitted ; but in the prospect of enlargement the acquisition of more land becomes a necessity, and no time should be lost in making a purchase, nor should there be much hesitation in purchasing a considerable extent, since experience shows that, if the price be not exorbitant, the cultivation of land by the inmates may become a source of profit to the Institution—a consideration which should not be lost sight of, though the primary object of providing out-door occupation is to benefit the patients, by improving their health, increasing their contentment, and adding to the number of cures.

The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit, consist of 42 admissions, 18 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 13 were cured, 4 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was removed from the poor-roll and taken home. Two of the deaths were caused by phthisis, 3 by bronchitic affections, 1 by general paralysis, and 1 by brain disease with paralysis. No post-mortem examinations were made.

No case of restraint or seclusion is recorded, and no special contrivance of dress was found in use. Twenty patients are on parole, but the number confined to the airing-courts is considerable. Due attention is paid to industrial occupations, and the importance of this part of treatment appears to be well understood.

Great care should be taken not to let the number of the attendants ever fall below what is regarded as necessary ; and personal cleanliness and tidiness should receive much attention. The state of the bedding too should be frequently and thoroughly inquired into.

These remarks are made, not with the intention of indirectly finding fault with what was seen, but because it is known that in an Institution, growing so rapidly as this one has done, it is sometimes difficult to insist on the observance of rules, which in a more fixed state of matters are easily observed ; yet it should be remembered that any looseness at the outset is apt to become a habit, which may afterwards prove embarrassing, and it is therefore thought right to point out the risk, so that it may be kept in view, and as far as possible avoided.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the decoration and furnishing of the wards. It is suggested that attention should next be directed to the decoration of the wards for the more troublesome patients, which should be made as cheerful and comfortable as any part of the house. It is hoped that this suggestion will be acted on without delay.

The most complete tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the establishment during the visit, and the patients appeared to be in good bodily health.

Altogether, the impression left by the visit was pleasing, and such as to justify the hope that the new Asylum will maintain the high character which was

Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries.Parochial  
Asylums.Govan  
Parochial  
Asylum.

Appendix  
E.  
—  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
—

Parochial  
Asylums.  
—

Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum.

accorded to the lunatic wards of the old poorhouse. Hitherto, the Asylum has been managed under many disadvantages, but these are disappearing ; and, though much of course still remains to be done, there is every reason to repose confidence in the efficiency of the management, and in the liberal spirit with which it is supported on the part of the Directors.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 22d March 1873.

There are 39 women and 30 men at present in the Asylum. Since the date of last visit, there have been 31 admissions, 22 discharges, and 6 deaths. These figures indicate a considerable movement in the population. Of the 31 patients admitted, no fewer than 19 are already out of the wards—10 having been discharged cured, 2 improved, 3 not improved, and 4 having died. Fifteen of the whole number of discharges, namely, 22, and 4 of the whole number of deaths, namely, 6, have thus reference to patients who have been admitted since the date of the last visit.

The causes of death were general paralysis, phthisis, epilepsy, exhaustion from acute mania, and brain disease. No post-mortem examinations have recently been made. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates is good, but it is thought that they continue to exhibit an unusual degree of pallor ; and with reference to this, it is recommended that exercise beyond the grounds should be as frequent as possible.

No accident is recorded, and the register of restraint and seclusion contains only one entry. No special contrivance of dress was found in use.

The number of hair mattresses is being steadily increased.

The wards were clean and in excellent order. They may now be regarded as occupying merely a temporary position, but there is evidence of a desire not to allow this consideration to operate injuriously on their condition.

The books, registers, etc., were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 30th July 1873.

Since the 22d of March, on which day the last statutory visit was made, there has been an increase of 7 in the number of inmates of the Asylum.

The changes which have taken place may be generally indicated as follows :—

	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Number of patients on 22d March,	30	39			
Admitted since that date,	17	8			
	—	—	47	47	94
Discharged, . . . .	9	4			
Died, . . . .	2	3			
	—	—	11	7	18
Number of inmates at present date,			36	40	76

Of the 24 patients admitted, 6 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, 1 man has been transferred to the Argyll District Asylum, and 1 woman has died. One of the men discharged as recovered has been re-admitted, which makes the total number of admissions appear to be 25. The total number of discharges has been 13, of which 10 were recoveries. One man made his escape, and has not been heard of since. There have been five deaths, all resulting from causes over which treatment has little control.

The house was found generally clean and in good order, and the patients were suitably and neatly clothed.

The patients were generally tranquil and content. One man recently admitted, and suffering from acute mania, was in seclusion ; but this treatment had not been resorted to in his case till to-day. Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of two women since last visit ; but both were recent admissions, and the isolation only lasted two days in each case. Two men are confined to bed, and two men, both paralytic, are of dirty habits. No one was found in bed on the female side of the house ; but two women are of dirty habits.



About 14 men are usually employed in out-door work either within the walls or on the neighbouring hill-side ; and about 8 men are frequently taken out for a walk beyond the Asylum. About 10 females are also frequently taken for a walk. Forty-six inmates of the Asylum shared in the benefit of a picnic to Kilmacolm given last Queen's birthday by the chairman of the Poorhouse Committee ; and it is intended that a similar number shall be taken to a picnic in the neighbourhood next Monday.

The administration of the Institution appears, considering the circumstances in which it is at present placed, to be in every respect satisfactory.

The registers were examined and found correct.

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Parochial  
Asylums.

Greenock  
Parochial  
Asylum.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 15th February 1873.

There at present 30 men and 30 women in the wards. Since last visit one patient has been admitted, but no discharge or death has occurred. The present sanitary condition is good ; great tranquillity and contentment prevailed among the inmates. They were all comfortably and tidily clothed, and proper attention appears to be paid to cleanliness. The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order and presented a cheerful and pleasing aspect. The day-rooms have been repainted and decorated in a tasteful manner, and this has been done by the attendants and patients. The female day-room has been supplied with a sewing-machine, and sewing work is now done for the shops in town, the earnings being spent in providing amusements or in purchasing articles of ornamentation for the wards. At the time of the visit a large number of the patients of both sexes were found usefully occupied, more than one half of the men being at work in the open air.

The remuneration of the attendants has been increased, and the two female attendants now receive £19, and £16, and the two male £30, and £27. This fact is recorded with great satisfaction. So long as the management is conducted in this spirit, the reports regarding the condition of the patients and the state of the wards will continue to be favourable.

A. C. is subject to fits of excitement, during which he is not easily managed, and destructive. His removal to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

Attention is also directed to the case of M. who petitions for her discharge, and who is said to conduct herself in a way indicating recovery.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 20th September 1873.

The changes since the visit of 15th February consist of 4 admissions and 3 discharges. There has been no death. The patients admitted came all from the Asylum ; and of those discharged 2 were returned to it, having been found unsuitable for the wards. The third was placed in a private dwelling.

The health of the community is described as having been very satisfactory throughout the spring and summer, and at present, only one patient, a female, is confined to bed, from old age and debility. The aspect of the patients is indicative of an adequate dietary, and they were found clean in person, comfortably clothed, and in all respects properly cared for. The bedding was clean and in good order.

The house was also in a satisfactory state, and both day-rooms and dormitories presented an appearance of considerable comfort. The new accommodation has not yet been taken into occupation, but the alterations are approaching completion, and application will probably soon be made to the Lunacy Board for an extension of the license. Nothing further has been done in the matter of securing the permanent possession of the land, and it will be proper to bear this in mind when the application is made.

The patients on both sides were entirely free from excitement, and a considerable number were industrially employed.

It must, however, be kept in view that the difficulties in managing the

Appendix  
E.Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Aberdeen  
Poorhouse.

insane very much increase with their numbers, and that accordingly great care will require to be exercised in the selection of the patients. The new accommodation will be sufficient for 14 males and 20 females, and if these numbers are all to be drawn from the lunatics of the parish, there will be a great risk of including unsuitable cases. On the other hand, if it is intended to receive boarders from other parishes it is not improbable that reclamations against this practice will be made by the Asylum authorities, supposing it to receive the sanction of the General Board of Lunacy.

Since last visit, the second male and second female attendants have left for other situations. Their successors are giving satisfaction, but it is questionable whether their wages, £22 and £13 respectively, will be found sufficient to retain their services.

The annual trip to Keithhall was attended by 26 of the males and 16 of the females.

Walking parties continue to go out occasionally.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
14th February 1873.Buchan  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

There are 11 women and 12 men at present in the wards. The only change that has occurred since last visit is one death. The wards were found fresh and clean, and they presented an aspect of neatness and comfort. This was particularly noticeable on the female side. The state of the body-clothing was carefully examined, and it was found to be in good order and sufficient. The beds are supplied with ample coverings, but many of the mattresses required to be re-teased and better filled, and it is hoped that attention will be given to this requirement. It is again strongly recommended that the managers should take into consideration the propriety of remunerating the attendants in a suitable manner. At present their wages are considerably below what is usually given to attendants in similar positions. It must be clear to every one, that it is of the utmost importance to an Institution of this kind to secure and retain the services of trustworthy and competent attendants, and it is certain that this cannot be done unless adequate remuneration be given.

It is recorded with satisfaction that the patients have from time to time a dance. It is hoped that this enjoyment will be given to them with increasing frequency, and that during the summer it will be found possible to let them have an excursion or pic-nic. It should be constantly kept in view that the inmates of these wards are persons deprived of freedom against their will, and that, their insanity being incurable, they are likely to pass the rest of their existence in them. It is only an act of ordinary humanity, therefore, to afford them as many indulgences and enjoyments as possible.

In December many of the patients were affected with diarrhoea, which prevailed also among the ordinary inmates of the poorhouse; but at present their sanitary condition is good.

They have frequent exercise beyond the grounds. In order to make this possible in cold weather the women have warm shawls, and it is recommended that great-coats be provided for the feebler of the men.

The sheds in the airing-courts are increasingly in need of repair; the prospect of a wider Combination, and new erections as the consequence, should not prevent this repair from being executed at once, so that the sheds may not become unserviceable before others are provided.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
19th September 1873.

The changes which have taken place since the visit of 14th February are two admissions, two discharges, one escape, and one death. The discharges refer to the so-called Cumberland hermit, and to A. B., who was removed to Aberdeen Asylum in consequence of being chargeable to a parish not forming part of the Combination. The patient who escaped is T. D., a congenital imbecile, about whose safety there need be no concern. It is known that he went home, but he is concealed by the country people; and apparently he could only be brought



back by force, which is not desirable, and would probably be illegal. The cause of the one death was mortification accompanying anal fistula.

The house was in excellent order, and presented, especially on the female side, an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. No attention, however, has yet been given to the recommendation made in last report to re-tease the hair of the mattresses, and add to its quantity. Many of the beds are therefore too hard for comfort. It is to be regretted that the house committee has declined to act on the recommendation to increase the wages of the attendants, as by so doing they will probably soon have to regret losing the services of persons who have discharged their duties in a commendable and efficient manner, and whose places it will be found a matter of considerable difficulty to fill. The roofs of the sheds still continue in a ruinous condition. The prospect of extending the wards is now said to be a near one; but, unless building operations are to be commenced at once, the present condition of the sheds should not be allowed to continue another week.

No effect has, as yet, been given to the recommendation to afford the patients a holiday trip. Something of the kind is still talked of, but the best of the season has been allowed to pass without anything being done. It should be kept in mind that the patients lead but a monotonous existence, and that a change even for a day will not only prove a source of immediate pleasure, but afford a pleasing retrospect which will greatly conduce to contentment.

A little more liberality in the management would be well bestowed, and it should be kept in mind that the rules which are applicable to the management of a poorhouse are inapplicable to the management of an asylum for the insane. The fortuitous connexion of the buildings which serve these different purposes should not be allowed to induce forgetfulness of this fact.

#### CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE, LUNATIC WARDS, 21st March 1873.

There are 35 men and 43 women at present in these wards, making a population of 78 in all. The admission of two patients chargeable to Kilmarnock has already been sanctioned, and when they arrive, the number resident will be increased to 80, which is considerably in excess of the number for which the wards are licensed.

Ten admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit. Of the admissions, it is important to note that only two were transferred from the District Asylum, but, nevertheless, all the patients at present in the wards appear to be suitable cases, with the exception of J. W., whose removal to the Asylum is recommended. She is of destructive habits, and almost constantly wears gloves, though the fact is not recorded in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Of the 2 patients discharged, one left the wards as improved, and the other was sent to the District Asylum. The 2 deaths were caused by cardiac dropsy and general debility. The death-rate has not been high, and the existing sanitary condition of the inmates appeared to be satisfactory.

A new governor has been appointed, and has quite recently entered on the discharge of his duties. Three of the four attendants have also entered the service of the establishment since the date of last visit.

It is recommended that the male attendant's room on the ground floor should be removed to No. 5, so that he may be nearer to the patients under his care during night. An improvement in the clothing of the men is also thought very desirable. All new clothing supplied should be of tweed, and different colours should be chosen, so that there may be no appearance of a uniform.

It would be a great benefit to the patients, if the walls separating the airing-courts on both sides were pulled down, and if the ground in the centre were raised, so that the patients could see over the walls. The verandah should be shifted, and seats introduced at suitable places. It is hoped that effect will be given to these recommendations with as little delay as possible. In many respects the condition and management of these wards have been favourably reported on, and it is hoped they will have still more favourable things said of them in the future. It should be remembered that they now furnish accom-

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.

Buchan  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

Cunning-  
ham Com-  
bination  
Poorhouse.



Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
Entries.Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Cunning-  
ham Com-  
bination  
Poorhouse.

modation for a large number of lunatics, and thus discharge an important public function. It is very desirable, therefore, that the management should be as efficient as possible, and that the inmates should have all reasonable advantages.

It would add to the comfort of the low beds, on which the epileptics and dirty patients sleep, if they were supplied with head-boards, to keep the pillows from falling out.

It is again recommended that the money which the patients earn by their work should be set apart to meet the cost of excursions, pic-nics, or amusements, or to provide articles of decoration and interest. In other similar institutions this plan is found to work admirably as a stimulus to industry. A large amount of useful and profitable work is done here. It is stated, for instance, that about 135 dozens of shirts were made by the women between April and August of last year. If this work fails, the washing for the whole establishment might be done by the inmates of the lunatic wards.

In order to provide open-air occupation for the men, about 4 acres of land have recently been secured, so that the Institution has now about 15 acres in possession.

CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
LUNATIC WARDS, 31st July 1873.

The changes in the number of inmates since last visit may be indicated as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Number of inmates on 21st March . . . . .	35	43	78
Admitted since, . . . . .	3	4	7
	38	47	85
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharged, . . . . .	0	0	0
Recovered, . . . . .	2	0	2
Relieved, . . . . .	1	0	1
Not improved, . . . . .	4	4	8
Died, . . . . .	0	2	2
	7	6	13
Number of inmates at present time, . . . . .	31	41	72

The patients admitted since last report appear to be suitable for care in such an institution ; with the exception, perhaps, of T. K., whose restlessness and degraded habits make it doubtful whether he ought not to be placed in the District Asylum. In the meantime, however, the resources of the institution appear to have adequately met the requirements of the case, and no change is at present recommended. Of the 11 patients who have been discharged since last report, 4 men and 3 women were removed, owing to their being chargeable to parishes not included in the Combination,—the whole number of beds, for which the wards are licensed, being required for the parishes within the Combination. One of the 2 women who have died was the inmate mentioned in last report as unsuitable for the wards.

Both day-rooms and dormitories were found clean and in good order. The addition of a few pictures, and the placing of flowers in the windows, are pleasing signs of a continued desire to provide what is likely to benefit the inmates. Heads have been attached to the wooden beds as recommended, and combs have been more generally supplied for individual patients. It is also to be recorded with satisfaction that the bedside carpets that had formerly served only as decorations in the dormitories during the day, are now permitted to remain at night, and thus fulfil their ostensible use as comforts to the inmates. It is again recommended that, in accordance with the same principle, the top sheet of the beds should not be removed, as is the practice at present ; and each patient should, when practicable, be provided with a separate comb.

Of the men who were working at the time of the visit, 10 were employed in teasing copes ; 14 were engaged in the improvement of the airing-courts, or other out-door labour, and 1 was working as a joiner. Seventeen of the

women were teasing copes ; 14 were sewing or doing housemaid's work ; and 2 were working in the laundry. Appendix E.

Two men were found in bed, one being a feeble old man who frequently rests half the day, but who is seldom altogether confined to bed. One woman was in bed in consequence of a severe scalp wound produced by a fall, which occurred yesterday owing to a sudden fainting fit—an affection to which she is periodically subject. No instance of the restraint or seclusion of any patient has occurred since last visit. Commissioners' Entries.

Besides what have been already alluded to, several improvements have either been effected or are at present in progress. Among the former is the re-establishment of the fund obtained by the labour of the patients, and expended on means of useful recreation. In accordance with this, it is intended to take about 30 patients to a pic-nic next week. The introduction also of knives and forks at dinner has added greatly to the appearance of comfort at the tables where they are used. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

A party of about 9 men and 7 women meet every fine evening to play or take an interest in games of croquet. With the assistance of one of the patients, a bagatelle table has been made, which will help to afford healthy amusement indoors, and it is hoped that more will be done in this direction by social meetings and by providing games which may be resorted to when outdoor recreation is unattainable. It may be well here to suggest that it will be necessary, for preserving and increasing the cheerfulness of the rooms, that such paint and wall-paper as have become dingy and tarnished should be replaced by what is cheerful and clean. A beneficial change, which is going on at present, is the substitution of tweed clothing for the moleskins previously in use among the men. Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

The general condition of the establishment is satisfactory, and creditable to the management. And it may be hoped that, by perseverance in the efforts to occupy the thoughts of the inmates with healthy work and recreation, while cheerfulness and contentment are encouraged, considerable improvement will be effected in their mental condition.

The books and registers were found carefully and neatly kept.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE, 19th March 1873.

The changes which have occurred since last visit consist of 1 admission and 2 deaths. The present population is 42—20 women and 22 men—being two in excess of the number for which the wards are licensed. It is recommended that in future no such excess should be sanctioned, as it cannot exist without involving the evils of overcrowding, the wards being quite filled when they contain 20 men and 20 women. Dumbarton Poorhouse.

No accident has taken place, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. No special contrivance of dress of any sort was in use, and no such things as strait jackets, locked boots, canvas dresses, etc., exist in the establishment.

All the patients, except six, who are aged and infirm, take exercise beyond the grounds twice every week ; and access to the airing-courts, which are large and well kept, is at all times free.

Much attention, and with the best results, is given to the employment of the patients in a profitable manner. This applies to both sexes, and good results of the work done were exhibited at the time of the visit.

It is recorded with satisfaction that three additional acres of land, adjoining the grounds of the poorhouse, have recently been taken on lease. Including the land on which the building stands, there are thus about 10 acres belonging to the Institution, and more than seven of these are under cultivation.

The patients still sleep on mattresses of cocoa-nut fibre, and in this respect they are certainly not so well provided for as in the lunatic wards of other poorhouses, but it is understood that steps are to be taken at once for the substitution of hair mattresses for those now in use. As regards cleanliness, and the sufficiency of the coverings, the beds were all that could be desired. The

**Appendix  
E.****Com-  
missioners'  
Entries.****Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.**

body clothing of the inmates was also clean, tidy, and comfortable, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary.

The wages of the attendants have been increased ; and the male attendant has now £37, 10s., and the female attendant £20. This judicious procedure may be accepted as an indication of the liberal spirit in which the establishment is managed.

The wards were in excellent order, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

**LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
6th August 1873.**

**Dumbarton  
Poorhouse.**

There are at this date 19 male and 20 female patients in these wards, leaving one vacant bed on the male side. The changes which have taken place since the last visit consist of 4 admissions, 1 discharge, and 5 deaths. One of the cases admitted is stated to have been in a dying condition when received, and to have died shortly after. This was the only case admitted directly from his own home, the others being transfers. The remaining 4 deaths are accounted for by organic disease of brain (2), apoplexy (1), and uterine hæmorrhage (1). The patient discharged was a male boarder removed to Larbert in order to make room for a patient from one of the parishes belonging to the Combination.

Ten of the beds on each side of the house are now provided with hair mattresses and pillows, and it is expected that the remainder will be similarly furnished before the end of the year. The beds, dormitories, and day-rooms were clean, cheerful, and well kept. No patient is confined to bed during the day, and the general sanitary condition of the house continues to be favourable. The whole of the patients dine in association, and 14 of each sex are industrially and profitably employed. With the profits of their work, a sewing-machine and a mowing-machine have lately been purchased, and the three acres referred to in the last report as having been taken on lease are now, as the result of the labour of the male patients, bearing a good crop of potatoes and turnips, and promise to be a profitable acquisition.

A new male attendant has recently been engaged in the place of one who had left ; he is reported by the Governor to be giving satisfaction. The condition of the establishment generally is to be regarded as satisfactory.

**LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,  
12th February 1873.**

**Dundee  
Poorhouse.**

There are at present 45 men and 51 women in these wards. Since the last visit, on the 19th of August, there have been 7 admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths. Six of the patients admitted were transferred from asylums, and all the patients discharged were sent to asylums, their removal from the lunatic wards having been recommended in the two last reports. The 3 deaths were caused by phthisis, general debility, and chronic dysentery.

Four patients are at present confined to bed, but the general sanitary condition of the inmates appears to be good.

The number of wet beds is considerable—being, on an average, 7 on the female side and 6 on the male. It would be an indication of efficiency on the part of the attendants if these numbers were reduced.

The number and the condition of the female patients are such as to make three competent female attendants necessary for their proper surveillance, and to this point the attention of the Committee of Management is strongly directed. In order to secure good attendants on both sides of the house, adequate remuneration should be given from the time of engagement ; and it should also be understood, from the outset, that, if they give such satisfaction as to be re-engaged, they will receive a fixed yearly increase to their wages up to a certain point. In this way good attendants will be induced to enter and to remain in the service of the Institution ; and it should be kept in mind that it is of more importance, if possible, to have efficient and trustworthy attendants in an establishment of this kind, than it is to have them in a well appointed asylum.



The lower rooms on the female side have been papered, but they still present a bare and cheerless aspect. Valances should be placed over the windows, the pictures should be increased in number, chairs and tables with coloured coverings should be introduced, and everything should be done to give them a fully furnished, home-like, and cheerful look. It has been explained in other reports that attention to matters of this kind has a practical influence on the management of the patients, making them more tranquil, more contented, and more ready to engage in useful occupations. It is therefore hoped that the recommendations of the Commissioners will be liberally interpreted, and that, as regards cheerfulness and comfort, these wards will be made equal to any in the country, and such as one might expect to find in a town like Dundee.

The day-rooms and dormitories were, as usual, clean and in excellent order. The registers and books were written up to date, and in all respects correct.

J. M. is often very noisy and troublesome, and P. L. gives much anxiety in consequence of his efforts to escape. The removal of these two patients to the Asylum is therefore recommended.

Appendix  
E.Commissioners'  
entries.Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Dundee  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,  
12th September 1873.

Since the visit of 12th February, 8 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and 5 have died. Among the discharged, were the two patients mentioned in last report, as not fit inmates of the wards. The registered causes of death were heart-disease in 2 cases, general debility in 2, and apoplexy in 1. The average age at death was 61 years. The present numbers are 44 males and 50 females, who all appear to be proper cases for the wards, with the exception of A. M., whose habits render him a nuisance in an associated dormitory. He should therefore be removed to the Asylum, where he could be placed in a single room.

Since last visit, a great deal has been accomplished in the furnishing and decoration of the wards, with the result of greatly increasing their comfort and cheerfulness; and the beneficial effect on the patients was seen in the prevailing tranquillity and absence of all excitement. It is, however, recommended, that further progress should be made in this direction, by placing strips of carpet by the beds, and substituting hair for straw in the mattresses.

Great attention is given to heating and ventilation, and the arrangements for these ends are reported as efficient and satisfactory.

The dietary is varied and ample, and the meals are comfortably and neatly served. Knives and forks are about to be introduced.

The bedding and day clothing were in excellent condition, and in ample quantity. Personal cleanliness is well seen to.

In accordance with the recommendation made in last report, an additional attendant has been engaged on the female side, and it is stated that the remuneration of the staff will be gradually increased with length of service. The wages at present are: head male attendant, £28, second attendant £27; head female attendant £14, second and third £13.

The means of industrial occupation for both sexes is said to be ample. The men are principally occupied on the land, and in teasing jute. It is again recommended that the money received on the latter account should be so applied as to afford a stimulus and an encouragement to the workers.

The airing-courts are very neatly kept, but their amenity, and indeed the amenity of the whole establishment, is threatened by the extension of public works on the adjacent land. The question of protecting against further encroachments, by purchasing or feuing some of the nearest ground, should be seriously considered by the parochial board.

The sanitary condition of the inmates is satisfactory. No male patient was in bed; on the female side the sick room had two inmates, one suffering from phthisis, and the other from general debility. The number of wet beds is at present 3 in the male and 7 in the female department.

The registers continue to be carefully kept.

The impression produced by the inspection was very favourable, both as to what has been accomplished, and what may be expected in the future.

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Edinburgh  
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
8th January 1873.

There are at present 36 patients in these wards. The changes which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of one admission and one discharge; no death has occurred. The patient discharged was J. L., referred to in last report, who was sent to Morningside Asylum, and the patient admitted was I. R., who was alluded to in last report as having escaped.

No patient was found in bed, or under medical treatment for any bodily ailment. The wards were clean and in good order, and presented an aspect of comfort. Large fires were burning in the apartments occupied at the time of the visit.

It is admitted, that during night the temperature of the attics is sometimes very low, and it is believed that this affects the patients injuriously. To reduce this injury as much as possible, each bed is supplied with four pairs of blankets, a thick rug, and sheets.

Last night, through the kindness of Mr. Weir, of 17 Royal Terrace, the patients had a tea-party and dance, 30 of the 36 being present. This entertainment appears to have afforded much pleasure. The presence of about a dozen strangers added greatly to the enjoyment.

The establishment is well conducted, and the patients are treated with kindness; but it has many disadvantages and defects, which cannot be removed by management; and it is hoped that, if the intention to build new lunatic wards at Craiglockhart is finally departed from, an effort may be made to find some part of the existing poorhouse which can be given up and converted into accommodation for the insane.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,  
8th October 1873.

The present number of patients is 39, who are under the care of a matron, two paid attendants, and two ordinary inmates. The changes since the visit of 8th January consist of 18 admissions, 10 discharges, and 3 deaths. Three of the entries in the register of discharges refer to I. R., who twice made her escape, and was finally removed to Morningside. All the deaths were due to debility and old age.

Since last inspection the establishment has been transferred from Maryfield to unoccupied wards in the new poorhouse, Craiglockhart. The accommodation thus provided is not altogether satisfactory. It consists of a day-room and dining hall on the ground floor, and two dormitories on the first, and two on the second floor. The dormitories are overcrowded.

The space for each bed runs from 515 to 534 cubic feet, but a good deal of it is due to the high ceilings. Consequently the superficial area is considerably below what it should be, and the beds are brought much too close upon each other. The infirm and epileptic occupy the upper dormitories. This arrangement has the advantage of keeping them freer from being intruded on by the other patients, but it exposes the epileptics to greater risk from falls, and removes the infirm from easy access to the airing-court. It is difficult however to propose a remedy for this state of matters; it is one of the consequences of using accommodation for a purpose for which it was not originally intended.

Dinner was served, during the visit, in the hall, in a neat and orderly manner, and consisted of pease-soup, bread, cabbage, and mutton. The meal was abundant and well cooked. Ten of the patients of the infirm class dine in their dormitories, and this practice, which under the circumstances appears unavoidable, aggravates the evils of the limited area of the rooms.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is reported as having been very satisfactory since the patients were transferred. Those who died had all attained a great age, and at present no one is confined to bed.

The house is said to heat up well in cold weather, although some difficulty is experienced in equalizing the temperature. The day clothing and bedding were in ample quantity, and in good condition. At present, all the patients appear to have been properly selected for the wards, and perfect tranquillity

was prevalent. In the nature of things, however, an occasional outbreak of excitement must be looked for, and as there is no single room to afford the means of temporarily isolating an excited case, arrangements should be adopted for the immediate transfer of such patients to Morningside. On this account it is desirable that some blank petitions for the sheriff's order, signed by the Inspector, were confided to the governor.

Complaints were made by the attendants of the discomfort to which they are subjected by having no room to which they can retire when their work is over. This want will probably add to the difficulty of retaining the services of efficient persons, and on this account it is very desirable that it should be met. It is not, however, easy to see how this can be done.

The airing-court is neatly kept. Extended exercise in the country is taken by a large proportion of the inmates.

The wards are at present licensed for 44 patients, but their reduction to 40 is desirable, and possibly even this number may be found too high.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
20th March 1873.

The changes which have occurred since last visit consist of 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Four of the patients admitted came directly from their homes. Of the patients discharged, 1 was cured, 1 much improved, and 1 improved. So that, though all patients are certified to be incurable and harmless, not a few leave the wards in a state of restored or improved health.

The present population is made up of 15 men and 18 women, exclusive of one woman absent on probation.

About two-thirds of the female patients now sleep on hair mattresses, and it is intended, gradually, to furnish every bed in the wards with a comfortable mattress of this kind.

A large proportion of the inmates, of both sexes, continue to be usefully and profitably employed. All the washing, both for the lunatic and ordinary wards of the poorhouse, is done by the patients; and in addition to this a large amount of mending, knitting, and sewing, some of the last being for shops in town. Out of the payments for this a sewing-machine has been purchased, and the expense of pleasure parties defrayed.

It is urgently recommended that no time should be lost in building the wall at the north side of the grounds, so that the improvements in progress may proceed without check. The men have already done excellent work on the newly acquired land, and it is beyond question that their health and happiness have been increased by the steady occupation in the open air which has been thus afforded.

The erection of a small greenhouse would be a great advantage, from which the wards might be supplied with plants in flower. Such erections are now nearly always attached to similar Institutions, and are found to be very useful. As some of the work would be done by the patients, the cost would not be very great.

The condition in which the patients were found, as regards clothing, health, and tranquillity, and the state of the wards as regards cleanliness, good order, and comfort, reflect great credit on all concerned in the management of this Institution.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,  
7th August 1873.

The only changes occurring in these wards since last report are 1 admission, 2 discharges, and 1 death. The patient admitted was a male who after a trial of a few days was discharged and removed to the Asylum as being unsuitable for the wards. The remaining discharge was that of a female, relieved, who was returned to the care of her friends. The death was that of a female, aged 74, from senile decay. The numbers at present in the wards are 15 males and 17 females. The whole of the patients dine in association; 30 attend chapel and prayers; 22, or 10 on the male and 12 on the female side, are industrially employed. There are no cases of sickness, no seclusions, and 2 patients

Appendix  
E.  
—  
Commissioners'  
Entries.

Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.

Edinburgl.  
Poorhouse.

Hamilton  
Poorhouse.



Appendix E. only require to be raised at night by the attendant. The male workers were found actively employed, trenching and levelling the ground recently acquired, while the females continue to be chiefly employed in the laundry, at needle-work, etc.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

Some delay has taken place in building the enclosure wall on the north side of the grounds in consequence of negotiations still pending for the acquisition of an additional small piece of ground, but it will be proceeded with when these are completed.

The wards generally are clean and in good order—the substitution of hair mattresses for straw is not yet completed but continues to make progress. Most of the beds on the female side are now provided with hair mattresses and pillows, and it is hoped that the same will be found on the male side of the wards at the Commissioners' next visit.

Altogether the condition of the wards and of the patients is such as reflects credit on the officials in charge.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 13th February 1873.

Kincardine Combination Poorhouse.

No admission, discharge, or death, has occurred since the date of last visit, and the population consists as then of 10 women and 6 men.

It is a matter of regret and surprise that greater advantage is not taken of the accommodation which these wards supply. A. J. has recently attempted to commit suicide, and has been certified by the medical officer to be unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards; she is accordingly to be transferred to the Montrose Asylum.

Attention is directed to the case of I. C. who is a useful worker in the house, and who petitions to be discharged on probation.

The wards were found clean, and well ventilated. The beds were supplied with ample coverings, and the body-clothing of the patients was clean, tidy, and sufficient. It is recommended that the men be supplied with great coats, so that they may take exercise in the open air more freely when the weather is cold.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 17th September 1873.

Since the visit of 13th February 6 patients have been admitted, all, with one exception, from the Asylums of Montrose and Aberdeen; and 1, the patient alluded to in last report, has been discharged and removed to Montrose.

I. C. again appealed to be discharged, and as she does not manifest any symptoms of insanity, it is desirable that the medical officer should report his reasons for her continued detention.

The wards were in good order, and the beds are amply supplied with coverings. Some of the mattresses however require to be re-teased. The day-clothing was in fair condition, and upper coats have been supplied. All the female patients are of cleanly habits, but two of the males are occasionally wet; for these, straw mattresses are in use.

The sanitary condition of both sexes has been good, and there has been no death; one of the females is however at present confined to bed and is in delicate health.

Five of the men and 9 of the women are capable of industrial occupation, and are usefully employed in a greater or less degree. Walks into the country continue to be habitually taken. The female attendant left recently for another situation and a permanent successor has not yet been appointed. Particular care should be taken in the admission of new patients to select cases that will not prove offensive to the other inmates, and on this account habitually wet patients should be rejected.

#### LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE, 6th January 1873.

South Leith Poorhouse.

There are 10 men and 9 women at present in these wards—all apparently well selected cases. Since the date of last visit no admission or death has

occurred, but one of the patients then in the wards proved unmanageable and was sent back to the Asylum. Appendix E.

All the patients were quiet, contented, comfortably clothed and in good bodily health, and the wards were as usual in excellent order. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,  
30th September 1873.

The inmates at this date are 10 males and 8 females. The changes since the visit of 6th February consist of 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths. The causes of death were erysipelas and general debility at the ages of 62 and 66. The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, clean in person, and perfectly quiet. Their aspect was indicative of an adequate dietary, but the Sunday dinner of butter-milk, bread and cheese, was complained of, apparently more because it was cold than from any other reason. Walks beyond the premises continue to be habitually taken, and several of the patients bathed in the sea when the weather was fine. Within doors there is rather a lack of amusement, and it is strongly recommended that a daily paper should be supplied. Several of the females are industrially employed in the washing house and in household work, but for the males there is little to do.

The house is at present without a female attendant; the last having left for another situation, and the one who has been engaged not having yet come.

The attention of the Commissioners was called to two inmates of the ordinary wards,—J. G. and J. T.; they are both idiots, and should be intimated to the Lunacy Board.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,  
11th February 1873.

There are 14 men and 14 women at present in the wards. Since the date of last visit the changes consist of 1 admission and 1 death.

Twenty-four of the 28 inmates are industrially and profitably employed.

There is still sufficient out-door occupation for the men, and the women are employed in the kitchen and laundry, and in making and mending their own clothes, and the clothes of the occupants of the ordinary wards.

At all seasons of the year exercise beyond the grounds is taken regularly and frequently by all the patients. The present sanitary condition is good, and the appearance of the patients indicates a good and sufficient dietary, while their tranquillity and contentment are evidences of a judicious and kind management.

The visit was made early in the forenoon, but all parts of the establishment were found in their usual state of cleanliness and good order.

The proposed extension of the dormitories has not yet begun.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,  
12th September 1873.

Since the visit of 11th February, 2 patients have been admitted, and 2 have been discharged, both recovered. As there has been no death, the numbers resident thus remain unchanged. The sanitary condition of the inmates is reported as having been good, and at present only one patient, a female who is suffering from carcinoma, is confined to bed. Both sexes were comfortably clothed, and their general appearance gave satisfactory indication of an adequate dietary. For both males and females industrial occupation continues to be abundantly supplied, and all, with the exception of the female who is confined to bed, are more or less engaged in active and useful work.

The house was in excellent order, but it is at present in a transition condition owing to the additions which are in progress, and in consequence of which the patients at present sleep in the ordinary wards. The new accommodation is of a cheerful and commodious character, and the new work-rooms will prove of great advantage in many ways. The enlargement of the airing-

Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.  
—  
South  
Leith  
Poorhouse.

Liff and  
Benvie  
Poorhouse.

Appendix  
E.  
—  
Commissioners'  
Entries.  
—  
Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.  
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court on the male side would be a great improvement both on account of the greater elbow-room which it would afford to the patients using it, and also because the removal of the wall would open up a view to the occupants of the work-room. With two attendants there would be no necessity for an enclosed airing-court at all, but while there is only one it would scarcely be prudent to be without this means of guarding against escape. But sufficient security would be attained by a low wall and an open railing.

The most perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the house. There is no patient of confirmed wet habits, and the bedding was clean and the mattresses in good condition.

Extra-mural exercise continues to be regularly taken, and the annual excursion passed off some weeks ago with its usual success.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
*24th January 1873.*

Linlithgow  
Poorhouse.

Since last visit the changes consist of 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The patient discharged was sent to an asylum, being found unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. The present numbers are 13 men and 15 women.

The wood-work of the wards has been recently painted, and this has added to their usual fresh, clean, and comfortable look.

The body clothing of the inmates was carefully examined, and was found on the whole very satisfactory, but it is recommended that both men and women should without exception wear flannel underclothing in winter, all the insane being more or less characterised by low vitality.

It is suggested that the bolts be taken off the doors of the two single or strong rooms, so that an attendant cannot seclude a patient without the knowledge of the Governor.

Mrs. M., a patient chargeable to Longformacus, gives considerable trouble, and is mischievous and destructive. Her removal to the district asylum is recommended.

R. H., an epileptic, is also a doubtful case, chiefly, however, because he is of dirty habits, and needs constant surveillance from the frequency of the fits.

A clock has been placed in each of the day-rooms.

On the 26th December the patients had a supper party with music and singing; on the 1st of January, they had a ball; and on the 17th a concert given by the choir of the West United Presbyterian Church. This shows that considerable efforts are made to amuse the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
*22d October 1873.*

The present population consists of 15 men and 15 women. Since last visit there have been 4 admissions and 2 discharges. No death has occurred. Three of the patients admitted were transferred from other institutions, and one was brought directly from her home. The two patients discharged were removed to other asylums on the recommendation of the board, being regarded as unsuitable for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 4 entries, most of which refer to M. S., a troublesome epileptic, whose removal to the District Asylum is recommended.

The patients were all in good bodily health, and their appearance indicated a sufficient dietary. Their condition, as regards personal cleanliness, was carefully inquired into, and with very satisfactory results. The sufficiency of the body-clothing was also investigated, and with like results. Exclusive of shoes or boots, the indoor clothing of each male patient weighed about 9 lbs. 12 oz., and of each female patient 10 lbs. 6 oz. The average weight of the bed coverings was 16 lbs. 14 oz.

All parts of the establishment was found in excellent order, and great tranquillity and contentment prevailed among the patients.



LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
13th February 1873.Appendix  
E.

There are 24 men and 26 women at present in the wards. The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The patient discharged was transferred to the Asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

It is understood that arrangements for the purchase of two acres of land have been completed. There is a third acre adjoining these, which is for sale, and it is strongly recommended that the Parochial Board should purchase it also. Under proper management the cultivation of this land by the patients should be a source of profit to the Institution, and the exercise and occupation in the open air which it will afford cannot fail to be a source of health and happiness to the inmates.

Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Old  
Machar  
Poorhouse.

All parts of the establishment were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The women were neatly and comfortably clothed. The beds were provided with ample coverings. With the exception of one patient complaining of rheumatism, all were in good health; and tranquillity and contentment were universal. It is recommended that any money which is earned by the female patients should be expended in the purchase of articles of decoration or furniture for their day-room; and it is thought that it would add to the comfort and cheerfulness of the day-rooms if both sides of the folding doors were kept always and fully open, that portion of the day-room now occupied by the patients being overcrowded when they are all present.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,  
20th September 1873.

Since the visit of 13th February, 5 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Among those admitted is one, M. L., who some months ago was removed to the Asylum as unsuitable for the wards. She was brought back on the recommendation, it is understood, of Dr. Jamieson, but it has been deemed necessary to restrain her hands to prevent her interfering with her dress, and if this practice cannot be stopped by a less objectionable method, there will be no alternative but to return her again to the Asylum. Two of the deaths were caused by dysentery, and the third by constipation and paralysis.

The present sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory; no one was in bed.

The inmates of both departments were entirely free from excitement. They were neatly and comfortably clothed, clean in person, and tidy in dress. During the visit an abundant and well-cooked dinner was served in a very neat and orderly manner.

Very great improvements have been effected in the wards by painting and stencilling, putting up valances, and introducing additional furniture both of a useful and ornamental character. The general result has been to impart a great look of comfort and cheerfulness to the wards. Much credit is due to the governor for the manner in which this work of ornamentation has been carried out, and for the small expense at which it has been accomplished.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the purchase of the two acres of adjoining land is now completed, but a little time will probably elapse before possession is obtained. Walks beyond the premises continue to be habitually taken by considerable groups of both sexes. The attendants are reported as giving satisfaction. Altogether, the wards are in a more satisfactory state than they ever were before, and it is hoped that the management will continue to be conducted in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
18th January 1873.

The changes in the population since the date of last visit consist of 1 admission, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The admission and discharge refer to the same patient who was found unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and was removed to the District Asylum.

Perth  
Poorhouse.

Appendix  
E.Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.Lunatic  
Wards of  
Poor-  
houses.Perth  
Poorhouse.

The number of the inmates at present is 34—20 women and 14 men. There is thus no increase in the number of the male patients in spite of the overcrowding of Murthly Asylum.

The wards were as usual clean and in good order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. Their personal cleanliness receives proper attention. Each bed is supplied with sufficient coverings. The general health appeared to be good, and perfect tranquillity prevailed.

One accident is recorded, the result of a fall while attempting to escape.

The registers and books were examined and found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, *3d November 1873.*

Sixteen men and 19 women constitute the present population of the wards. Since last visit there have been 5 admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. The mortality has thus been higher than usual. Among the patients admitted there was one who came directly from home, and one was sent from the infirmary. This last patient was found unmanageable, and was removed to the Asylum. During her short stay in the poorhouse she was four times in seclusion. It is very undesirable that patients needing treatment of this kind should be sent to these wards, and the admission of patients directly from their homes, or from the places in which they have shown their lunacy, should be allowed as rarely as possible.

The visit to the wards was paid after the patients had gone to bed, but, notwithstanding this, the impression left by the visit was very favourable. The comfort of the patients appears to be well provided for, and there is every reason to hope that, under the management of Mr. Pretsell and his wife, the wards will become even more satisfactory than they have hitherto been.

All the women should wear flannel under-clothing, and they should be supplied with bed-gowns.

A women's winter body-clothing was found to weigh 11½ lbs. The supply of bed-clothing was ample and in excellent order.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
*11th March 1873.*Wigton  
Poorhouse

There are now 10 inmates in these wards, 2 patients having been admitted since last visit. One of those recently admitted was transferred from the Glasgow Royal Asylum; the other had not been previously under treatment in any public establishment.

The patients appeared to be all comfortably clothed, and in good bodily health, except 2 who were in bed at the time of the visit. One of those confined to bed is said to be suffering from cold, and has only been in bed during portions of each day, for two or three weeks. The other has kept her bed continually for the last two months. She is one of the patients recently admitted, and it is proper to note that though an old woman, she was in the early stage of her insanity when brought to the poorhouse. After her admission she is said to have been restless, of dirty habits, and ready to strike those who interfered with her. This condition lasted six weeks, and restraint was used several times during its continuance. Since then she has been calm, cleanly, easily dealt with, and latterly has been confined to bed from rheumatism, so that at present she is perhaps not an unsuitable case for lunatic wards licensed only for harmless and incurable patients. But it is evident she was quite unfit for such a place for some weeks after admission.

The wards were found clean and the bedding in good order. It is satisfactory to note that flower-beds have been cut in the airing-court. When these are filled with flowers, the court will not only be a more cheerful place for exercise, but a pleasant view will be obtained from the windows of the wards. Though it is still understood to be the rule that the patients are to be taken out for frequent walks beyond the precincts of the poorhouse, the practice seems lately to have been in abeyance. No such walks appear to have been taken during the present year, owing to the cold weather; but it is very desirable that the practice should be adhered to as far as possible at all

seasons, and the recommendation is consequently repeated that every patient should be supplied with a large woollen shawl. There has been no change in arrangements for attendance. Appendix E.

The books and registers were examined and found to be in general carefully kept, but the register of restraint has been neglected. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
18th July 1873.

There are at present 10 patients in the wards. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Since the date of last visit 1 patient has been admitted and 1 death has taken place. The patient who died is referred to in the last report as having been admitted into the wards in the early stage of her insanity. Wigton Poorhouse.

Each patient is now supplied with a good woollen shawl, and exercise is regularly taken beyond the grounds twice a week. The patients were healthy and comfortably clothed, and the wards were found clean and in good order.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains four entries all referring to J. D., who is occasionally violent and is then locked into a dormitory for five or six hours.

It is recommended that a pic-nic should be given to the patients during summer, and as this will cost little, it is hoped that attention will be given to the recommendation.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 11th February 1873.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 4 admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. All the patients admitted were paupers. The deaths have been numerous. The causes are entered as epilepsy, bronchitis, and marasmus. Institutions for Imbeciles.

It was observed that the children looked pale, and it was stated that the majority of them had lost flesh since the winter set in. This is probably due to confinement to the house and want of out-door exercise. They are nearly all of very feeble constitution, and being unable to take active exercise, they suffer much from exposure to cold. In severe weather, it is therefore deemed a safer and more prudent thing to keep them within doors, though it is known that in existing circumstances this is not unattended with bad results. The building of the proposed recreation hall, however, will make it possible to give the children exercise during the winter months in fresh and warm air, and it is hoped that steps will be taken to secure its erection in the spring months, and that care will be exercised to make it accomplish as fully as possible the purposes for which it is intended.

The food of the children is believed to be sufficient and good. Their bed and body clothing was carefully examined, with the special view of determining its sufficiency. Not only was it found satisfactory in this respect, but its cleanliness and good condition were such as to deserve favourable notice.

For the great majority of the inmates little can be done beyond giving attention to their physical wants, and there is every reason to believe that this is very satisfactorily done by Dr. Greig, and the officer immediately in charge of the Institution. Baldovan Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 12th September 1873.

The only change since the visit of 11th February is one discharge. There has been no admission or death.

The house as usual was found in excellent order, and the condition of the bedding and clothing was in all respects satisfactory. As is to be looked for, many of the children are of feeble constitution, but every care seems to be taken to afford them adequate means of support and warmth. It is to be regretted, however, that no steps have yet been taken to provide a covered gymnasium, beyond choosing the site; but it is stated that arrangements have been made for immediately commencing the



Appendix  
E.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.Institutions for  
Imbeciles.

work, and hopes are entertained that it may be ready for use in the coming winter. As has been repeatedly stated, only a small proportion of the children is capable of useful training and about one-half is totally ineducable. But the Institution affords a comfortable home to many who would otherwise be in a very wretched and forlorn condition. On this account it well deserves the support of the charitable.

## COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, 14th January 1873.

Columbia  
Lodge.

The number of pupils has been increased since the visit of 27th August by the admission of two boys, but there is still vacant accommodation.

The Institution continues to deserve the favourable things which have been said of it in former reports. The children have all desirable comforts, and they are carefully nursed and trained. The Governess is now resident in the establishment. The staff may be regarded as including Dr. and Mrs. Brodie, so that it is sufficient for a much larger number of pupils.

## COLUMBIA LODGE, LIBERTON, 29th September 1873.

The only change since the visit of 14th January consists of 1 admission. The present inmates are 5 lads and 2 girls. Only one of them, a lad who was absent, can be regarded as educable, and as the Governess is also at present absent, the work of training is at a stand-still. The house was clean and comfortable, and the bedding and clothing were in good order. It is to be regretted that the comforts and advantages which the establishment offers are not more widely taken advantage of, and by a class more capable of permanent improvement.

## LARBERT INSTITUTION, 30th April 1873.

Larbert  
Institution.

Since the visit of 6th July 17 pupils have been admitted, 12 have been discharged, and 2 have died. The causes of death were pneumonia and pleurisy in the one case, and bronchitis and phthisis in the other. The predominance of male admissions is remarkable, 13 of the 17 cases admitted being male; but to what extent this result is due to the larger size of the male head at birth, or to social causes determining fewer applications for female admissions, it is not easy to decide. Of the actual inmates, 51 are males, and 33 females.

The house was found in excellent order, both day-rooms and dormitories being clean and well aired. The bedding was in good condition and the coverings were ample. The beds, however, are pretty frequently used by the girls as receptacles for bits of work or toys, and it would be well accordingly that chests of drawers were placed in the dormitories and the children trained to keep their things in more legitimate localities. Each bed, too, should be provided with a chair for the clothing of its occupant during the night.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is very favourable. No one was in bed, but one lad is suffering from white swelling of the knee which confines him to the recumbent position. He has been judiciously placed in a room on the ground floor to permit of easy access to the open air. The general aspect of the community bore testimony to the judicious manner in which their various wants are supplied.

The new hospital building is nearly ready for occupation. It is judiciously arranged, and from the rooms being on the ground floor, and in easy communication with the garden, the conditions for the care and treatment of the sick and feeble will be greatly improved. The removal of the infirmary from the main building will also be beneficial by affording the means of establishing a special work-room for making and mending.

Industrial and scholastic training continue to be pursued with considerable success, but many of the children are of too low a mental type to derive much benefit from the pains bestowed upon them. It is thought that permanent beneficial results are more likely to follow out-door than in-door occupations, and on

this account it is again recommended that endeavours should be made to acquire additional land. It was noticed with much satisfaction that increasing attention is being given to the cultivation of the ground by means of irrigation, that the poultry yard is being enlarged, and that some sheep have been procured. It is hoped that this nucleus of a farm will give such satisfactory results as will lead to extensive development in this direction. The impressions produced by the visit were altogether favourable.

Appendix  
E.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.

Institutions for  
Imbeciles.

#### LARBERT INSTITUTION, 24th July 1873.

There are at present 85 pupils in the Institution of whom 50 are boys and 35 girls.

Larbert  
Institution.

Since the date of last visit there have been 5 admissions and 5 discharges. No death has taken place, and the actual sanitary condition of the inmates is good. Their appearance indicates a suitable dietary and good general care. They have a happy and contented look, and are manifestly subjected to no discipline which is irksome. They have a large amount of exercise and play in the open air, and their school lessons and industrial training are so conducted as to prove sources of enjoyment and interest. The results of the teaching are very satisfactory, and not less so are the efforts to develop the capacity for useful occupation which a considerable number of the pupils exhibit. The dormitories were fresh and well ventilated, and the inmates were all comfortably and suitably clothed. The teachers, both male and female, appear to be well chosen, and to do their work in a discreet and kindly as well as in a zealous manner.

Altogether, the conditions in which the children are placed are calculated to secure and improve the bodily health. At the same time, the mental peculiarities of each patient are carefully studied, and are properly taken into account in directing the way in which the child is to be trained.

The new hospital buildings are complete, and the wards on one side are already occupied. This important addition to the Institution appears to have been well planned. As yet it is not possible to say whether the earth-closets will be found to work efficiently. Much will certainly depend on the ease of getting an abundant supply of suitably prepared earth. It is recommended that the presses for medicines be provided with a lock.

An arrangement has been made for increasing the water supply by taking an inch and half pipe from the main water pipe which supplies the Stirling District Asylum and Carronhall. The work in connection with this and with the proposed decoration of the dining hall is to be executed next month, when many of the inmates will be absent.

An important addition has been made to the vegetable garden, where the sewage is utilised.

A new washing-house and laundry will soon be necessary. In the meantime the most is made of the poor arrangements which exist.

#### GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 21st January 1873.

I have to report that on the 19th inst. I visited the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. When these wards were last visited, on the 11th of June, they contained 52 inmates—35 men and 17 women. The number of the inmates to-day is 54—39 men and 15 women. Since the date of last visit there have been 14 admissions and 12 discharges. Seven of those admitted were transferred from Broadmoor asylum, 2 from Millbank Prison, 3 from the Main Prison, 1 from Dundee Prison, and 1 from Cupar Prison. Of those discharged 3 were sent to Glasgow Prison, 2 to Aberdeen Prison, and 1 to each of the following Prisons—Inverness, Banff, and Forfar. These 8 were all insane at the time of their discharge. Another of the patients discharged was transferred to the Main Prison as recovered; and the 3 remaining were liber-

General  
Prison,  
Perth.

Appendix  
E.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Entries.

General  
Prison,  
Perth.

ated conditionally under the provisions of the recent Act. The 3 thus liberated were :—

1. M. C. or B., who was placed under the care of her husband at Fenwick.
2. T. D., who was placed under the care of his brother-in-law in Glasgow.
3. K. C., who was placed under the care of his brother in Glasgow.

It is hoped that it may be soon found possible to confer the benefits of this Act on some of the other inmates, and among these on E. G. or B., whose immediate relatives are understood to be respectable people, and are known to be anxious to undertake the care of her. She has long been quite sane, and, in my opinion, it would be a proper and safe thing to liberate her. I think there is no patient in the wards whose discharge is more desirable.

P. M.'s case has some special features, to which I beg to direct attention. He was charged with theft and an assault to the effusion of blood, but being found insane was not tried. He states that, believing he had killed the man he assaulted, he feigned insanity. This may or may not be true, but his present condition is regarded as one of sanity, at least in the sense that it is his normal state. That state, however, is one from which the passage to insanity is short, and drink, or great excitement of any kind, would readily I think induce a temporary insanity. In 1869 he was in Gartnavel, and he has been 5 times convicted of theft. He is not sure if he ever earned a shilling by honest work, but he would like to have another chance; and his prayer is that, being now sane, he should be tried for the theft, assault, and the feigning of insanity, so that he might have a loss of liberty with a limit.

The establishment was as usual in excellent order, and the inmates were all in good bodily health. They are treated with much kindness and consideration. On new year's day they had a mixed dance, and on Hansel Monday Mrs. Parkyns gave the female inmates an entertainment which was much appreciated.

It is a matter of great regret that the Institution does not possess more land, so that the men might be more steadily occupied. The want of a fire in the workshop makes it practically of little use in winter.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH.

INVERNESS, 9th November 1873.

SIR,—I have to report that on the 4th inst. I visited the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth, and found them as usual in excellent order.

The inmates consist of 38 men and 13 women. M. K. or G. has been sent back to the ordinary wards of the General Prison, where she was seen on the 5th inst. She appears at present to be sane, and it is understood that she is to be formally discharged from the Lunatic Wards.

B. C., a troublesome and dangerous lunatic, was found in seclusion. This patient would be more easily managed, if the Institution possessed more land, and greater consequent facilities for occupying him, and other such patients, in a suitable manner.

Since last visit 5 patients have been admitted—2 from the Main Prison, 2 from Millbank Prison, and 1 from Aberdeen Prison. During the same period 1 death has occurred, and 6 patients have been discharged—3 conditionally, and 3 by transference to other prisons.

The men were seen at supper, which consisted of tea and 12 ounces of bread.



## APPENDIX F.

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### PROCEEDINGS CONSEQUENT ON THE ENTRY MADE BY SIR JAMES COXE IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF THE PERTH-SHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, ON 11TH APRIL 1873.

No 1.—*Letter from the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy to the Clerk of the Lunacy Board of Perthshire.*

Appendix  
F.

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GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,  
8th May 1873.

SIR,—At a Meeting of the Board held yesterday, the Visiting Commissioner's entry in the patients' book of the District Asylum dated 11th April was laid before them, and I was directed to request you to bring it before the first Meeting of the District Board, and to express a hope that it will receive their serious consideration.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the  
District Lunacy Board, Perth.

No. 2.—*Letter from the Clerk of the Lunacy Board of Perthshire to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.*

PERTH, 7th August 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by the Perth District Lunacy Board to forward you the accompanying excerpt from their minutes and relative Copy Report and Remarks in regard to the complaint of the General Board or the Visiting Commissioner as to the management of the Asylum at Murthly.—I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,—WM. MACLEISH, Clerk to the District Board.

*Excerpt from the minutes of the Perthshire Lunacy Board referred to in the preceding letter.*

At an adjourned meeting of the District Board of Lunacy for the County of Perth held within the County Buildings, Perth, on Thursday the 31st day of July 1873,—

Colonel Drummond Hay in the Chair.

*Complaint by General Board.* In consequence of the minute by Sir James Cox, referred to in the letter from the General Board of Lunacy read at last meeting, the District Board considered it necessary to have the Asylum examined by eminent professional men, and accordingly they had desired Professors Laycock and MacLagan, Edinburgh, to visit the Institution and examine and report on its condition, and particularly as to the grounds of complaint mentioned by Sir James Cox, and these gentlemen having inspected the Asylum and reported thereon, their Report and also remarks by Dr. Mcintosh were produced and read. The Meeting resolved that the improvements recommended by the consulting Physicians should, as far as possible, be carried out, and instructed the Medical Superintendent accordingly. The Board at the same time cannot but feel gratified that after full and careful investigation

Appendix  
F.

the management of the Asylum is so clearly established to have been on the whole very satisfactory, and desire to express their continued confidence in Dr. M'Intosh. The Clerk was instructed to forward a copy of this minute and copies of the Report of Professors Laycock and MacLagan and the Remarks by Dr. M'Intosh to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

NO. 3.—REPORT BY PROFESSORS LAYCOCK AND DOUGLAS MACLAGAN  
ON THE PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

EDINBURGH 25th June 1873.

At the request of the Board of Management of the Perth District Asylum at Murthly, we visited the Asylum on 3d May 1873, for the purpose of expressing our opinion in reference to certain remarks which had been made upon the Institution by Sir James Coxie in his capacity of Commissioner in Lunacy. In our visit to the Asylum we were accompanied by Dr. Urquhart, the assistant of the Medical Superintendent; Dr. M'Intosh thinking it advisable that we should make our observations independently of him.

We were met at the Asylum by Mr. Maxtone Graham, who handed to us a memorandum of the subjects to which it was more specially desired that our attention should be directed. The following is a copy of the memorandum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY,  
3d May 1873.

The attention of the Board has been called by the Medical Superintendent to the Report of date 11th April 1873, by one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, reflecting very seriously on the management of the Asylum. Upon some minor points the Board can recognize the justice of the remarks: but there are charges of very grave import which do not appear justifiable, not being in accordance with their experience of the management of the Asylum for the last nine years.

They have therefore thought it right to take counsel with eminent members of the Profession upon these points, which are:—

- I. The exceptional mortality of last year, which has been attributed to mismanagement.
- II. Charges of too strict economy in food and fuel.
- III. The clothing and cleanliness of the patients.
- IV. The statement that the patients are exceptionally unhappy and discontented.

The Board would also request the favour that the consulting Physicians would advise them upon any point which may seem capable of improvement, and more especially as to a revision of the diet table, although the health of the establishment has been for the most part good, as shewn by the annual returns.

The report of the Commissioner will be submitted after visit.

To these several points of inquiry we beg to report as follows:—

First, as to the exceptional mortality which has led the Commissioner to conclude that there is something radically wrong in the treatment of the patients.

To ascertain the causes of this we have examined the case-books and the reports of the post-mortem examinations, and have had returns made to us of the age, sex, duration of residence, and date of each patient dying during the year ending 31st March last. We find that the whole number of deaths of patients on the books is 26, but of patients under treatment at the time of death 24. Two of the deaths were those of patients on probation, one of whom (removed contrary to the advice of the Superintendent) committed suicide. The other, sent home convalescent and in fair health, took cold and died (as reported) of phthisis on 18th December last.

In reference to this point we would in the first place call attention to the cold of winter as a cause of death. On looking at the dates of death during the past year, it is found that they occurred most numerously in the three winter months, namely, 2 in December, 4 in January, and 10 in February, being 16, or two-thirds of the whole annual mortality. These facts point to

the fatal influence of winter cold. We learned from the Medical Superintendent that a low temperature was so continuous as to allow of the patients getting to the skating pond for several weeks in succession during January and February. This conclusion is confirmed when we inquire into the diseases which proved fatal during the winter months. Of the 16 deaths in winter 13 were due to diseases of brain, lungs, or heart, or a complication of these. Of the remaining 3, 1 died of acute peritonitis, 1 of gangrene of the leg, and 1, a woman aged 60, of dysenteric diarrhoea and general atrophy, 14 days after her admission on the 11th February. Congestions of the lungs and brain, so fatal to several of the patients, are, together with the accompanying and consequent diseases, precisely those which a low temperature brings on. But in addition to this, the insane are from thrice to four times more liable to diseases of the brain and lungs than the general population, and hence severe cold is much more dangerous to them. That the cold at the Asylum must have been unusually severe during January and February is certain. At the General Prison, Perth, more sheltered than the Asylum, Mr. Moncur found the temperature for the three winter months to be as follows :—

	Minimum Temperature.	Mean Temperature.
December 1872,	18°	37°6
January 1873,	22°	39°6
February 1873,	14°	35°1

Another proof that the cold of winter caused the increased mortality is deducible from a consideration of the ages of those dying during that period. Excluding the case of an epileptic aged 24, who died of phthisis, and three others under 40 who had chronic heart disease and dropsy, the average age at death of the remaining fatal cases was 59 years, and of the whole 16, 53·69 years. Two were aged 73, and one was 71. Now, Dr. Farr has determined from the increase of deaths at different ages with decrease of temperature, that the danger of dying therefrom is doubled every nine years after the age of 30 ; so that the chances of dying from cold, being 1 at the age of 30, there are 16 at the age of 66, and 8 at the age of 57, and 4 at the age of 48. Hence while the patients as lunatics had a greater tendency to suffer fatally from lung and brain disease by cold than the general population, their ages still further increased that tendency to 10 or 12 times the ratio of the general population at 30.

Dr. Farr has shewn that the increase of deaths from cold in London corresponds to an average of 100 weekly for every degree below the freezing point, but it has to be borne in mind that an exceedingly low temperature, albeit brief, is very fatal. Just as one night of severe frost is sufficient to destroy the life of plants susceptible of cold, so in like manner it may nip off the aged and weakly ; and this appears to have been the order of events at the Perthshire Asylum. Turning to the dates of death we find that 10 deaths, or 62·25 per cent. of the whole winter mortality, occurred between the 4th and 25th February inclusive. Mr. Moncur kindly informs us that at the General Prison at Perth the thermometer fell to 15 degrees on 3d February last, shewing 17 degrees of frost, and to 14 on the following day, the 4th February.

With reference to the above inquiry how it happened that so many patients in delicate health and of advanced ages were in the Asylum, we infer that there was an accumulation of these in consequence of a very low mortality during the previous two years, 1871-1872, since it only averaged 5·7 per cent. of the mean number resident. Taking even the three last years together the mortality amounts to only 6·19 per cent., being considerably less than the general average (8·2 per cent.) of public asylums in Scotland, and the exceptional mortality of last year is only 9·6 per cent. Hence we are of opinion that the unusual rate of mortality does not show that there is anything radically wrong in the treatment of patients.

Secondly, The Report of the Commissioner contains a statement of opinion that economy has been too much practised in the Asylum in respect to food and fuel, intimating that the high mortality, the prevalent causes of death, and the physical aspect of the patients, especially of the females, are confirmatory of this opinion.



Appendix  
F.

As to fuel we learned that the consumption of house coal was greater during the last year than in the preceding in the proportion of 425 to 403 tons. We are not however in circumstances to make any remarks from personal observation as to the warming of the Asylum. On the day of our visit the wind was cold, but the sun was bright and hot, and all we can say is that there seemed to be no lack of comfort at the time of our inspection.

As to food, the evidence may be examined from three points of difference, namely, the results of the diet as shown in the mortality; the nutritive value and the amount of the food given; and the physical condition of the inmates.

First, as to the rate of mortality.

The statistics of deaths since the opening of the Asylum in 1864 are stated in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS IN THE PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM *during 9 years ending 31st March 1873, including the exceptionally high mortality of 1873, January and February, and of the first years of the Asylum.*

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Mean daily number resident.	Mortality per cent.
1864-65, . . .	8	12	*20	168·634	11·8
1865-66, . . .	5	5	*10	193·092	5·1
1866-67, . . .	10	15	*25	206·350	12·1
1867-68, . . .	11	5	16	211·289	7·5
1868-69, . . .	6	9	15	233·710	6·4
1869-70, . . .	13	10	23	238·618	9·6
1870-71, . . .	8	7	15	247·317	6·0
1871-72, . . .	6	8	14	257·176	5·4
1872-73, . . .	13	11	†24	253·465	9·4
Total, 9 years, .	80	82	162	223·6	Av. 8·16
Average of last 6 years,				240·254	7·05

From this it appears that the average annual mortality of the mean number present since the opening of the Asylum has been 8·16. Deducting, however, the three first years in which the influence of diet and regimen was disturbed by the influx of dying and hopeless cases from other Asylums, the mean annual mortality during the last 6 years has been 7 per cent. The Commissioners in Lunacy in their last (fourteenth) Annual Report for 1870 give tables showing the rate of mortality in various classes of Asylums in Scotland during the preceding ten years, with which that of the Perthshire District may be usefully compared.

CLASS OF ASYLUM.	Average number resident.	Deaths per cent.
Public Asylums, . . . .	3666·7	8·2
Private Asylums, . . . .	637·1	9·2
Parochial Asylums, . . . .	486·7	10·2
Wards of Poorhouses, . . . .	532·1	8·35
Perthshire, 9 years, . . . .	223·4	8·16
Perthshire, last 6 years, . . . .	240·5	7·05

\* Years exceptional as regards state of health of those admitted.—(See first Annual Report, p. 60).

† The Commissioner would say 26, but the two probationers male and female (who died respectively at Coupar Angus and Aberfeldy) must be deducted.

From these facts it appears that even the exceptional mortality of last year (9·4 per cent.) is only a mere fraction (·02 per cent.) above the average of private Asylums in Scotland, while it is 1·4 per cent. below the average of the Parochial. With all the exceptional years included it is still a trifle below the average of Asylums of its own class ; while for the last six years it is 1·15 per cent. below, or as 7·04 to 8·2 per cent. It is plainly deducible from these facts, in so far as they are available, that there is nothing in the general management unfavourable to the health of the patients at Murthly. On the contrary it may be inferred that there is something favourable. The question, however, is, how far the diet may be favourable or not. As to this point the Scottish Commissioners in their last (fourteenth) Annual Report note the important fact that the mortality in our Scottish Asylums in general is less than in English Asylums. They state that for the 12 years 1859-70, the average rate of mortality in the English County and Burgh Asylums was 10·85 per cent. while that of the public Scottish Asylums for the 10 years 1861-70 was only 8·33 per cent., or about one-fifth less. They hint that this difference may be due to differences in diet, and to the abundance of broth, and porridge and milk, supplied to the inmates of Scottish Asylums. Now, in the Perthshire Asylum these are leading elements in the diet. Again, while in the English Asylums beer is in daily use, it is scarcely given at all in the Perthshire. To make a more exact comparison we have taken six English Agricultural Asylums and tabulated their mortality, namely, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Durham, North and East York, Sussex, Wilts, Somerset. The calculations are made on an average of the last 15·77 years. The average mortality of the mean number resident was 10·05 per cent., that of Cumberland and Westmoreland being 7·5 and of Wilts 11·6. Durham with its its large mining population had a mortality of 10·3 per cent., North and East York of 9·0, Sussex of 10·15 and Somerset of 11·0. Now, in the 3 last mentioned asylums the diet-table is most liberal ; meat, meat-pie, Irish stew are given, with half a pint of beer daily, and to workers a pint extra daily with extra diet. Yet the mortality of these 3 asylums averages 11·4 per cent., or more than 50 per cent. higher than that of the Perthshire Asylum during the last 6 years. It is also noticeable that Wilts and Somerset are equally as agricultural as Cumberland and Westmoreland, or North and East York, yet their mortality is much greater. It is probable that food, climate, domestic habits and race have all an influence ; but it is at least fairly deducible from all these facts that the inmates of the Perthshire Asylum are sufficiently well fed. We have hitherto spoken only of the general mortality from all causes, but there is one disease which is so intimately connected with imperfect hygienic conditions that we beg to direct special attention to it,—we allude to consumption. We have inquired into the mortality in the Asylum from this disease as compared with that of other asylums. We find that there were only 2 deaths from phthisis, both males, during last year, in 24 from all causes, being at the rate of 8·33 per cent. During the last 5 years the rate has been 5·2 for males, 6·6 for females, or a mean of 11 per cent. ; and from the opening of the asylum, 13·6 per cent. amongst males, and 14·0 amongst females, or a mean of 13·8 per cent. We find from the data of a table of the deaths from specific causes in the public asylums of Scotland given in the last report of the Commissioners (excluding those for which the returns were for a less period than 7 years) that the mean average of 11 years of 11 public asylums in Scotland is from phthisis 14·7 per cent. males, and 20 per cent. females, or a mean of 17·45 per cent. There is a remarkable difference, however, as to this mortality in Scottish Asylums. Thus at Aberdeen the average was 17·5 per cent. of male patients, and only 3·5 of females ; at Elgin 33·0 per cent. of deaths of males, and 30·0 of females ; whilst at Inverness with 21·4 per cent. of males there was 36·3 of females to 6·6 of females in the Perthshire Asylum. This remarkable difference cannot be attributed wholly to differences of treatment in the asylums, but rather to the hygienic condition of the patients previous to admission, or to the actual existence of phthisis. In the county of Inverness the state of the huts in which most of the patients have lived prior to admission highly predisposes to phthisis. In other counties the kind of manufacture practised there may have a like effect. The Commissioners surmise that there may be some fallacy in the diagnosis of phthisis. In the Perthshire Asylum this is founded for the most

Appendix  
F.

part on *post-mortem* examinations; but were it otherwise, the physical diagnosis of phthisis in those dying of the disease is so obvious that the returns may be held to be generally correct.

It is a noticeable fact that although the Scottish Asylums have a lower general mortality than the English, they have a much higher mortality from phthisis, shewing that the two are not in relation. We have ascertained the proportion of deaths from phthisis in 17,433 deaths from all causes in English Asylums, including Hanwell, to be 11·6 per cent. to 17·45 in Scottish Asylums, a wide disparity only to be accounted for by differences in domestic hygiene.

As regards phthisis we can conclude that the results of management in the Perthshire Asylum are satisfactory. With over-crowded dormitories for the female patients the mortality has been very low, and for both sexes below the average of Scotch Asylums of the same class. Part of this result may be due to the diet, but more to the assiduous care taken to provide out-door occupations and amusements for the patients, and to the bracing climate of the upland on which the asylum stands. The out-door amusements are made as varied as possible and suitable to each sex, including archery, bowls, croquet, skating and sledging for both sexes. Skating is provided for by an excellent pond, and from 20 to 30 female patients, we are informed, were taught to skate during last winter. There is splendid provision for foot-ball, and long broad walks for walking exercise. The in-door amusements are also as varied as possible.

The second point of view from which diet may be regarded is its nutritive value as estimated scientifically. For this purpose we have calculated out the nutritive value of the diet as given in the table, and have obtained the following results, using as the ground of our observations the researches of Drs. Edward Smith, Letheby and others. The Board will understand that as the nutrition of the animal body depends mainly upon the chemical interchanges of the carbon and nitrogen of the food with the oxygen in the system, so, according to the most improved methods of research, the nutritive value can most readily be calculated and expressed by the amounts of carbon and nitrogen which it contains. We have, to avoid prolixity, made our calculations upon the supposition that the patients are on the porridge and milk diet for breakfast and supper, and that the bread and tea alternative would be of nearly equal nutritive value. We find then, as the result of our calculation, that the daily nutriment furnishes for—

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
Men, . . . . .	4605 grains	254
Women . . . . .	4385 „	219
Mean of both sexes . . . . .	4490 „ ( <i>sic</i> )	236·5

It has to be borne in mind, however, that the requirements of the system vary very much according as the persons to be fed are at rest or engaged in active occupation. Now, there is such a mixture of these conditions in an asylum that we cannot take as a standard either the state of idleness or the state of active labour, but may usefully compare our results to those applicable to men engaged in what has been styled ordinary labour, and we find that what has been calculated as the daily requirements for these are:—Carbon 5668, Nitrogen 307; and in the case of low-fed operatives, including such classes as needlewomen, weavers and indifferently fed farm servants, the averages are, Carbon 4881, Nitrogen 214. In short, the diet of the asylum is in point of carbon somewhat below, and in point of nitrogen a little above that of low-fed operatives.

It thus appears from scientific considerations that the diet is a little below the mark, and might advantageously be somewhat increased, but that it is by no means one which can be regarded as niggardly in its allowance.

In regarding the diet from the third point of view, the physical condition of the inmates, we have before us a table of heights and weights of 50 males, which has been furnished to us by Dr. M'Intosh. It would have been more satisfactory to have had the figures referring to the whole male inmates, but



so far as this table goes it shews that they are fairly nourished, the mean height being 5 feet 6 inches, and the mean weight 11 stone 2 lbs. Appendix F.

So far as we could observe, there was no special deficiency in nutrition in the patients. We caused 15 of the men taken at random to be stripped, and although, as might be expected in an asylum, we found some of them to be men of weak muscularity, others again were very athletic. We did not see any who were specially emaciated except one, a schoolmaster, who appeared to labour under fibroid phthisis.

As regards the articles of diet served during our visit, we found by inspection and tasting that the soup was good, though some of the meat appeared to be of rather coarse quality and to have unsuitable proportions of fat and lean in some of the rations. Whilst, however, we have no very decided objections to make to the diet-table or to the food as we saw it, we are led to suspect that the diet is not sufficiently varied, and that the constant routine of porridge and milk, undoubtedly valuable as these articles are, is too much adhered to. We make all due allowance for the circumstance that our information was derived from insane people, but we cannot shut out of view the fact that several of the patients, especially females, with whom we conversed, complained of the diet. We think that if there were a more frequent substitution of the alternative bread and tea diet at breakfast and supper for the porridge, especially among the females, it would be advantageous.

As regards clothing, we did not see that the underclothing of the patients or their bodies were in any case dirty, and although the outer-clothing was heterogeneous in character, we do not see that any advantage would be gained by putting them in uniform. We examined several of the heads for lice, and only in one case saw a trace of nits. There were 2 cases stated to have lice on the body, but there was no case of itch in the Asylum. It is right to state that the Superintendent complains of the filthy state in which patients are often sent from the exterior.

We examined many of the patients with a view to ascertaining whether or not they were specially discontented. We undoubtedly had some complaints as to the food, and a good many of the inmates stated their desire to be set at liberty, chiefly on the ground that they were quite well; but we had no difficulty in all these cases in making out that the patients were quite unfit to be liberated, and only made these complaints which are universal in asylums.

We would desire to draw the attention of the Board to a matter which is not alluded to in the Report of Sir James Coxe. We refer to the over-crowding of the rooms, especially on the female side. In the dormitories the beds are rather close, but the ventilation of the apartments (empty of course when we saw them) seemed good. We cannot, however, say this of the Infirmary. In the male sick ward, which has a cubic space of 5369 feet, there were 8 beds some of which were empty, and 1 of which was occupied by the attendant, but in this ward there was one case of general paralysis, the urinous odour of which was very bad, and indicated decidedly an impure atmosphere. We would have the cubic space, which is only 670 cubic feet per head, and, what is equally important, the floor space, much increased—at least doubled. How this is to be done is very much an architect's question.

We also directed our attention to the sewage of the asylum, and saw no reason to believe that it was defective in its arrangements. We have no doubt, however that it would be of much advantage to the Institution if more ground on a lower level than the buildings could be got, to which the sewage might be easily and profitably applied.

No. 4.—REMARKS by *Dr. McIntosh* on the Report by Sir James Coxe, 11th April 1873.

The Report alluded to awaited me on my return from London, after an absence of ten days.

I am sorry to be compelled to challenge the whole tone of this report, although I very much wished to avoid interfering with the latitude which every one will cheerfully accord to those whose public duties consist of a careful supervision of patients in asylums.

The first point of interest is in connection with the high mortality. It is un-

Appendix  
F.

fortunate the Commissioner did not examine the *post-mortem* and case-books which would have explained the causes of death more accurately than a mere entry in a Lunacy Board register. As this subject has been investigated by the consulting physicians, it need only be added that the nature of the cases, the severity of the winter, and other accidental causes, increased the mortality to 7·7 per cent. on the total number under care for the year ending 31st March 1873 (and including all the exceptionally numerous deaths), or 9·4 on the mean daily number resident. The two probationers cannot be included in any remarks reflecting on the establishment, and therefore have been deducted. The mortality has been higher (see accompanying table), during three previous years, viz., 1864-5, 1866-7, and 1869-70; while for the last two years (1870-71 and 1871-72), it has only been 5·1 and 4·6 per cent. respectively, on the number under treatment. The mortality for 9 years stands at 6·5 per cent. on the number under treatment, and 8·1 on the mean daily number resident, figures that do not seem to be high. I may add, that during the same period (1872-73), the mortality of the Stirling District Asylum has exceeded ours (11·7 on the mean daily number resident); while that of the Argyll District Asylum is exactly equal.

*Secondly.—THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.*

The dietary has been the same since the opening of the establishment, and almost every kind of meal has been inspected by the Commissioners. The weights of the male and female patients, their general appearance, dressed and undressed, and their vigour at all kinds of work and games, always satisfied us that their physical wants were fully supplied, even if we should altogether overlook the rapid increase of fat in convalescent and favourable cases, or the marked diminution in weight of patients who had been a brief period outside. However, the reflections caused an inquiry into the consumption of the chief articles of food in the large District Asylums of Scotland, with the following results:—

*On the consumption of the chief Articles of Food in the Scotch District Asylums.*

An examination of the consumption of food in the chief District Asylums of Scotland was lately undertaken with a view to test the bearings, in this respect, of the County Asylum for Perthshire, at Murthly. It is true the conditions of the several Asylums are far from being similar in many details, for each, to a greater or less degree, bears the impress of the special views of the medical director, according to the freedom of action which characterizes his management. The manner in which the dietary of the staff is arranged is also important, for this is often a source of very considerable waste. One of the best plans perhaps, is that where each attendant has weekly allowances (with the exception of dinner), locked in special compartments in the dining-hall in which the sexes take their meals separately in relays. None of their food thus leaves the hall. As the establishment at Murthly will form the basis of comparison with the others, it is well to premise the subject by mentioning that every patient takes food simultaneously in the great dining-hall, unless prevented by sickness or special excitement. Thus out of a population of 250, not more than from 10 to 15 of each sex will be absent, and sometimes not so many.\*

For simplicity, the amounts of the chief articles of food for the year 1872-3, in the Perth District Asylum at Murthly will only be given; the totals in the other establishments can easily be made out by addition or subtraction under their respective heads.

*Consumption of the chief items of food at Murthly.*

Beef, Pork, etc.	Oatmeal.	Bread.	Fresh Fish (chiefly Cod.)	Wheat Flour.	Peas (not garden).
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
28,742	50,097	54,604	9007	7756	5909
New Milk.	Cheese.	Rice.	Butter.	Beer (all kinds).	Potatoes.
Pints.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Gals.	lbs.
83,902	3269	2781	2015	1669	59,136

\* At present 5 males and about 8 females only are absent from the dining-hall.

In the periods contrasted, one District Asylum exceeded that at Murthly in population, viz., Inverness, for the counties of Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Nairn, and it may appropriately form the first subject of investigation. The chief items of food in each case are contrasted, and the balance placed to the credit of the Asylum to which it belongs.

I.—Balance of the chief Provisions in favour  
of Inverness (1871-2.)

Average No. resident 271·3

SOLIDS.

	lbs.
Barley, . . . . .	2987
Beef, . . . . .	7258
Butter, . . . . .	1244
Cheese, . . . . .	166
Bread, . . . . .	2216
Mutton, . . . . .	982
Corn-flour, . . . . .	330
Pease flour, . . . . .	1407
	<hr/>
	16,590
Deduct balance in favour of Murthly, . . . . .	<hr/> 12,461
	<hr/>
Total for Inverness,	4129

LIQUIDS.

Beer and porter, . . . . .	2463 gals.
Milk, . . . . .	352 pints.

Balance in favour of Murthly.

Average No. resident 253·465.

SOLIDS.

	lbs.
Fresh Fish (chiefly cod), . . . . .	271
Flour, . . . . .	4030
Peas, . . . . .	2802
Rice, . . . . .	582
Suet, . . . . .	866
Oatmeal, . . . . .	2810
Pork, . . . . .	796
Rabbits and Poultry, . . . . .	102
Tapioca, Pearlina, Sago, } . . . . .	202
Ground Rice, . . . . .	
	<hr/>
	12,461

The Inverness District Asylum, thus, with a population of 18 above that at Murthly, has a balance in its favour of the chief solids during the year, of 4129 lbs., and of liquids, 2463 gals. of beer and porter, and 352 pints of new milk. The chief items in its favour are beef, barley, bread, butter, mutton, pease-flour, and beer. The articles in excess at Murthly are flour, oatmeal, peas, and pork. Both Asylums had a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables.

II.—Balance of the chief Provisions in favour of  
the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, 1872.

Average No. resident 238·3.

SOLIDS.

	lbs.
Barley, . . . . .	658
Butter, . . . . .	781
Cheese, . . . . .	3241
Bread, . . . . .	22,672
Mutton, . . . . .	467
Pork, . . . . .	3880
Rice, . . . . .	1262
	<hr/>
	32,961

LIQUIDS.

Beer and Porter, . . . . .	3439 gals.
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Balance in favour of Murthly.

Average No. resident 253·4.

SOLIDS.

	lbs.
Beef, . . . . .	8,095
Fresh Fish, . . . . .	3,739
Flour, . . . . .	7,417
Oatmeal, . . . . .	14,523
Peas, . . . . .	3,100
Suet, . . . . .	1,435
	<hr/>
	38,309
Deduct balance at Fife,	<hr/> 32,961

Total in favour of Murthly,  
and 6940 eggs.

LIQUIDS.

New Milk, . . . . .	18,790 pints.
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During the periods contrasted Murthly exceeds Fife by 15 patients. The excess of the chief solids in favour of the former is 5348 lbs. It is to be remarked,



# 272 *Appendix to the Sixteenth Report of the General Board of*

Appendix

F.

however, that it is one item, viz., an excess of 22,672 lbs. of bread which brings Fife so near Murthly, which has a decided balance in oatmeal, beef, flour, fresh fish, eggs, and new milk in its favour; while Fife surpasses (besides bread), in pork, cheese, and beer.

III.—Balance in favour of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, 1872-3.  
Average No. resident 187.

SOLIDS.		lbs.
Butter, . . . . .		308
Rice, . . . . .		771
		<hr/> 1079

Balance in favour of Murthly.  
Average No. resident 253.

SOLIDS.		lbs.
Barley, . . . . .		638
Beef, . . . . .		8,174
Fresh Fish, . . . . .		2,007
Flour, . . . . .		5,120
Bread, . . . . .		168
Mutton, . . . . .		431
Oatmeal, . . . . .		25,474
Peas, . . . . .		2,899
Pork, . . . . .		796
Suet, . . . . .		1,435

47,142  
Deduct balance at Argyll, 1,079  
Total in favour of Murthly, 46,063

## LIQUIDS.

New Milk, . . . . . 33,902 pints.

With a population of 66 patients over the Asylum at Argyll, Murthly has a balance of 46,063 lbs. of the chief solids in its favour, and 33,902 pints of new milk. In two items only, the smaller Asylum has a balance in its favour, viz., butter and rice; while at Murthly there is a heavy excess in oatmeal, beef, flour, peas, fresh fish, suet, and new milk.

IV.—Balance in favour of the Stirling District Asylum, 1872-3.  
Average No. resident, 196.

SOLIDS.		lbs.
Barley, . . . . .		612
Bread, . . . . .		24,736
Butter, . . . . .		56
Ham, . . . . .		35
Rice, . . . . .		88
		<hr/> 25,527

## LIQUIDS.

Beer and Porter, . . . . . 1210 gals.

Balance in favour of Murthly.  
Average No. resident, 253.

SOLIDS.		lbs.
Beef, . . . . .		231
Cheese, . . . . .		1,846
Corn Flour, . . . . .		56
Fresh Fish, . . . . .		9,007
Flour, . . . . .		4,154
Mutton, . . . . .		431
Oatmeal, . . . . .		23,528
Peas, . . . . .		1,126
Pork, . . . . .		796
Rabbits and Poultry, . . . . .		102
Sago, Tapioca, Pearlina, } Ground Rice, . . . . . }		202
Suet, . . . . .		1,074

42,553  
Deduct balance at Stirling, 25,527  
Total in favour of Murthly, 17,026  
and 7768 Eggs.

## LIQUIDS.

New Milk, . . . . . 34,166 pints.

The balance in excess at Murthly, with its population of 57 over that at Stirling, is 17,026 lbs., 7768 eggs, and 34,166 pints of new milk. As in the former cases, it is the item bread which brings about this approximation, its large consumption being necessitated by the failure of the potato-crop. It also stands high in regard to beef. The chief solids in favour of Murthly are oatmeal, fresh fish, flour, cheese, peas, suet, and eggs, and of liquids, new milk.

V.—Balance in favour of the Ayr District  
Asylum, 1871-2.

Average No. resident, 175.

SOLIDS.

	lbs.
Butter, . . . . .	1220
Cheese, . . . . .	840
Bread, . . . . .	5098
Rice, . . . . .	1981
Ham, . . . . .	656
Arrowroot, . . . . .	14
Corn flour, . . . . .	172
	<hr/>
	9981
	<hr/>
Marrow bones, . . . . .	1439
	<hr/>

LIQUIDS.

Skimmed Milk, . . . . .	41,176 pints.
Beer, . . . . .	2,081 gals.

Balance in favour of Murthly.

Average No. resident, 253.

SOLIDS.

	lbs.
Barley, . . . . .	812
Beef, . . . . .	10,051
Fresh Fish, . . . . .	3,806
Flour, . . . . .	4,974
Mutton, . . . . .	431
Oatmeal, . . . . .	33,160
Peas, . . . . .	2,315
Pork, . . . . .	796
Suet, . . . . .	832
Ground Rice, Sago, Pearlina, } Tapioca, . . . . . }	170
	<hr/>
	57,347
Deduct balance at Ayr, . . . . .	9,981
	<hr/>

Total for Murthly, 47,366  
and 6472 eggs.

LIQUIDS.

New Milk, . . . . . 70,638 pints.

With '78 patients more than Ayr, Murthly has a balance in its favour of 47,366 lbs. of the chief solids, besides 6472 eggs, and 70,638 pints of new milk. There are several features of interest in regard to the consumption of bread and butter at Ayr, the total exceeding those used at Inverness, with a population of 271 or 96 more. The heavy items on the side of Murthly are oatmeal, beef, flour, fresh fish, peas, eggs, and new milk, while those above-mentioned (bread and butter), marrow-bones, skim-milk, and beer, are considerably in excess at Ayr.

Viewed, therefore, in regard to the rough weight of the important articles of diet without reference to population, it is found that Inverness consumes most barley, beef, butter, pease-flour, corn-flour, and new milk. Murthly comes next in regard to beef and new milk, and excels in oatmeal, fresh fish, flour, peas, suet, and eggs. In regard to beer, it is next the lowest. viz., Argyll. Fife is fourth in the consumption of beef, second in bread, third in oatmeal; is pre-eminent in pork and cheese, and in the use of beer. Stirling has the largest amount of bread, is third in beef, which supplies the place of fish and other varieties, is fourth in oatmeal and beer, and fifth in new milk. Argyll is fifth in beef, bread, and oatmeal, third in fish, and fourth in new milk. Ayr is highest in its consumption of rice, second in butter, third in bread and beer, sixth in beef, fifth in fish, and lowest by much in oatmeal and new milk.

A critical investigation, however, of the Tables, and a calculation of the amount of each item for each patient in the respective Asylums, gives a more reliable, though, of course, only approximate result (since the consumption of food by the staff is for the moment overlooked).

AMOUNT of each of the chief SOLIDS, consumed per patient in a year, in the District Asylums.

ASYLUM.	Beef, Pork, Suet.	Oat- meal.	Bread.	Fish.	Wheat- flour.	Pease and Pease-flour	New Milk.	Pota- toes.	Beer.
Inverness, . .	lbs. 124	lbs. 174	lbs. 209	lbs. 32	lbs. 13	lbs. 11	pints. 310	lbs. 343	gals. 15
Murthly, . .	113	*198	215	*35	*30	*23	*331	233	6
Fife, . .	98	149	324	22	1	11	273	*438	*21
Argyll, . .	95	131	291	+37	14	16	267	316	1
Stirling, . .	*133	135	*404	...	19	*23	253	102	14
Ayr, . .	98	96	342	30	15	20	75†	89	*21

A survey of this Table shows, in regard to *Beef*, that the highest consumption occurs at Stirling, but no fish diet is given in this Asylum. Inverness, Murthly, Ayr, and Argyll follow in their respective order.

Of *Oatmeal*, the highest consumption takes place at Murthly, and the gradual, though great, diminution through Inverness, Fife, Stirling, and Argyll, to Ayr, is interesting.

Most *Bread* is used at Stirling, least at Inverness; the intermediate positions being held by Ayr, Fife, Argyll, and Murthly. The consumption of potatoes at Inverness and Murthly partly explains their position in this respect; but in some other asylums, where potatoes are plentiful, the figure for bread remains high.

In the item *Fish*, Murthly is probably highest, though Argyll seems to come close; but unfortunately the weight of the fish was not taken at the latter. Inverness, Ayr, and Fife follow; while Stirling is blank.

Murthly consumes most *Flour*, the others in order being Stirling, Ayr, Argyll, Inverness, and Fife.

Murthly and Stirling are alike in their use of *Peas*. Ayr, Argyll, Inverness, and Fife, come next in the order of their names.

In its consumption of *New Milk*, Murthly is highest; Inverness, Fife, Argyll, Stirling, and Ayr, following with a considerable reduction in the three latter.

In the foregoing analysis the important elements of the dietary are fairly considered. In all, the supply of fresh vegetables is both abundant and liberal; though, as formerly mentioned, the potato-crop in some was a failure. In the asylums in which a large amount of tea is given, the consumption of oatmeal and new milk is correspondingly diminished, without, however, supplying materials so rich in nutriment. That the rate of board§ sometimes depends upon other elements than the amount of food consumed in any asylum is apparent, and easily understood by those who have given their time and energies to the economy of such establishments. I would also consider this method of examination more crucial than the review of a Diet Roll, since the latter is of necessity not always adhered to.

\* Marks the highest consumption.

+ This amount is doubtful, as the fish supply was not weighed. It therefore has not been marked.

† 235 pints of skimmed milk per patient are also consumed in this Asylum.

§ The present rate of board for each pauper patient in the County Asylums is as follows:—

Inverness, . . .	£23 0 0	Argyll, . . .	£22 2 0
Fife, . . .		Murthly, . . .	22 0 0
Ayr, . . .	26 0 0		
Stirling, . . .			



To sum up the facts in favour of Murthly: It appears that it has the highest consumption in no less than five out of the seven heads, viz., in oatmeal, fresh fish, wheat-flour, peas, new milk, and probably, besides, in eggs; while it is third in beef, and excels Inverness in bread. In no item has it the lowest consumption. Moreover, the food in which it surpasses stands high in nutritive proximate principles.

Before leaving the subject of the general dietary, I may notice the statement concerning the physical aspect of the patients. I have, unfortunately, not been able to find out the cases on either side to which the Commissioner alludes (though his remark is general), but it is apparent that comparatively few are otherwise than in robust health, with a florid complexion and full pulse. Shortly after my return 50 males and 70 females were weighed, with the following result:—

OF THE MALES,			OF THE FEMALES,		
2 were upwards of 14 stones.			3 were upwards of 13 stones.		
4	"	13 "	1	"	12 "
7	"	12 "	11	"	11 "
13	"	11 "	10	"	10 "
17	"	10 "	22	"	9 "
5	"	9 "	20	"	8 "
—			3	"	7 "
48			—		
			70		

The totals of all the patients who could be weighed, are as follows:—

MALES.			FEMALES.		
2 upwards of 14 stones.			3 upwards of 13 stones.		
7	"	13 "	1	"	12 "
9	"	12 "	11	"	11 "
18	"	11 "	15	"	10 "
21	"	10 "	30	"	9 "
21	"	9 "	43	"	8 "
7	"	8 "	16	"	7 "
—			*3	"	6 "
85			*1	"	5 "
			*1	at	3 " 8 lbs.

124

Moreover, the weights of the females employed in the kitchen (whose food is abundant), do not contrast with those in the ordinary wards, showing that each group is pretty fully nourished. The weights of the labourers employed in the grounds also stood high; a proof that, without additional food, they remained in good condition under a considerable amount of hard labour. It is further to be recollected, that every patient who is able, enjoys a large amount of open air exercise daily.

Finally, as the annual returns show, the quantities of the chief provisions consumed have kept in a pretty uniform ratio since the opening of the Asylum in 1864, except in certain instances in which a more rigid system of economy was required, *e.g.*, in beer, butter, bread, cheese, and sugar; the curtailments in these items, however, chiefly affecting the staff.

The next subject for consideration is the special dinner animadverted on. There were, on the 11th April, 234 patients in the Asylum; but 3 females, for special reasons, had farinaceous diet. Therefore 231 had to be fed from the following materials:—beef, 22 lbs., fresh cod, 250 lbs., bread, 142 lbs., vegetables,

\* The five under these heads are exceptional cases, viz. :—

6 stones. { Miss T., a small and delicate Indian (on extra diet).  
C. B., a small fragile dement, who has remained in this condition since 1860.  
M. M'L., a twisted dwarf.

M. S., a thin girl, admitted in a wretched state from disease (albuminuria).

J. F., an idiot child, unable to stand or help herself in any form.

Appendix  
F.

8 lbs.\* Each patient, therefore, had 1 lb. 9 oz. of solid food for dinner, females as well as males; and it ought to be stated that the inspection occurred in an interval between the conclusion of the potatoes (which we were fortunate in having all winter), and the introduction of haricot beans and other articles. The weekly fish-dinner, besides, has always been considered a light dinner. It has, further, to be borne in mind, that no article was weighed by the Commissioner at dinner; while no mention of the tea-bread, which was subjected to this test, is made in the report. Each patient had a good meal of porridge and new milk, or tea and bread, in the morning, and the same in the evening; the total solids for the day (including the dinner), being about 540 lbs., or 37 ounces for each, and fully 16 ounces of new milk for those having porridge, which, of course, comprised the majority, besides beer, eggs, wine, and other extras. A calculation of the various items of this allowance, according to Sir Robert Christison's Standard Table of Nutriment, shows that each patient had upwards of 21 ounces of nutritive proximate principles, and these of a kind which render the dietary on that day, at least, quite up to the full diet of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, as given in the Tables just mentioned.

It is curious, that on consulting the issues on the days the Commissioners inspected the fish-dinner (which, to go no further back than 23d August 1867, occurred 5 times), that reflected on has the heaviest consumption.

I have further to add, in defence of the house-keeper, that both she and the Assistant Physician were particularly pleased with the order and neatness of the dining-hall on the occasion, and that the dinner served in the same quantity and manner the following Friday was inspected most carefully, and I feel bound to say that the quantities were not insufficient, nor the order and neatness unsatisfactory. It is not common for hungry men and women to carry about quantities of bread in their pockets, which they are unable to eat at dinner. I may also mention that large perforated tin trays have long been in use for the cooking of the fish (chiefly fresh cod from St. Andrews). Upon these the cod are carefully laid and then placed in steam boilers, tier above tier (without pressing on each other). They are afterwards lifted by iron hooks and handles from the boilers, and carried without displacement directly to the dining-hall, and the greatest care is taken in carving to keep the muscle entire.

With regard to the clothing and appearance of the patients, it would seem that this was very much the same as on former occasions. A patched coat or a well worn dress denotes economy not squalor. The crouching on the floor was confined to one or two typical females, who require special watching, and who at the moment were under peculiar conditions. As a commentary upon this, however, it has to be stated that the patients were kept from their afternoon exercise in the grounds on a fine day for an hour and a half after the usual period, and therefore must have been in abnormal circumstances. They were, moreover, mostly grouped in the front wards (the Commissioner, indeed, met them in mass just before entering the dining-hall), and it is not easy to give the latter the same aspect as when less crowded.

The allusion to the old private asylums of Musselburgh need not be specially noticed, except to observe that, in a single feature *e. g.*, food, clothing, exercise, amusements, the arrangements of the house and grounds, offices, absence of seclusion etc., such resemblance is or was found, I am ready to admit the justice of every part of the Report. The statement appears to be unjustifiable, as is also that concerning the appeals to be discharged. It is remarkable that no mention is made of those who decline to leave the establishment, or of those who having left it again wish to return, nor is there any allusion to the fact that (since the sanction to receive private patients was withdrawn by the Lunacy Board on account of overcrowding) it is not uncommon for the relatives of patients who are quite able to pay a good board to place them (patients) apparently on a Parish, and thus have them received into Murthly.

The only other observations that are called for relate to the sanitary state of the house during the slight epidemic of erysipelas amongst the females in winter. This may have had something to do with the overcrowding and the severe

\* 58 lbs. vegetables were issued, but only a part was cooked. The actual weight cannot now be determined.

weather, though we have had a higher population without experiencing such an attack. It is to be remembered that the accommodation in the building (especially in the Infirmarys) was scarcely sufficient for the number intended to inhabit it, viz, 220, and that the maximum on the female side (110) was reached about a year after opening, and that it has ever since been much above it, sometimes to the extent of 47. Only a single and somewhat obscure case of typhoid fever (in a young female) has occurred since the opening of the Asylum in March 1864, and the minor complaints have been rare—both in patients and staff. The rigour of the winter climate, however, is well known. In regard to the latter point, it may be mentioned that 22 tons of coals above the consumption of the previous year were used in the Asylum in 1872-3.

In conclusion, there are other points which appear to have been overlooked, and though it is not expected that the Commissioner would interest himself in the progress of the medical and pathological departments, yet the steady increase of means for the care and comfort of the inmates might legitimately have been indicated. Amongst these are the following:—

1. The changes in the decoration and furnishing of the wards since last inspection by papering, picture hanging, introduction of valances, curtains, etc.
2. The improvements in the ground and exercise park, and the great extent and dryness of the gravel-walks and terraces.
3. The skill shown by the patients in all kinds of athletic and open-air games.
4. The large number of indoor games; printed lists of these and the foregoing have long been suspended in the wards.
5. The extent and value of the library for the patients—about 700 volumes.
6. The large number of daily papers, weekly illustrated papers, and monthly magazines—all of which are purchased. Printed lists of these are also hung in the wards.
7. The frequent picnics in summer, consisting of:—
  - a. Somewhat expensive drives by omnibus (carrying 12 to 20) to beautiful places 15 to 20 miles distant.
  - b. The sending of large parties by rail.
  - c. The sending of large parties on foot to spend the day in suitable places in the neighbourhood.
8. The special pleasure-drives given frequently to female, and occasionally to male, patients.
9. The lectures, conversazioni, concerts, *fêtes champêtres*, entertainments of various kinds, weekly balls, fancy-dress balls, visits to museum, and other means for breaking the monotony of the year.
10. The large amount of open-air exercise enjoyed by every patient who is able to be out.
11. The proportionately large number of patients attending chapel, dances, associated meals, etc.
12. The large number of both sexes who have been taught to skate since last inspection.
13. The fact that seclusion has been abolished since 1867. It is well to remember also that it was not employed at all during the first year of the Asylum (1864-5) and only 10 times for brief periods, during the next 3 years, viz. :—9 times in 1 female patient, and 1 in a male.

No. VI.—*Letter from the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy to the Clerk of the Lunacy Board of Perthshire.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 17th September 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to send you the comments which Sir James Coxé has made upon the remarks of Dr. M'Intosh and Drs. Laycock and MacLagan upon his entry of 11th April 1873 in the patients' book of the Asylum. A careful consideration of the whole matters brought under review has impressed the Board with the conviction that the dietary of the Perthshire Asylum is in-



Appendix  
F.

sufficient for the wants of its patients, and that the cold of last winter was the proximate cause of several deaths.

The Board, therefore, recommend that the dietary should be immediately revised, and that care should be taken to adjust it in accordance with the different avocations and conditions of the patients, so that more food may be supplied where the loss is increased by work or excitement. The Board further recommend that a comfortable temperature should be maintained in the wards during the winter, and that it should be regulated by the thermometer.

The Board cannot help feeling that the recommendations made by the Commissioners have hitherto received but scant attention from the District Board, but they trust that no cause will in future arise to warrant any remark of this kind.—I am, etc.,

T. W. L. SPENCE, *for the Secretary.*

To William MacLeish, Esq., Clerk to the  
District Lunacy Board, Perth.

No. VII.—*Comments by Sir James Coxé on the Report of Professors Laycock and Douglas Maclagan, and the Remarks of Dr M'Intosh.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 8th September 1873.

SIR,—The Board having remitted to me for examination and comment the documents received from the District Board of Lunacy of Perthshire, in connexion with the entry made by me in the patients' book of the District Asylum at my visit of 11th April 1873, I now beg to place before the Board the following observations on these documents, and further on various points touching the administration of the Asylum, for the purpose of enabling them to form a correct judgment on the condition of the establishment, and to determine whether or not there existed sufficient grounds for the strictures contained in my entry.

The documents which have been placed in my hands are :—

I. The minutes of the meeting of the District Board, held on the 1st day of July 1873.

II. Remarks on the Report of Sir James Coxé, of date 11th April 1873, by Dr. M'Intosh, the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

III. Remarks by Professors Laycock and Douglas Maclagan on the Report of Sir James Coxé, and on the Condition of the Asylum and Patients, made after their inspection of the Establishment.

On the first document, namely, the minutes of the meeting of the District Board, I have no observations to offer. The conclusions of the District Board are founded on the reports made to them by Dr. M'Intosh and Professors Laycock and Maclagan, and their correctness will of course be dependent on the validity of the arguments which these gentlemen have used. But I gladly take this opportunity to express my satisfaction that the District Board have seen fit to undertake an investigation into the condition of the Asylum. Neither the General Board nor the District Board can have any other object but the good of the Establishment for which they are both, in their different degrees, responsible, and I am very sanguine that good results will follow this inquiry.

It will be difficult, in commenting on the second and third documents, to deal with them separately, without going twice over a great deal of the same ground. I shall therefore refer to their contents as I find most convenient; only taking care to let it be seen with which of the two I am for the moment dealing. But before entering upon an examination of the statements contained in them, I must express my regret that Dr. M'Intosh should have considered it necessary "to challenge the whole tone" of my report—if it is implied by this phrase that it was written in an unfair or personally unfriendly spirit. It would be difficult to write an unfavourable report in a pleasant manner; but I cannot allow it to be supposed that in this case the tone had any other origin than the desire to record truthfully and faithfully the facts observed and the impressions received. Whether the facts were such as to justify the impressions, is the question at issue.

The passages in the report which are chiefly called in question are the follow-

ing :—1st, “The mortality has been high—so high, indeed, as to arouse fears that there is something radically wrong in the treatment of the patients;” and 2d, “Fears have been expressed in former reports that economy was too much studied in food and fuel; and this high mortality, taken in conjunction with the prevalent causes of death, cannot be regarded without great uneasiness, which is increased by the physical aspect of many of the patients.”

These extracts clearly express a fear that the patients had been suffering from deficient food and deficient warmth; and they may thus perhaps be regarded as justifying the deduction of the District Board that the exceptionally high mortality of last year was attributed by me to *mismanagement*. My report, however, contains no accusation of this kind, which is an inference of the District Board.

It will be observed from the report of Professors Laycock and MacLagan that they themselves arrive at the conclusion that the exceptionally high mortality of last winter was caused by cold :—

“On looking at the dates of death during the past year,” they say, “it is found that they occurred most numerous in the winter months, namely, 2 in December, 4 in January, and 10 in February, being 16, or two-thirds of the whole mortality.\* These facts point to the influence of cold. . . . This conclusion is confirmed when we inquire into the diseases which proved fatal during the winter months.” Several of these diseases they pronounce to be precisely those which a low temperature brings on. “But,” they continue, “in addition to this, the insane are from thrice to four times more liable to disease of the brain and lungs than the general population, and hence severe cold is much more dangerous to them.”† The fact, then, is by them clearly recognised that cold was a primary cause of the high mortality of last year.

The question now to be considered is, whether this cause was unavoidable or preventable. From the mortality of the two previous years having been what they considered low, Professors Laycock and MacLagan are apparently of opinion that the high mortality of last winter was simply a balancing of accounts, and the natural result of the accumulation of patients of delicate health and advanced age.‡ It would thus seem that the high mortality of last winter was regarded by

\* Two deaths which occurred when the patients were absent on probation are excluded from these numbers by Drs. Laycock and MacLagan. One of these patients, a female, was removed from the Asylum towards the end of October, and died from consumption on 18th December 1872. The probability is that her death would equally have taken place in the Asylum. The other patient, a male, was removed from the Asylum on 31st December 1872, and committed suicide by drowning on 3d February 1873. Whether, if he had remained in the Asylum he would have succeeded in committing suicide may be a moot question; but when Dr. McIntosh asserts that the patient was removed contrary to his advice, he apparently forgets that the sanction of the Board of Lunacy to the probationary discharge was granted on his own certificate, which was to the following effect :—

“I, the undersigned W. C. McIntosh, being the Medical Superintendent of the Perthshire District Asylum, have this day seen and personally examined P. A., the patient named in the above application, and hereby report and certify, with respect to his mental state, that he is quiet and rather industrious, and with respect to his bodily health and condition, that they are fair. And I further certify the said lunatic to be a proper patient to be liberated on trial for a period of three months.

(Signed) “W. C. McIntosh.

*Dated 25th December 1872.”*

† Compare the extracts from the Commissioners’ Entries in the Appendix to these comments, No. 1, p. 286.

‡ Including the two cases absent on probation, 20 patients died in the Perthshire Asylum in the four months—December, January, February, and March. Of these patients, 5 were admitted in 1864, 1 in 1865, 4 in 1866, 1 in 1870, 4 in 1871, 4 in 1872, and 1 in 1873. The number of deaths among the recent admissions was thus comparatively small, and if the patients were in delicate health, this condition, in the majority of the cases, must have supervened in the Asylum. The average age at death of these twenty patients was 43 years for the males, and 55 years for the females. The average age at death in the Perthshire Asylum in the two years 1871 and 1872 was 57·0 for males, and 56·4 years for females. These figures scarcely permit us to ascribe the high winter mortality of 1873 in any special degree to advanced age. The fact, however, is that a high average age at death in an Asylum is not so much an indication of good management as of a low rate of admissions. Accordingly, a low average age at death will be found to be a characteristic of Asylums into which the rate of admissions is high. Thus, in Gartnavel, the average age at death in the two years 1871 and 1872 was 43·5 for males, and 42·9 for females.



Appendix  
F.

them as unavoidable. At all events, they concluded that it did "not show that there is anything radically wrong in the treatment of the patients."

It appears to me, however, that their facts and conclusions are not only at variance with each other, but that they are in direct opposition to the doctrines of the Registrar-General, who reckons cold as one of the avoidable causes of death.

Besides comparing the mortality of different years in the Perthshire District Asylum, with the view of showing that, on the whole, it is not excessive, Professors Laycock and Maclagan undertake comparisons between the mortality of this Asylum and that of several other asylums both in England and Scotland; and from the results of these comparisons, they are of opinion "that it is at least fairly deducible that the inmates of the Perthshire Asylum are sufficiently fed." Nevertheless, their examination into the nutritive value of the dietary of the Asylum, according to the principles of scientific investigation, leads them to the conclusion that, "in point of carbon, it is somewhat below, and in point of nitrogen, a little above, that of low-fed operatives."

Now, when it is kept in mind that a full dietary is regarded as one of the most essential conditions in the successful treatment of lunacy, the conclusion that the patients in the Perthshire Asylum are about as well fed as "low-fed operatives" is scarcely calculated to remove any fears that might be felt as to the sufficiency of the dietary.\* Nor, for the reasons which I shall presently state, do I regard the comparisons which Dr. McIntosh has instituted between the dietaries of the different Scotch District Asylums as of any value in this respect.

In the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board to the Home Secretary, some of the difficulties attending the comparison between the death-rates and dietaries of different asylums are pointed out; but, as Professors Laycock and Maclagan have, I think, been led to attach too much weight to the influence of diet, apart from clothing and heating, in determining the respective mortalities of English and Scotch Asylums, I have given in No. 2. of the Appendix to this paper the whole of the passage in the report to which they refer when dealing with this point. It will be seen from it that, besides diet, many other causes are alluded to as concurring to determine the death-rate of an asylum; and although I am quite willing to admit the value of porridge and broth as "leading elements" in a dietary, I cannot overlook the fact that a good deal will also depend on the quantities in which they are supplied.

In the comparisons between the death-rates of different asylums, which have led Professors Laycock and Maclagan to conclude that there is nothing radically wrong in the treatment of the patients in the Perthshire Asylum, the mortality is calculated on the average numbers resident. But that this is a very fallacious method of determining the sanitary condition of an asylum will be seen on referring to the extract from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board, given in No. 3 of the Appendix.

All asylums may be regarded as partly hospitals and partly boarding-houses; and it will very much depend on the degree in which the one or other of these departments is in excess whether the mortality shall be high or low. An hotel and an hospital may both contain the same average number of inmates, but it is evident that no just comparison could be instituted between their respective

\* The dietary of the Perthshire Asylum, according to the calculations of Drs. Laycock and Maclagan, affords a daily supply for each patient, male and female, of 4490 grains of carbon, 236·5 grains of nitrogen. Estimates of other dietaries give the following results:—

	Carbon.	Nitrogen.
Dietary of low-fed Operatives (Smith), . . .	4881 gr.	214 gr.
" " well-fed Operatives (Playfair) . . .	5837 "	400 "
" " Scotch Farm Labourers (Smith), . . .	7063 "	321 "
" " Military Prisoners for Short terms, . . .	5090 "	256 "
" " Do. Do. Long terms, . . .	6362 "	317 "

This increase for prisoners sentenced for long terms was found to be necessary, as even the prisoners for short terms frequently lose weight and give evidence of decay when restricted to the smaller allowance. That, in the face of such comparisons, Drs. Laycock and Maclagan should arrive at the conclusion that the dietary of the Perthshire Asylum "is by no means one which can be regarded as niggardly in its allowance," certainly surprises me.



death-rates. In the same way, no proper comparison can be instituted between the death-rates of different asylums, unless these asylums are in precisely the same circumstances. Appendix  
F.

The mortality of an asylum then must, it is clear, be mainly dependant on two conditions—*first*, the state of the patients on admission, and *secondly*, their after treatment. If their condition on admission be bad, the mortality during the first year will be high, and *vice versa*. Now, it appears from the table at page 67 of the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board, that of the deaths which take place in those District Asylums of Scotland which Dr. M'Intosh has chosen as standards of comparison with his own, the following are the percentages which happen within the first year after admission :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Argyll Asylum,	56.3	38.6	Inverness,	40.7	27.6
*Ayr „	63.3	48.1	Perth,	38.3	32.6
Fife „	45.1	58.2	*Stirling,	57.7	48.6

The inference from this Table is, that the physical condition of the patients admitted into the Perthshire Asylum was better *on admission* than that of those admitted into any of the other asylums, with the exception of the female division of the Inverness Asylum. On this ground, we should be led to expect a low mortality in the Perthshire Asylum. If, on the contrary, it is high, there will be reason to think that this is due to influences to which the patients are afterwards subjected.

But it has further to be considered that the mortality of an asylum will be materially influenced by the proportion in which the admissions stand to the numbers resident. The more patients that are admitted, the greater, it is obvious, will be the number of cases of disease to swell the death-rate. The following Table shows the average percentage of admissions in the six District Asylums, calculated on the average numbers resident, during five years 1868-1872 :—

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Argyll,	39.8	33.1	Inverness,	23.4	26.6
*Ayr,	51.2	51.9	Perth,	17.6	24.0
Fife,	25.0	35.6	*Stirling,	43.5	45.7

It thus appears that the proportion of new patients received for treatment is lowest in the Perthshire Asylum. The boarding-house department of this Asylum thus appears to acquire the highest development, and as a consequence, the mortality of the establishment should be lowest.

When the mortality is calculated upon the admissions, instead of upon the numbers resident, the average annual percentage of deaths in the six District Asylums in the five years 1868-1872 is as follows :—

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Argyll,	22.6	27.1	Inverness,	36.5	37.2
*Ayr,	11.1	16.0	Perth,	40.2	23.9
Fife,	27.3	21.5	*Stirling,	20.9	26.3

This calculation gives the highest male mortality to the Perthshire Asylum, and also a higher female mortality than occurs in the Asylums of Fife and Ayr.

Without attaching any undue value to the preceding statistical details, it is impossible to overlook the fact that they afford strong grounds for believing that the mortality of the patients in the Perthshire Asylum is higher than, under the favourable conditions of admission, it should be.

In the last Table we find, it is true, that the female mortality in the Asylum of the Argyll, Stirling, and Inverness Districts is higher than the female mortality in the Perthshire Asylum ; but it will be seen from the extracts of the Commissioners' reports, which are given in Appendix No. 4, that the sanitary condition of the inmates of the two last-named establishments was not regarded as satisfactory, and that their dietaries in consequence underwent revision. To what influences the higher female mortality of the Argyllshire Asylum should

\* Owing to the recent date of their opening, the calculations for the Ayr and Stirling Asylums are for three years only.

Appendix  
F.  
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be ascribed, I am not prepared to offer an opinion. Drs. Laycock and Mac-lagan express the opinion that the small proportion of deaths which takes place in the Perthshire Asylum from phthisis, and which they regard as a test of successful hygienic treatment, may be partly due to an appropriate diet, but is much more likely owing to the assiduous care taken to provide the inmates with out-door occupations and amusements. But the occurrence of phthisis in an asylum is, as they themselves admit, greatly dependent on the conditions of the patients on admission; and as I have shown, from the small proportion of the deaths which take place in the Perthshire Asylum within the first year after admission, that the condition of the patients on their reception is exceptionally good, I am clearly of opinion that herein lies the main cause of the small mortality from phthisis. In the Inverness Asylum, on the other hand, where the mortality from phthisis is high, this malady is frequently recognised as already established on the admission of the patient. (*Vide* Appendix No. 4.)

I have already stated that I cannot regard the elaborate comparisons which Dr. M'Intosh has instituted between the food supplies of the different District Asylums of Scotland as of any value in establishing the sufficiency of the dietary of the Perthshire District Asylum, and I shall now shortly state the grounds that have led me to this conclusion. The Asylums of the Perthshire and Fifeshire Districts are nearly of equal size. The average number of patients in the former during the five years 1868-1872, was 245, and in the latter, 236. It would therefore, I think, be but natural to expect that the expenditure of the two Asylums should stand in nearly the same relation. But on comparing their accounts for the two years 1871-72 and 1872-73, we find very material differences, all pointing to a greater expenditure for food, clothing, and fuel in the Fifeshire Asylum, notwithstanding the smaller number of its patients. This is shown by the following table:—

EXPENDITURE OF THE FIFESHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM.	EXPENDITURE OF THE PERTHSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM.
<i>For the Year ending 2d February 1872.</i>	<i>For the Year ending 31st March 1872.</i>
For Stores and Provisions, £2,915 8 9	For Provisions, £2,272 8 2
For Materials and Furnishings, 734 4 8	For Clothing and Bedding, 396 0 8
For Coals and Gas, 594 14 7	*For Repairs and Furnishings, 579 4 6
	For Fuel and Light, 293 19 9
£4,244 8 0	£3,541 13 1
<i>For the Year ending 2d February 1873.</i>	<i>For the Year ending 31st March 1873.</i>
For Stores and Provisions, £2,724 1 0	For Provisions, £2,313 12 3
For Materials and Furnishings, 703 14 11	For Clothing and Bedding, 412 13 5
For Coals and Gas, 631 5 9	For Repairs and Furnishings, 488 9 1
	For Fuel and Light, 416 19 0
£4,059 1 8	£3,631 13 9

From these results, I think I am justified in questioning the accuracy of Dr. M'Intosh's conclusions that more food is supplied to the patients of the Perthshire than to those of the Fifeshire Asylum. It is also seen that the supply of fuel is much greater in the latter establishment; and in connexion with this point it has further to be taken into account that as coal is considerably cheaper in Fifeshire than in Perthshire, the difference in quantity will be materially greater than is represented by the difference in cost.†

I do not think it necessary to institute any similar comparison between the expenditure of the Perthshire Asylum and that of the other District Asylums. From the varying manner in which the Asylum accounts in the different districts are kept, and also from the varying manner in which the food is

\* Including a considerable sum, apparently about £250, for alterations in Medical Superintendent's House.

† The mere fact that the maintenance is £26 in the Fifeshire Asylum, and £22 in the Perthshire Asylum, appears to me conclusive.

supplied, this would not always be easy, and my object is sufficiently attained by showing, by one example, that Dr. M'Intosh's calculations are not reliable for establishing the sufficiency of the dietary of the Perthshire Asylum. In speaking of the varying manner in which the food is supplied, I allude to the differences which must exist where the meat is killed on the Asylum estate, or where it is purchased. In the Argyllshire Asylum, for instance, the offal of the animals killed furnishes excellent meals in the shape of tripe, haggis, etc., and largely supplements the dietary. But even if Dr. M'Intosh's data were sufficient to prove that the supply of food in the Perthshire Asylum was equal to that in the other asylums, in the want of all evidence to show the sufficiency of clothing and fuel, they would still be inadequate to establish his position.

In referring the points at issue between Dr. M'Intosh and me to the consideration of Professors Laycock and MacLagan, the District Board have manifested their desire to take competent advice in the discharge of their responsible duties. But if such advice were necessary, I cannot see why they should have delayed so long in taking it. Many recommendations, fully as important as those made in my last entry, have from time to time emanated from the Commissioners without apparently exciting attention. On more than one occasion the danger from cold has been referred to (*vide* Appendix 5); and it would, it seems to me, have been no very difficult matter for the District Board, even without professional assistance, to have satisfied themselves, by means of the thermometer, whether the arrangements for heating the house were sufficient, or whether the fears of the Commissioners had any real foundation. Drs. Laycock and MacLagan, while admitting that the mortality of last winter was in a great measure the result of cold, evade the question, whether with a higher internal temperature the mortality would not have been less. The visits of the Commissioners have been principally made in the summer months, but whenever they happened to take place in the colder seasons, the uneasiness as to the sufficiency of the means for insuring warmth appears to have been felt. An additional consumption of 22 tons of coals in a severe winter, in a large establishment such as the Perthshire Asylum, although referred to by Dr. M'Intosh as an indication that there was no undue economy in the consumption of fuel, can scarcely be regarded as sufficient to lull the fears that were entertained on this head.

Uneasiness as to the sufficiency of the dietary has also on various occasions been expressed (*vide* Appendix 6). To determine whether the dietary of an establishment is sufficient to maintain the body in vigorous health is, after all, a question of experiment. What under certain circumstances will be sufficient, will prove insufficient under certain other circumstances. On physiological grounds, a cold bracing climate, with extensive occupation and exercise in the open air, will render larger supplies of food necessary than where the climate is mild, and out-door labour and exercise are more moderately taken. In accordance with these views, Dr. Edward Smith, whose investigations have been referred to by Professors Laycock and MacLagan, affirms that while a daily supply in the food of 3816 grains of carbon, and of 180 grains of nitrogen is sufficient for the maintenance of the body in idleness, an increase to 5688 grains of carbon and 307 of nitrogen becomes necessary for ordinary exertion, and to 6825 grains of carbon and 391 grains of nitrogen for active labour. If this estimate be at all accurate, it must follow that the outdoor occupations and amusements of the patients, to which Professors Laycock and MacLagan refer with approbation, are, under the circumstances, sources of danger. I well remember how the mortality in the Asylum of Lilybank at Musselburgh always rose when any endeavour was made to engage the patients in industrial occupations. The food supplied was sufficient for the wants of the body in idleness, but insufficient even for very moderate exertion; and the connexion between the increase in the mortality and the employment of the patients was so manifest, that all attempts to introduce industrial occupations were renounced. It will be seen from the data I have already given, that the male mortality in the Perthshire Asylum, when calculated on the admissions, is nearly double that of the female mortality, and the suspicion presents itself that this great difference may possibly be connected with the more extensive active occupations of the men. According to Sir Robert Christison, the men confined in the General Prison at Perth were unequal to the work of

Appendix  
F.



Appendix  
F.

pumping the water for the house even on a daily diet containing 6082 grains of carbon and 404 of nitrogen.

But among the circumstances which have induced me to doubt the sufficiency of the dietary of the Perthshire Asylum, I have still to refer to the unsatisfactory condition of the refractory wards, and to the large number of appeals made by patients to be discharged (*vide* Appendix No. 7). My experience has thoroughly convinced me that refractory habits and a spirit of discontent have very generally their origin in a condition of body which the full supply of the physical wants is best calculated to remove. I do not in the least question the insanity of the appealing patients, as the remarks of Drs. Laycock and MacLagan might be interpreted to imply; but I refer to the exceptionally large number of appeals simply as an indication of an unusual amount of discomfort.

A third cause of doubt lies in the exceptionally high proportion of wet patients which is found in this Asylum. It will be seen by the extracts from the entries of the Commissioners (*vide* Appendix 8), how frequently this matter has been commented on, and how persistently recommendations have been made for the introduction of the system of night attendance, by means of which the patients might be raised or shifted, and their wants attended to according to their needs. Surely no special professional knowledge is necessary to distinguish between the comfort of a dry and clean bed, and the discomfort of one that is wet and soiled. Although it does not necessarily follow that a wet patient is insufficiently fed, yet when the proportion of wet patients is so high as in this Asylum, the fears, which have been induced by other causes, thereby receive a certain amount of confirmation. Appendix 8, it will be noticed, also makes frequent reference to the uncomfortable nature of the beds of the wet patients. I allude to this point here, because it is one which certainly requires no special study to understand its merits. The hair bags on which these patients lie were frequently found so thin as to afford very imperfect protection against the pressure of the iron bars which form the bottom of the bedsteads. Consequently the sleep of the patients could not have been either so sound or so refreshing as more comfortable arrangements would have made it. The question of night attendance is possibly one which the District Board may not understand in all its bearings, but any one may decide upon the comfort or discomfort of a bed. At the same time, seeing the frequency with which the recommendations for the institution of night-attendance have been repeated, it seems to me that some little attention might have been extended to them. At any rate, it was scant courtesy to treat them with such entire neglect.

A fourth reason which leads me to doubt the sufficiency of the dietary is the small amount of *débris* that leaves the table. The mid-day meal, which was served in the hall at my last visit, consisted of bread and plain boiled fish only, without butter or sauce of any kind.\* There was neither soup nor vegetables, and no drink or drinking-vessel was on the table. I certainly did not weigh either the fish or the bread, but I am in the habit of seeing the meals served in asylums, and can form a pretty accurate judgment of their sufficiency or insufficiency. In this case I had no hesitation in deciding that the meal was scanty, coarsely cooked, and roughly served. I requested that the *débris* should be gathered together, and kept for me to examine. Nothing was left but fish bones. That nothing was left over was certainly in itself no proof that the meal was insufficient; but when it is borne in mind that the institution of District Asylums was undertaken to protect the patients against the effects of private parsimony, the utmost care should be taken that they do not themselves afford any cause for the least suspicion of unduly considering economy. It is very true that some few patients could not be trusted to take food *ad libitum*; but it would be only a humane precaution to show, by some little surplus, that the wants of all had been duly supplied. The custom at meals in the Aberdeen Asylum of allow-

\* "Fish is not a favourite article of diet with the labouring classes unless it is salted or smoked, and then it is chiefly used for its flavouring qualities. There is a prejudice that it has no nutritive strength, and it arises perhaps from the circumstance that it does not easily satisfy hunger, and is quickly digested, but the inhabitants of our coasts use it largely as food." "The white varieties of fish, cod, haddock, etc., contain only about 22 per cent. of solid matter, 18 of which is nitrogenous. They want butter, therefore, to increase their nutritive value."—*Letheby on Food*, page 41.

ing the patients to help themselves *ad libitum* to oatcakes, guards against any risk of insufficient food; and in some other asylums an *ad libitum* supply of broth serves the same purpose. Appendix F.

The only other points which seem to me to call for comment are the clothing and cleanliness of the patients. Professors Laycock and MacLagan describe the outer clothing as heterogeneous in its character, but add they do not see that any advantage would be gained by putting the patients in uniform. On this matter I am thoroughly in accordance with them, and I have never made a recommendation to place patients in any asylum in uniform. The general condition of the clothing, as regards cleanliness and tidiness, may have been satisfactory when the house was visited by Professors Laycock and MacLagan, and yet have been unsatisfactory when it was visited by me. The extracts from previous entries by the Commissioners, given in Appendix 9, show that although the clothing was regarded as sufficient when the house was inspected in summer, yet that doubts as to its sufficiency were expressed when the visits were made in the colder months.

Again, the fact that no patient was found by Professors Laycock and MacLagan infested with lice, afford no proof that this was not the case at other times. Allusion is made in the entry of 12th May 1869 (Appendix 10) to their occurrence having been noted at that visit; and I have no doubt that if all details of other visits had been recorded, similar allusions would have been frequent.

At the visit of 11th April 1873, there were 20 patients in the female refractory ward, and of these the heads of three were examined. These patients were J. M'I. or F., J. S., and C. L. Lice were found in the heads of all three, and in that of J. M'I. in greater abundance than I ever before witnessed, even in an old private Musselburgh house. As an indication of the manner in which cleanliness is attended to, I may state that when I asked to have the small tooth-comb applied, the attendant was proceeding to use it without any utensil to receive the lice. On this proceeding being objected to, a bit of an old newspaper was procured, and used for the purpose.

At the conclusion of their report, Professors Laycock and MacLagan refer to the overcrowding of the Asylum, as a point which I had overlooked. The extracts from previous entries, given in the Appendix to this document, No. 11, will show how often attention had been drawn to this matter.

As Dr. M'Intosh alludes at the end of his remarks to various points which he thinks might have been legitimately indicated in my report, and which apparently he is of opinion were illegitimately withheld, I have thought it right to give in Appendix No. 12, some of the passages in which these points were referred to at previous visits. If, where there is no special end to be gained, the same matters were to be dealt with over and over again by the Commissioners, it would be as tiresome to write their reports, as it would be profitless to read them.

I am particularly anxious that there should be no misunderstanding about the remark made in my last report, that it is the primary duty of the Superintendent to give his time and talents to the promotion of the welfare of his patients, especially as Dr. M'Intosh seems to think it was penned in consequence of his temporary absence from the Asylum. I wish, therefore, to state that this was nowise the case. The fact is, simply, that I had been led, by the small attention that had been given to previous recommendations which appeared to me important, and by the persistently unsatisfactory condition of certain departments of the Asylum, to entertain the doubt that Dr. M'Intosh, whose ability is beyond all question, allowed his time to be too much occupied, and his thoughts to be too much absorbed, by other pursuits.

I have only to add that, in complying with the instructions of the Board, I have endeavoured to be as brief as possible in my comments on the documents placed in my hands, having due regard to the importance of the questions brought under discussion.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JAMES COXE.

To the Secretary of the  
General Board of Lunacy.

## APPENDIX TO PRECEDING COMMENTS.

Appendix F. No. 1.—EXTRACTS from *Previous Entries in the Patients' Book of the Perthshire Asylum, referring to the influence of Cold on the Mortality.*

From the  
Entry of  
12th May  
1870.

The deaths have been heavy, especially in the winter months, and the mortality, although not perhaps excessive when compared with that of certain other establishments, such as the asylums of large towns, is higher than might have been expected in an asylum subserving a rural community, and situated in a rural locality. The chief causes of death are affections of the lungs and kidneys, such as generally result from the operation of cold. Of the 19 deaths, 12 are ascribed to such causes, 2 to phthisis, and 5 to various other affections.

27th and  
28th July  
1870.

The 6 deaths (since 17th May) were caused by general exhaustion and strumous abscesses, gangrene of the lung, pneumonia and enteritis, brain disease and epilepsy, and brain disease and paralysis. The rate of mortality, which continues to be high, and the character of its chief causes, point to the propriety of inquiring whether the dietary is sufficiently liberal, and whether it is in all respects as good as that adopted in other similar institutions. The appearance of not a few of the patients, and the nature of the ailments from which some of them were recovering, were also thought to indicate the desirableness of such an inquiry. The sufficiency of the winter clothing of the patients, and of the arrangements for warming the establishment in cold weather, should be considered at the same time, because defects in these things would also operate prejudicially on the health of the community, giving similar results, which results, however, might not appear in close connexion with their cause. It is hoped that the inquiry here suggested will at once be made, as it relates to a matter of the first consequence to the patients, and regarding which no doubt should be allowed to exist.

No. 2.—EXTRACT from the *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board, in illustration of the Difficulties attending a Comparison between the Death-rates and the Dietaries of different Asylums.*

It is a very difficult matter to institute any trustworthy comparison between the diet-tables of different institutions—such a comparison as would warrant us in ascribing to the dietary the greater or less mortality which might be found occurring in different establishments. One cause of this difficulty lies in the probability that the diet-tables are not strictly adhered to, and that the patients, although nominally restricted to certain quantities, are allowed to eat as much as they desire. This remark applies especially to such food as broth and porridge. Another cause lies in the varying composition of articles of diet nominally the same. For instance, in some asylums the broth and the porridge contain in the same measured quantity a larger amount of nutriment than in others. From the statistical returns of English and Scotch Asylums, it appears that the mortality in the former is on an average considerably higher than in the latter. In our Tenth Report we showed that the average percentage of mortality, on the average numbers resident, in the five years, 1862-66, was in Scotch Asylums, 8·84 for males, 7·69 for females, or 8·24 for both sexes; and in English Asylums, 12·51 for males, 8·50 for females, or 10·39 for both sexes. Again, for the 12 years, 1859-1870, the average rate of mortality in the English County and Borough Asylums was 10·85 per cent. of both sexes, on the average numbers resident, while in the public asylums of Scotland the corresponding rate for the ten years, 1861-1870, was 8·33. These figures show that the mortality in English Asylums is about a fifth higher than in Scotch Asylums. It would be too much to maintain that the cause of this difference depends upon the dietaries of the Scotch Asylums being more nutritious and better adapted to sustain the vital powers than those of the English Asylums; but it may nevertheless be useful to point to the fact that in the Scotch Asylums broth, and porridge and milk, form the staple articles of



food; and that an *ad libitum* supply of such food is more likely to be accorded, than of bread, meat-pie, Irish stew, boiled or roast meat, and pudding, of which the more attractive-looking dietaries of the English Asylums mainly consist. In the Scotch Asylums, bread and tea at the morning and evening meals are beginning, especially in city establishments, to take the place of porridge and milk; and it would be of some interest to determine whether any increase in the mortality has resulted from this change.

But it must be kept in mind that the higher mortality in the English Asylums may have an altogether different origin; it may be entirely dependent on the more severe forms of insanity, or in the more serious complications of bodily disease, with which the patients are affected. It is pretty generally understood that epilepsy, general paralysis, and other forms of nervous disease indicative of extensive organic degeneration, are more prevalent in England than in Scotland; and many will think that in this fact lies a sufficient explanation of the causes of the greater mortality which takes place in the asylums of the former country. But, admitting this to be the case, we should be thereby called on only more widely to extend the field of our inquiry, and to pass from an investigation of the causes which produce the mortality of asylums, to an investigation of those influences which operate in undermining the health and nervous energies of the people. We should then have to inquire to what extent, and in what way, the habits of the working classes of England are less favourable to health than the habits of the working classes of Scotland. In this direction, a wide field for useful observation and comparison lies ready for cultivation. (P. xxii.)

No. 3.—EXTRACTS from the *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board relative to the Various Influences which determine the Mortality of an Asylum.*

We shall see, as we proceed, that the results afforded by the individual Asylums vary greatly according to the manifold influences which affect the condition of the patients before admission, or which re-act on their bodily and mental health after admission. The operation of these influences is illustrated by the different rates of mortality which prevail in different asylums. For instance, on an average of many years, the mortality in the Dundee Asylum, when calculated upon the average numbers resident, is only about one-half of that which occurs in the Glasgow Asylum. But it does not on this account follow that the patients in the Dundee Asylum are placed in more favourable circumstances than those in the Glasgow Asylum. Before this conclusion could be adopted, it would be necessary to determine, not only that the condition of the patients on admission was identical, but also that the numbers admitted stood in an equal relation to the numbers resident. A community which receives a large accession of unhealthy members must, it is evident, suffer from a higher mortality than a community of similar size which admits a smaller proportion of unhealthy members. (P. v.)

No. 4.—EXTRACTS from the *Commissioners' Reports referring to the Condition of the Patients in the Inverness and Stirling Asylums.*

I.—INVERNESS ASYLUM.

Another peculiarity, that of the extreme pallidity of the patients on both sides of the house, calls for observation. The external signs of anæmia and low vitality were so striking that, with the co-operation of the medical officers, an inquiry was extemporized on the subject. . . . It is worthy of observation, however, that the most successful medication is stated to include abundant nourishment and tonics. The large proportion of melancholics and demented admitted since last visit, 21 to 13 imbeciles and maniacs, must likewise be kept in view. This may be connected with the hereditary tendencies, the previous diet, the etiolation, resulting from the imperfectly-lighted dwellings of the patients; but whatever the cause, a thorough examination into its nature and influence is recommended to the medical officer.

Appendix  
F.

From the  
Entry of  
14th and  
21st March  
1868.

Appendix  
F.

From the  
Entry of  
3d Sept.  
1868.

The persistent excess of the female mortality since the opening of the Asylum is very remarkable, and to this cause must be ascribed, in great measure, if not exclusively, the predominance in the number of male patients. This predominance is at present 19; but of the 64 deaths which have occurred, 20 were of males and 44 of females, a difference which more than accounts for it. To what cause the higher female mortality is to be ascribed, it is difficult to determine. The general physical appearance of the males is certainly more robust and healthy than that of the females, who have a more pallid aspect, and who are said, as a rule, to suffer from excessive menstruation.

18th and  
19th Jany.  
1869.

Twenty-one deaths have occurred since the visit in September last. . . . Phthisis caused 9 of the deaths, enteric fever 1, apoplexy 3, exhaustion 3, tubercular peritonitis 1, abscess of the brain 1, epilepsy 1, and paralysis 2. The number of deaths from phthisis is considerable, and this cause of death appears lately to be of increasing frequency. . . . After careful consideration, a change has been made in the dietary. The chief feature of this change consists in a greater variety of food and more attention to cooking. It is not thought that there is any increase of nutritive value, as this is chemically determined. The amount of butcher-meat, indeed, is slightly reduced, but it is expected that the food will be eaten with more relish, that its assimilation will be promoted, and that thus a greater nutritive value will be given to it practically. . . . The pallidity of many of the patients is still noticeable, but less so, it is believed, than formerly, and good results are looked for from a change of diet.

25th Nov.  
1869.

The physical aspect of the patients has certainly undergone an improvement and this result is ascribed to the alterations made in the diet. Their weight is reported to have increased; but there was a good deal of sickness, principally diarrhœa, during the autumn, and the mortality cannot be regarded as favourable.

1st and 2d  
June 1870.

It thus appears that not less than 10 out of the 14 deaths were due to phthisis, or other pulmonary affections. In one-half of the phthisical cases the disease is noted in the Registers as having been detected at the time of admission; and it is further interesting to remark that, of the 34 new patients received into the Asylum since the date of the last visitation, the presence of the disease is notified in five. The predisposition to phthisical complaints among patients admitted from this part of the country must very unfavourably influence the death-rate of the Asylum, and strongly indicates the defective state of nutrition in a considerable proportion of the patients admitted, as well as the importance of a nutritious and liberal diet to counteract its injurious consequences.

25th Nov.  
1870.

The causes of death were consumption in 7 cases, general paralysis in 2, and double pneumonia in 1. The predominance of consumption as a cause of death is again striking, but there is reason to think that in many of the cases the patient was already affected with the malady on admission; and consequently that its development was not owing to any sanitary defect in the building. This matter, however, should be carefully watched and studied. . . . The physical appearance of the patients has materially improved; there is less pallor and less appearance of depressed vitality. This change is ascribed, and probably with justice, to the change which has been effected in the diet, which is perhaps more in accordance with the habits and tastes of the people of the district than that formerly in use. The supply of green vegetables is much more abundant; but it has also to be taken into account that the broth is much better made, and is more nutritious, than was formerly the case.

13th April  
1871.

It is remarkable that consumption should continue to prevail so greatly in an asylum which draws its population chiefly from those districts of Scotland in which that disease is believed to be of rare occurrence; and the more remarkable, as ordinary inflammatory lung diseases appear to be equally prevalent and fatal, since 11 of the 14 deaths were caused by chest affections of one kind or another. . . . The frequent bursting of the water-pipes in winter may probably be accepted as indicating the occurrence of periods of exceptionally cold weather. The appear-

ance of the patients was regarded as showing that the efforts to improve their general sanitary condition have been so far successful. This, however, was thought to be more evident among the male than among the female patients, and perhaps is due to their being more in the open air.

Appendix  
F.  
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The predominance of consumption and pulmonary disease as causes of death is again remarkable. Since the opening of the Institution, of 71 male deaths, 19 were caused by consumption; while of 84 female deaths, 34 were due to the same malady. It has been found that many patients are already consumptive on admission; still there is reason to fear that many others become afterwards affected. . . . The dietary continues to be favourably regarded. It might be well, however, as the copious use of fat is regarded as a prophylactic against consumption, to supply it more abundantly, and to introduce the use of pork.

From the  
Entry of  
22d Aug.  
1871.

It may be a question, however, whether the bed-coverings, which consist of two and a-half pairs of blankets and a coverlet, will be sufficient in quantity as the winter advances, unless care be taken to keep the dormitories warmed with hot air or fires. At present some experiments are being instituted as to the best and most economical manner of heating the house. The original heating apparatus has never worked satisfactorily, and it is now proposed to replace the open fire-places by stoves, and to depend upon them entirely for the means of warmth. The high price of fuel, which in the present quarter alone will involve an increased expenditure of £200, makes economy in heating a question of very considerable importance.

19th Nov.  
1872.

## II. STIRLING ASYLUM.

The mortality has been considerable. The most prominent causes of death are consumption and general paralysis, but they afford no precise indication of anything being wrong in the sanitary arrangements of the house. An impression was however produced by the visit that there is a pretty general depression of the vital powers, dependent on imperfect nutrition, which is probably due to some defect in the dietary. The diet-table is copied from that of Morningside, but the allowance of oat-meal and bread is lower than is general in rural asylums. It is strongly recommended that the diet-table should be revised and compared with those of other district asylums, and of the asylums of Aberdeen and Dundee, which have always been remarkable for a low mortality. The advisability of making from time to time, in accordance with the season of the year, an extensive change in the dietary might very properly be considered. . . . It was felt, however, that the condition of the females in the refractory day-room was not altogether satisfactory, and it is very desirable that persistent efforts should be made to improve it. The steps which appear necessary for this end are the improvement of the accommodation, the decorating of the room, a better dietary, a complete revolution in the manner of serving the food, extended exercise twice a day, and perhaps an increase in the number of attendants. . . . The test of a good asylum is the condition of the refractory department, and there is true economy in preventing the destruction of clothing, bedding, furniture, and glass, by expending the superfluous energy in exercise. But a good dietary—a better dietary than is necessary for tranquil patients—is essential for success of this mode of treatment.

17th April  
1872.

The diet-table has been revised and there is now a full and liberal supply of oat-meal and bread—the patients getting as much as they can eat. The suggestion in the last report, that the dietary should undergo a change with the seasons, is again made. Fresh vegetables should be abundantly supplied for as many months of the year as possible.

8th July  
1872.

### No. 5.—EXTRACTS from the Commissioners' Entries with reference to Cold.

The atmosphere was pure, but painfully cold throughout. In the Assistant Medical Officer's parlour, a thermometer placed upon the mantle-piece, and immediately above a good fire, indicated 49°; in the galleries generally, it marked



Appendix F. 35° and 40°; but at certain points the temperature could not have exceeded that of the external air. Fires are lighted in or near the sleeping-rooms, occasionally, towards evening; but it is doubtful how far this measure can affect the general atmosphere cooled down during the whole of the day, or influence the personal warmth and comfort of the inmates. It should be kept in mind, in reference to this point, that mortality, especially in the aged and feeble, is materially influenced by temperature, even when *no* specific disease can be traced. . . . It is recommended that a register of the temperature should be kept, at least during the winter months.

From the Entry of 27th March 1868. Doubts still present themselves as to the warmth of certain parts of the house during winter. Thermometers have been placed in the galleries, but the register kept of the temperature was not seen.

12th May 1870. Most of the fires have been off for some time, too soon for the comfort, and probably for the health, of many of the inmates.

No. 6.—EXTRACTS from the *Commissioners' Entries with reference to Food.*

11th May 1869. The food served during the visit was of good quality, but several of the patients, from the manner in which they licked their plates, appeared to leave table with an appetite. The general appearance of the community, however, as well as its satisfactory sanitary condition, afford evidence that the meals are sufficiently abundant for health. The *débris* from dinner scarcely exceeded half a tureenful. It is, however, desirable that the table equipages were improved by supplying drinking-mugs, salt-cellars, pepper-boxes, etc.

12th May 1870. Dinner was served during the visit in a quiet orderly manner, but the arrangements of the table are still open to improvement. The food was of good quality, but more pains might fitly be taken to serve the meal in a palatable form, and to vary the manner of cooking. As regards the quantity, some fears were felt lest too much regard should be paid to economy. But this fear is not limited to the food only, but extends also to fuel and clothing; and it is founded on the feeble circulation of many of the patients, and on the causes of death. Of the patients who have died since last inspection, only 5 were admitted in 1869 and 1870; 8 were admitted in 1864, and the remaining 6 in the intervening years. The mortality was thus principally among patients whose fatal maladies must have been contracted in the house, and there is reason to fear, as has been already pointed out, from the influence of cold. Of *débris* from the dinner-table there was absolutely none, except a small quantity of broth left in a few plates. No luncheon is given to the workers, but they are allowed an additional quantity of broth at dinner.

1st June 1872. It is a fact worthy of consideration that the appeals to be discharged are here much more numerous than is the rule in other establishments; and this may be received as an indication that something more may be done to increase the comfort and contentment of the inmates. Nothing tends more to promote quiet and peace among the insane than abundance of elbow-room; and, on the other hand, there is no such provocative to quarrelling and excitement as overcrowding, unless it be an unsatisfied stomach. The impression was again produced that a fuller dietary, if not required for sanitary reasons, would nevertheless exercise a beneficial influence on the patients by reducing the number of those who are destructive and excitable. The test of an adequate dietary lies as much in the general tranquillity of the establishment as in a low mortality; and when the number of refractory inmates is as high as it is here, it is very desirable that the experiment were made of increasing the quantity of the food, and varying the mode of its preparation. The dinner served during the visit consisted of pease-soup and dumpling, both good of their kind, but when the patients rose from table there was left only what covered the bottom of one tureen. It is of great consequence that the supply of green and succulent vegetables should be varied and abundant, and on this account it is desirable that the garden should be enlarged. At present it contains only about three acres, and a considerable portion is occupied with strawberries, and other plants of secondary consideration for such an establishment.

## No. 7.—EXTRACTS from the Commissioners' Entries regarding Refractory Behaviour.

Appendix F.

On the female side, the number of patients (19) in the room for the refractory appeared too large. The crowding so far explained the excitement which prevailed, and the marks of strife which were observable.

From the Entry of 21st March 1867.

The general condition of the establishment was, on the whole, satisfactory; but the refractory department on the female side has a gloomy and depressing aspect, from the heavy trellises which cover the whole of the windows, and the substitution of sheet iron for glass in the lower part of the under sashes. The necessity for this arrangement is ascribed to an excitable and destructive patient; but it is of great consequence that all means should be tried, as, for instance, by varied and extended exercise, and by medical and dietetic treatment, to improve her condition, as the present state of the ward cannot fail to exercise a prejudicial influence on the other patients, and has a tendency to lower the general tone of the establishment.

23d Aug. 1867.

The department for females is rendered much more cheerful, externally, by the removal of the zinc-plates used for the protection of the glass, which not only disfigured, but obscured the lower storey. These plates still remain in the passages. As the destructive propensity of A. C., which was conceived to justify their erection, has not been manifested for many (five) months, they should be dispensed with; and, even in the event of similar exigencies arising, other means for the protection of property should be sought for.

27th March 1868.

In the female refractory department two or three patients were noisy and demonstrative, but in all other parts of the house great tranquillity prevailed.

5th Dec. 1868.

Endeavours should be particularly directed to improve the furniture and general appearance of the refractory wards; and it is strongly urged that the benches in the day-rooms of these wards should be provided with backs.

11th May 1869.

Among the patients of both sexes the most perfect tranquillity prevailed, except among the females of the refractory department. Of these patients, about 14 are restricted to the airing-court, most of them from being excited or obscene, or from endeavouring to escape. It is doubtful, however, whether any cause save physical disability, should be regarded as an impediment to extended exercise, and it is strongly urged that endeavours should be made to act upon this rule. It is also recommended that the effect of an improved diet, and of improved general surroundings, should be tried in removing the causes of chronic excitement.

12th May 1870.

Breakage of glass is reported as frequent, and there are also other indications of a considerable amount of refractory behaviour.

20th June 1871.

There was some noise and excitement among the female patients in the refractory ward, but great tranquillity prevailed among the inmates generally.

22d and 23d Sept. 1871.

Economy may be purchased at too dear a rate, and certainly the condition of the patients in the refractory wards of both sides is susceptible of material improvement.

1st June 1872.

## No. 8.—EXTRACTS from the Commissioners' Entries with reference to Night Attendance and Patients of Wet Habits.

The bedding was clean and in good order, but doubt was again felt whether the arrangements for the wet patients were such as to conduce to their comfort. The patients belonging to this category are at present 5 men and 10 women. Their beds are scattered throughout the house, and there is no provision made for raising them through the night. There is every reason to think that the institution of regular night attendants would considerably diminish their numbers, greatly promote their comfort, and exercise a general beneficial influence over the establishment.

23d Aug. 1867.

From the  
Entry of  
27th March  
1868.  
11th May  
1869.

There were 11 wet beds last night. This number might be considerably diminished under the supervision of night guardians.

Doubt is again expressed whether the arrangements for patients of wet habits are compatible with comfort; and it is suggested that canvas bottoms should be used to support the hair mattresses or bags on which they sleep. It was stated that as a rule there are 6 wet beds on the male and 9 on the female side. These numbers are considerable, and afford an indication that special night attendants would not only promote the comfort and welfare of the patients, but would effect considerable saving in the tear and wear of material, and improve generally the tone of the establishment.

29th July  
1869.

The following recommendations are made :—The institution of night-watching, not only for the supervision of the inmates and safety of the premises, but that food and cordials might be regularly given to the aged, infirm, and feeble although they may not be regarded as positively ill, but to whom an abstinence of 12 hours' duration must prove exhausting and irritating.

12th May  
1870.

The arrangements for the wet patients, although providing adequately for cleanliness, are not calculated to insure comfort. Possibly no complaints on this score may be made by patients; but it is not always safe to wait for them to remedy evils.

20th June  
1871.

The wet beds in the night previous to the visit were 8 on the male and 11 on the female side; these details are not altogether satisfactory, and it is suggested that the influence of night attendance should be tried in effecting an improvement. If the patients of wet habits, and those requiring special surveillance for other reasons, were brought together in associated dormitories, instead of being scattered in single rooms, where they are left to their own devices, it is very probable that a very beneficial change would be effected in the general tone of those belonging to this troublesome category. . . . The bedding was in good condition, and that of the wet patients has been made more comfortable by the use of thicker mattresses.

22d and  
23d Sept.  
1871.

The number of wet beds is considerable—about 20. With the introduction of night attendance this evil would be greatly reduced.

1st June  
1872.

The number of wet beds continues to average about 20 a night. The recommendation formerly made, which has been acted on in other establishments with the most favourable results, to collect the patients requiring special care during the night in a particular department under a night attendant, is again repeated, and its adoption is strongly urged.

11th April  
1873.

The arrangements for the wet patients are not satisfactory. They are not raised after the attendants go to bed, and are scattered in single rooms in various parts of the house. As a rule, there are about 10 wet beds on each side of the house. These patients should be brought together in associated dormitories, and should be placed under special night attendance.

No. 9.—EXTRACTS from the Commissioners' Entries referring to Clothing.

5th Dec.  
1868.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, but it does not appear that there is any upper clothing for out-door use by the males who may be too feeble for active exercise. Shawls are provided for the females.

12th May  
1870.

As regards the day-clothing, it is sufficient for those of vigorous constitutions and for indoor use, but for the feeble or inactive, whose animal heat is not kept up by exercise, capes should be provided for out-door wear.

20th June  
1871.

The day-clothing was sufficient, but frequently grotesquely patched.

1st June  
1872.

The day-clothing was sufficient for warmth, but in many cases more neatness and tidiness are called for.



## No. 10.—EXTRACTS from the Commissioners' Entries referring to Cleanliness. Appendix F.

Both sexes were comfortably clothed and clean in person, but the state of the hair and head might in some cases advantageously receive more attention.

[N.B.—No Extracts are given as to the bathing of many patients in the same water, as this practice might be due to the necessity of economising the supply.] From the Entry of 11th May 1869.

## No. 11.—EXTRACTS from the Commissioners' Entries referring to Overcrowding.

The bedsteads appeared in many of the dormitories to stand much too close to each other; wherever practical they should be a yard apart. 27th March 1868.

Twenty-four patients occupy the refractory ward, 10 were found in the infirmary day-room, and 31 in the apartment used as a work-room. In each of these rooms the numbers appeared large for the superficial space available, and the latter was overcrowded. The infirmary day-room for men was open to the same objection.

Some of the dormitories begin to show symptoms of overcrowding, but not to an extent likely to prove injurious to health. 5th Dec. 1868.

On the female side, 5 patients sleep on shake-downs from want of room. Both sides are full, without, perhaps, being overcrowded, but the point seems now to be attained at which it is desirable to restrict the number of admissions by withdrawing permission to receive private patients. 11th May 1869.

The population is above the number for which the house was constructed. To meet this state of matters, the "museum" has been converted into a dormitory, and the use of shake-downs, 1 on the male and 3 on the female side, has been introduced. It is, however, obvious that the latter expedient can only be regarded as a temporary measure. 12th May 1870.

The house must be regarded as full, especially on the female side, but it is in contemplation to meet the immediate demands for admission by a considerable discharge of patients on probation. 20th June 1871.

The Asylum may be regarded as quite full, if not as somewhat overcrowded. 22d and 23d Sept. 1871.

The numbers registered as at present resident are 108 males and 152 females, being two of each sex less than at last visit. Nevertheless, the house must be regarded as overcrowded; and as apparently room cannot be provided by the removal of chronic incurable cases, no other alteration remains but to extend the buildings. Last night, 22 patients slept on shake-downs in the female division for want of bedsteads and bedstead accommodation. In some of the dormitories there were thus four patients above the number for whom there are bedsteads, and the cubic space for each was reduced to little more than 400 feet. It does not appear that this overcrowding has as yet had any injurious effect upon the health of the inmates, but there is no doubt that it must be prejudicial to comfort and discipline. 1st June 1872.

The overcrowding of the Asylum on the female side continues to be very apparent. In one dormitory at least, there are not more than 425 cubic feet of space to each patient. Shake-downs are still largely in use. Even at present, when the warm weather makes it possible to keep the windows open at night, it is said that in the morning the air in many of the dormitories is very close and oppressive. . . . It is believed that the present state of matters cannot long exist without the risk of serious injury to the patients. 19th and 20th Aug. 1872.

## No. 12.—EXTRACTS from Commissioners' Entries Referring to recreation, etc.

Abundant means of occupation have hitherto been afforded by the grounds, and the change which has been effected on them is wonderfully great. Excellent land has been made out of stony ground; beautiful walks have been 5th Dec. 1868.

Appendix  
F.From the  
Entry of  
11th May  
1869.

formed in all directions; the surface has been extensively trenched; and a great deal of both useful and ornamental planting has been accomplished. . . . The sources of out-door amusement now include a curling-pond, and the neighbourhood of the house is enlivened by aviaries containing pheasants, etc.\*

Great attention is given both to indoor and outdoor recreation, and the manner in which the grounds have been laid out to conduce both to profit and pleasure cannot be too highly commended. For indoor amusement it is suggested that public readings would be found useful, with the advantage of being easily attainable. The means of decoration will be greatly increased by the erection of a green-house, which is approaching completion. As soon as this is accomplished, it is proposed to erect sun-shades in the airing-courts and elsewhere.

29th July  
1869.

The internal appearance of the house has been greatly improved by papering the corridors and several apartments, and by the introduction of flowering shrubs, the produce of a large and well-constructed greenhouse, which is exclusively the result of the ingenuity and good taste of the inmates. It was completed about two months ago. At certain points there is still room for the introduction of additional pieces of furniture and ornament. As to the latter, it is recommended that in place of hanging prints upon the walls, etc., portfolios of such, and scrap-books, might lie upon the tables, and thus be more accessible to the sedentary and other classes of patients. An aviary has been commenced in the front courts, but a greater number of pet animals might be placed in the galleries.

Several excursions to the neighbourhood have already been made, and others are contemplated. Some of these are made on foot to the adjoining woods; but an omnibus is generally employed to carry about seven patients of each sex to a greater distance. For many of those who cannot thus be indulged, cricket, croquet, football, and during winter curling upon an ample pond, have been provided. The promenades are in excellent condition, and constant efforts are being made to beautify and clothe the grounds. Planting, to the extent of from three to four thousand shrubs and trees, chiefly the gifts of neighbouring gentlemen, partly to carry out the original design, and partly to fill up the gaps made by the drought of last season, has been effected.

12th May  
1870.

Industrial occupation continues to be extensively carried out, and great attention is likewise given to recreation.

27th and  
28th July  
1870.

Industrial occupation still receives great attention, and the capacity of the patients for useful work is in a judicious manner turned to good account. This is equally true of both sexes, and of in-door and out-door employment. Great progress continues to be made in bringing waste ground under cultivation, in planting, in making fresh walks, and in other improvements. It is impossible to look on the sum of what has been done by the labour of the patients since the Asylum was opened without much satisfaction, and without feeling that it reflects very creditably on the management. Industrial employments, however, are not allowed to interfere with amusements and recreations, for which a very satisfactory provision is made, and in which a large number of the patients are able to join.

20th June  
1871.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order; papering and painting are being gradually extended, and the introduction of objects of interest and decoration continues to make progress. It is desirable, however, that more attention were given to the promotion of the comfort of the patients, by providing cushions for the seats, and increasing the number of arm and easy-chairs. On the whole, the general aspect of the wards is not equal in cheerfulness and comfort to what has been attained elsewhere in similar establishments. . . . The means of out-door recreation are extensive and varied, and in-door amusements also meet with due attention.

1st June  
1872.

The house was in good order, and its appearance is being steadily improved by the extension of papering and painting, and the introduction of valances and additional objects of decoration. Attention is directed to the propriety of largely increasing the supply of cushions to benches and chairs. . . . The work of trench-

ing, cultivating, improving, and planting the Asylum estate goes on with un- diminished vigour. Appendix F.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the decorations and furnishings of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors. . . . Great attention continues to be given to the out-door amusements and occupations of the patients. From the Entry of 19th and 20th Aug. 1872.

A large amount of attention continues to be given to out-door occupation and recreation. 11th April 1873.

No. 13.—LETTER from the Clerk of the Perthshire Lunacy Board to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

COUNTY BUILDINGS, PERTH, 18th September 1873.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, sending me the comments which Sir James Coxé has made upon the remarks of Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh and Drs. Laycock and MacLagan upon his entry of 11th April 1873 in the patients' book of the Asylum. I shall lay your letter, and Sir James Coxé's comments, before the first meeting of the Perth District Lunacy Board, which I expect will be held next week.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

WM. MACLEISH,  
Clerk to District Board,

No. 14.—LETTER from the Clerk of the Perthshire Lunacy Board to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

CLYDESDALE BANK BUILDINGS, 3 ST. JOHN STREET,  
PERTH, 17th February 1874.

To the Secretary,  
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

SIR,—As instructed by the Perth District Lunacy Board, I send you herewith excerpt from their minutes of 30th December last, expressing their opinion that if the subject of the complaints as to the management of the Asylum at Murthly is to be referred to in the General Board's Annual Report, the opinion of Professors Laycock and MacLagan, formerly sent you, and the explanations by Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, of which a copy is sent herewith, should also be printed in the Appendix to that Report.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WM. MACLEISH,  
Clerk to District Board.

#### No. 15.—MINUTE OF MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the District Board of Lunacy for the County of Perth, held within the County Buildings, Perth, upon Tuesday, the thirtieth day of December Eighteen hundred and seventy-three:  
Colonel Drummond Hay in the chair.

*Complaint by General Board.*—There was produced and read to the meeting a letter from the Secretary to the General Board of the following tenor:—"The Clerk to the District Lunacy Board, Perth. GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 8th October 1873.—Sir,—The Commissioner's Report on the District Asylum of 11th and 12th September was yesterday submitted to the Board, who directed me to express a hope that the District Board will give it their serious consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) T. W. L. SPENCE, for the Secretary." Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh produced his remarks on the comments by Sir James Coxé, and also on Dr. Mitchell's report referred to in said letter, which remarks several of the members had already perused. The meeting were fully satisfied with the explanations made by Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, and resolved that, after the whole documents are perused by Sir William Stirling Maxwell, the remarks by Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh should be sent to the General Board with an expression of the District Board's opinion, that if the subject is to be referred to in the General Board's Annual Report, the opinion of Professors Laycock and MacLagan and the explanations by Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh should also be printed in the Appendix to that Report.—Extracted by

WM. MACLEISH, Clerk.



OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPLY OF SIR JAMES COXE,  
OF DATE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1873.\*

To the District Board of Lunacy  
for the County of Perth.

MY LORD, MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—In the following remarks, made in obedience to your request, I shall confine myself to a very brief and simple statement of facts, under the heads of mortality, diet, temperature, clothing, and general management.

## I.—THE MORTALITY.

Eighteen patients (not 20) died in the Asylum during December, January, February, and March, the period animadverted on. The average age at death was 51 (not 49). This average age, moreover, was considerably reduced by special cases, *e.g.*, a hopeless instance of cerebrospinal disease, aged 24; another aged 24, also ill on admission, died in six months; a third, aged 19, was received labouring under abdominal disease, and died after a lingering illness of about a year; while a fourth, aged 23, died of heart affection, *etc.*, after a residence of six months. Deducting these four young cases, the average age of the others becomes 58, which is rather above the average age for 1871 and 1872. The ages of some of the others may be appended, *viz.*—65, 70, 54, 73, 71, 65, 59, 51, 62, 73, 60.

The majority of the patients who have died in the Perth District Asylum since its opening in 1864, have been feeble or physically hopeless on admission. No epidemic of typhoid-fever, or any other general disease of moment, has ever occurred.

The mortality during the last nine years, and up to the period of the Commissioner's visit, is *below* that given by the General Board of Lunacy as pertaining to Scotch Public Asylums. The mortality during the year animadverted on was 7·7 on the total number under care, or 9·4 per cent. on the mean daily number resident. The deaths were accumulated in the four months above mentioned, for only six deaths happened during the previous eight months—two being general paralytics, three apoplectic cases, and the sixth a case of senile exhaustion (Oct. 1873), with various complications, after a residence of 3½ months. Under the same conditions, in all respects, the mortality of the two previous years stands at 5·4 and 6 on the mean daily number, or 4·6 and 5·1 on the total number under care.

The mortality of the Argyll District Asylum during the same period was also 9·4 per cent.; in the Stirling District Asylum 11·9 per cent.; and in the Dundee Royal Asylum 10·4 per cent. Of the two probationers alluded to as having died at a distance, the first, Mrs. Marjory B., left the Asylum very much against her will, and in better physical condition than ever she had been in since the 12th September 1866, a period of fully six years. She went to the country, was placed in a house where fever broke out, caught cold, was transferred to a poor-house, and died. The second, Peter A., had been in the Asylum (for the second time) upwards of a year; had shown no tendency to commit suicide then or during his former residence; had escaped for more than a day therefrom, and proceeded quietly to his brother's house, whence he was brought back. On the 17th December 1872 the following request was made by his inspector:—"Peter A. has been writing his friends to try to get him out. Some of them are in fair circumstances,† and they have appealed to the Board to have him out, and they would board him. My Board has requested me to correspond with you with the view of getting him out on probation." The reply, of date 19th December, was:—"I have to state that Peter A. is considerably improved. I have no objections to give him a trial on probation, though I am not sanguine as to the result. The patient, also, seems doubtful concerning his future with his relatives, and perhaps it would be advisable to procure some other guardianship for him." After allusion to other patients, the following was added:—"P.S.—It will be understood

\* Received by the Secretary to the County Lunacy Board on the 19th September 1873.

† One was a member of the Parochial Board.

that I am doubtful concerning Peter A." After careful consideration I did not see sufficient grounds for objecting to the trial. The only words of moment written in the Schedule of Probation were—"He is quiet and rather industrious." Appendix  
F.

The following additional remarks are necessary, since Dr. Arthur Mitchell, in his report of dates 11th and 12th September 1873, appears to corroborate the statements of his predecessor.

In the fourth paragraph "three" should be *four* "of the deaths occurred in the cases of patients very recently admitted."

Out of the deaths of 1873 as a whole, a large proportion (14) were in a more or less serious condition on admission, although some were not received the same year. Seven died before the end of six months, some living only a few days or weeks. The older residents were either aged people who had been nursed over each successive winter with increasing difficulty, or laboured under old-standing special diseases, such as heart-affections, diseases of the brain, abdominal diseases, etc. Some had not been out of the Infirmary (where a temperature of about 60° is the rule in winter) for long periods before decease.

It is averred that the average yearly mortality of patients who have been from six to twelve years in asylums is about 4 per cent.\* This Asylum has not yet been ten years in operation. The area is further expanded to three years, and finally "a very considerable proportion of its population ought to yield a low death-rate." This will be exemplified shortly.

Further, Dr. Mitchell observes—"The differences between one winter's temperature and that of another is not such as to account for the very great and related differences which have occurred in the death-rate, unless there were, from other causes, a *fitness* in the patients to be perniciously affected, and nothing would be more likely to induce this *fitness* than some error in their feeding, clothing, or housing." It is pointed out that the "third lowest mean yearly temperatures coincide with the three highest death-rates, and that the highest yearly temperature coincides with the lowest yearly death-rate." A Table is given showing this relation in regard to Murthly. I have adjusted a few others by way of contrast.

Year.	Mean Temperature.	Scotch death-rate on mean daily No.						English death-rate on mean daily No.		
		Murthly.	Montrose Royal.†	Edinburgh Royal.†	Argyll District.	Inverness District.	Stirling District.	West Riding, York.	Durham County.	Devon County.
1864-65,	45°·4	(First Year.) 11·9	7·9	9·5	6.	‡	...	15·4	9·6	12·6
1865-66,	47°·6	5·1	9·3	8·1	9.	...	...	16·6	12·3	10·9
1866-67,	45°·9	12·1	8·8	9·1	4.	9·4	...	17·4	9.	15·4
1867-68,	46°·4	7·5	7·2	9·8	7.	5·1	‡	11·9	10·9	9.
1868-69,	47°·5	6·4	7·1	10·5	15.	9·8	...	9·9	12.	9·4
1869-70,	45°·6	9·6	9·9	12·6	6.	12·5	8·3	12·5	16.	12·1
1870-71,	46°·7	6.	6·9	9·3	8.	9·5	8.	11.	13.	9·6
1871-72,	46°·7	5·4	8·4	10·3	7.	9·5	13·9	11·4	10·3	10·6
1872-73,	46°·2	9·4	7·2	‡	9·4	‡	11·7	‡	12·7	7·4
		8·1	8·07	9·9	8.	9·2	10·6	13·2 Mean for 50 years.	11·7	10·7

On viewing the mortality of 1873 at Murthly, it is found that the deaths in June exceeded those in January, while in December not one death occurred. The effect of cold on all classes is proverbial. The following Table, prepared many

\* A table showing the years of admission of all patients was spontaneously offered and accepted at the visit on 12th September 1873.

† Royal Asylums can refuse admission in moribund and other cases.

‡ Statistics not available.

Appendix  
F.

years ago for Dr. Lauder Lindsay, demonstrates this in an Asylum Table showing the number of minor (non-fatal) diseases in relation to the periods of the year:—

1860.	Number of Cases.	1861.	Number of Cases.
June, . . . .	7	January, . . . .	18
July, . . . .	5	February, . . . .	21
August, . . . .	7	March, . . . .	13
September, . . . .	13	April, . . . .	19
October, . . . .	13	May, . . . .	9
November, . . . .	14	June, . . . .	3
December, . . . .	22	TOTAL, . . . .	164

During the nine years formerly alluded to, the highest death-rate (1866-7) was 12·1, and this was due to certain surgical cases, brain diseases, and 11 patients hopelessly affected on admission the same year. Moreover, the mean for the sexes was 10·4 for males, and 14 for females, the surgical cases being of the latter sex.

In the year 1868 the mortality in the District Asylum of Argyll was no less than 15 per cent. Upwards of one-half of the patients who died had been resident more than three years, while just one-half were in like condition at Murthly during the period referred to by Dr. Arthur Mitchell. Sir James Cox's entry on the high mortality at Argyll is as follows:—"The mortality is high, but this is to be ascribed more to the equalization of a previously low mortality than to any exceptional prevalence of mortific influences. Attention, however, is arrested by the number of deaths caused by consumption, both on this occasion and on former visits."\* Dr. Mitchell, who visited the same year, does not allude to the subject. Further, the *recoveries* at the Argyll Asylum during the year just mentioned (1868) were at the rate of 25 *per cent.* on the admissions; they were not half the number of the deaths (or as 9 to 20). The *recoveries* at Murthly during the year 1873 (at the period animadverted on) were at the rate of 74 *per cent.* on the admissions. Finally, the following bears on the remarks of Sir James Cox on the mortality in respect to admissions, and the proportion of male to female deaths in the Perthshire Asylum.

The mortality of the males on the mean daily number of that sex resident since 1st April 1864 to 31st March 1873 (a few days before Sir James's visit) is 8·6; the mortality of the females during the same period is 7·8. There is thus a very close approximation in regard to the mortality of the sexes.

In the Argyll District Asylum, during the same period, the differences between the sexes in this respect are more pronounced, viz., 9 for males and 6 for females. In the Montrose Royal Asylum the proportions in the like period are 8·2 for males and 7·6 for females. Unfortunately, the statistics of the other Scotch Asylums are not easily available on this point, but in some the differences appear to be even more pronounced than in the Argyll Asylum.

I have selected a few English Asylums also to illustrate the usual relation of the sexes in this respect.

	Average Mortality of Males on mean daily number resident.	Average Mortality of Females.
West Riding Asylum, . . . .	16·8	12·8
Derby Co. Asylum, . . . .	13·8	8·9
Durham Co. " . . . .	12·6	10·0
Wilts " " . . . .	14·5	9·5

\* *Vide* the very important remarks on the striking features of Murthly in regard to consumption (phthisis) in the report of Professors Laycock and MacLagan.



## II.—DIET.

Appendix  
F.

The Diet Roll at Murthly was exceeded in many ways in actual practice, as, indeed, the annual consumption of provisions, given in the former paper, shows. For example, the entries by the Commissioners prove that instead of 6 oz. of bread for males they actually got 8 and 10 oz., and the females 7 oz. instead of 5.

The number of farinaceous foods in the Tables relating to Murthly needs a word of explanation. Since 1864 it has been the rule that the sick should not have the same kind of farinaceous food twice in succession.

A comparison may legitimately be made of the respective amounts consumed per patient in the Argyll District Asylum, during the period in which the following entry was written by Sir James Cox with the amount consumed at Murthly during the period animadverted on. The entry is—"The dinner comprises nearly half a pound of meat to each patient on two days in the week; hash is given on one day, fish on two, dumpling on one, and rice and milk on one; most of the meat is killed on the farm. The allowance of bread at the evening meal is 12 oz. to working men, and 8 oz. to non-working men and to women. To those who take porridge the supply is *ad libitum*, and the milk of 12 cows is entirely consumed on the premises. From the full dietary little extra food is required, but 3 males and 2 females have porter, and in acute cases, of which there are at present two, beef-tea or other sustenance is given every two hours. The practical result of thus fully meeting the physical wants of the patients, of surrounding them with objects calculated to interest and amuse them, or of placing them in circumstances greatly superior to what they have been accustomed to at home, has been to elevate and humanise them, and to render unnecessary any recourse to seclusion or to any special contrivances in dress."

The average number of patients during this period in the Argyll Asylum was 177.

The average number of patients during the period animadverted on at Murthly was 253.

*Amount consumed per Patient in lbs. during the year in the respective Asylums.*

	Butcher Meat.	Oatmeal.	Bread.	Fish.	Wheat Flour.	Pease.	New Milk in pints.
Murthly, .	113	198	215	35	30	23	331
Argyll, .	84	140	277	?	10	9	225

In the Argyll returns the fish, unfortunately, was not weighed, but two fish-dinners were given there weekly, for which the *conjectural* amount was about 56 lbs.; on the other hand, the fish supplied for the one dinner (and carefully weighed) at Murthly was 35 lbs.

Of the 14,922 lbs. of butcher meat used in the Argyll Asylum this year (1871), only a part has to be taken into consideration in regard to the "offal" mentioned by Sir James Cox on p. 16 of his reply. I have not been able to get the number of pounds, but the respective proportions are—butcher-meat killed on farm, £391; total butcher-meat, £501. The butcher-meat consumed at Murthly the same year (1871) was nearly double the amount, or about 30,000 lbs. to an average population of 257.

In regard to the comparison of the year 1871 at Argyll with the year animadverted on at Murthly, it has to be borne in mind that a special and careful economy existed at Murthly over the attendants' and servants' supplies, and that all their meals were taken in the dining-hall.\*

Of Murthly, Sir James further says in his reply—"I have already stated that I cannot regard the elaborate comparisons which Dr. McIntosh has instituted between the food-supplies of the different District Asylums of Scotland as of any value in establishing the sufficiency of the dietary of the Perthshire District Asylum, and I shall now shortly state the grounds which have led me to this conclusion."

The comparison made between the food-supplies of the Scotch District Asylums

\* No food enters the wards except to the sick. A sensible diminution occurred some years ago in certain articles of consumption on giving stated allowances (to be locked in compartments in the dining-hall) to the attendants.

Appendix  
F.

is a simple statement of facts. Most had been in print before; the rest were obtained from my brother superintendents.\*

The case of the Fife District Asylum is cited as showing a larger expenditure for provisions (although Murthly has the advantage in quantities in the Tables). In regard to this—

(1.) "Money spent" does not imply *consumption*.

(2.) The classification of the items is different. "Stores and Provisions" in Fife are contrasted with "Provisions" at Murthly. "Materials and Furnishings" in Fife are contrasted with "Clothing and Bedding" at Murthly. The one asylum makes its gas; the other purchases it.

On consulting the returns of the Fife Asylum for the year ending 30th September 1872,† it is found that £2791 were spent on "stores and provisions." For the year ending 31st March 1873 (a few days before the Commissioner's visit), the sum of £2313, 12s. 3d. was spent on "Provisions" at Murthly.

During this year, £680 were spent on butcher meat at Fife; of beef and mutton alone £645 worth was consumed at Murthly; but the pork and other animal food supplied by the Asylum itself are not entered in the returns of the latter, whereas they are in the former. Further, the contract price of beef in Fife was 9s. 7d. and 9s. 6d. per stone; at Murthly it was 6s. 5d. per stone. Mutton at Fife was 10s. and 10s. 9d. per stone; at Murthly 6s. 5d. per stone. Oatmeal at Fife was 37s. per bag; at Murthly 35s. Milk at Fife was 11d. and 10d. per gallon; at Murthly 9d. and 10d. Bread at Fife was 14s. 7d. per cwt.; at Murthly 13s. 5d. Butter at Fife was 121s. 4d. per cwt.; at Murthly 97s., and in like manner with every important item in the list.

The amount of beef in favour of Murthly, which a difference of 3s. 2d. per stone would of itself give, is very considerable.

Again, in the Fife returns, a sum of £178 appears for beer, wine, and spirits; a sum of £121 with tea; £91 with sugar; and £168 with butter; items not necessarily of primary importance in such a dietary. At Murthly the sums are about half the amount of the first; £45 for the second; £38 for the third; and £82 for the fourth.

The rate of board is next appealed to as conclusive against Murthly; that at Fife being £26, that at Murthly £22.

The rate of £22 at Murthly had only been six months in force at the date of Sir James's visit. The rate of £26 at Fife was also a recent change. It was but lately £24.

The rates of board have varied much in County Establishments, *e.g.*, from £22, 2s. to £25 in Argyll; from £24 to £26 in Fife; and from £28 to £32 at Inverness.

At Murthly in 1864, the rate began at £22; at the end of the first year it was raised to £24; on October 1st, 1868, it was reduced to £23; and on October 1st, 1872, a further reduction, to *utilise a surplus*, was made to £22.

In regard to the relation of diet to work, it has not been found necessary to increase the ordinary supply to the active male workers or athletes. Extras were given to these at first, but afterwards cancelled on careful consideration.‡

Out of a total of 80 male deaths since the opening of the Asylum to the present time, there is not one who could be styled a proper workman, and certainly not one athlete. One old man of 72 used to amuse himself by the lightest possible work in the garden, and enjoy himself by occasionally appearing at foot-ball, but the others pertaining to the working party were idlers. All had feeble health on

\* It is only fair to state that the Murthly returns were completed during my absence in London, before I saw Sir James's report.

† The detailed returns up to February 2, 1873, were not available, but this is immaterial.

‡ Dr. Mitchell, on commenting on the dietary justifies the strictures of his predecessor by observing that "the quantity of bread and butcher meat has been increased, and treacle given with the suet-pudding." Such increase may be fairly balanced by the diminution that has occurred in flour, oatmeal, milk, suet, and other articles besides; not only treacle, but currants and raisins have frequently been added to the suet-pudding since 1864.

In the same way, the increased expenditure for clothing may be cited, for lately each male patient has been supplied with a suit for Sunday.

admission. The working parties throughout have enjoyed almost unexceptionable health. I have formerly mentioned the weights of the patients, their general robustness, and freedom from the minor or non-fatal ailments. Appendix  
F.

The pulses of the patients were not examined on the 11th April 1873.

The improved appearance of the patients after admission to Murthly, in 1864, was the subject of comment in the First Annual Report. Those who had strumous abscesses recovered, and have remained well ever since. The same feature has been constantly observed in favourable cases since the first year.

### III.—TEMPERATURE.

The temperature of the infirmaries has been kept as nearly as possible at 60° F. during winter.

Thermometers placed in unoccupied corridors and dormitories, which have every window open at top and bottom, register a temperature very nearly as low as the open air.

The comparison of the expenditure for fuel in the Fife Asylum falls under this head.

In the Fife Asylum the coal chiefly used cost 15s. and 12s. 3d. per ton in 1872-73; at Murthly its rate was 10s. 9d. The respective totals for 1872-73, are:—"Coals and Gas" at Fife, £631, 5s. 9d.; "Fuel and Light" at Murthly, £416, 19s.

The Fife Asylum purchased its gas at a cost of £162, whereas the coal used in its manufacture is the only item in its accounts at Murthly—the whole forming a sum of about £50. There is thus a balance of £100 in favour of Murthly, irrespective of the difference in the contract price of the ordinary coal.

### IV.—CLOTHING.

The only observation under this head is the comparison of the expenditure of £703, 14s. 11d. at Fife, for "Materials and Furnishings," with a sum of £901 1s. 6d. at Murthly for clothing, bedding, repairs, and furnishings, leaving a balance of about £200 in favour of Murthly. Every patient has been sufficiently and comfortably clothed throughout.\*

### V.—GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

A list of 17 patients, and a request from the General Board of Lunacy for information concerning their detention was sent after my return in April. Several, besides a deaf and dumb man, did not communicate in any way with the Commissioner.† Of the 17, 8 or 9 were under consideration for discharge, and steps had been taken with this view. Some were convalescent, others were chronic cases to be sent out on trial (3 of the latter are again in asylums, and a fourth has absconded from her friends), one was doubtful, and 7 were manifestly unfit to go at large.

With regard to the wet patients, the number of those liable to be wet (it may be once in months), and not the actual number of wet beds has been taken by the Commissioners. Instead of 8 on the male and 10 on the female, or "about ten on each side," there were really in the former case only 4 or 5 respectively. In every dormitory an attendant has slept since 1864, and night attendance has been regularly in use whenever required for the sick, excited, or for other reasons. The value of special night attendance is by no means ignored, being in use regularly for a part, and frequently all night.

With regard to the cleanliness of the patients, the facts are: Sir James examined the heads of six or seven of the most likely women; on 3 of these (in one ward), 1 am informed were found respectively, one, two, and three insects. On the male side he found none; yet, at the time, there was no head male

\* It is interesting to note that one old gentleman (a parole case), has stoutly refused to wear flannels or extra clothing of any kind, in winter, since 1864.

† It is only fair to state that the Commissioner had long interviews with several well-known female malcontents.



Appendix  
F.  
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attendant, and the bathing had been much interfered with by the break-down of the steam-boiler on several occasions.

The occasional occurrence of insects in certain cases is not confined to any particular asylum.

I have been unable to find the "certain departments of the Asylum" alluded to as in an unsatisfactory condition, except in so far as it may relate to the overcrowding on the female side.

Lastly, Dr. Mitchell states in his Report (of the before-mentioned dates), that in three female dormitories the cubic space for each patient is considerably below 500 feet, and he cites 368, 387, and 388 cubic feet as the respective allowances. The wards referred to had at that date 496, 486, and 417 cubic feet for each inmate. The first communicated by an open door all night, with a considerable space having a large window and several doors. In the two others, the floor-space for each case was between 40 and 50 feet. The increase of the females gave no alternative at that time, but shortly afterwards each patient in these wards (the old museum and the chamber above), had 530 cubic feet.—I am, my Lord, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

W. C. M'INTOSH.

## APPENDIX

### TO THE PRECEDING OBSERVATIONS BY DR. M'INTOSH.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF H. M. COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Dr. W. A. F. Browne states, on the 18th February 1865:—"Ventilation, however, appears to be secured, even at this season, by opening the windows. *From this cause*, and the absence of fires in the corridors, the temperature was very low. The thermometers indicated 36° and 38° in different galleries; and at no point where they were seen more than 40." "Fires are lighted in the corridors during the night; and the day-rooms and infirmaries were warm and comfortable."

Sir James Cox, on 12th August 1865, observes:—"The sanitary condition of the establishment may at present be described as good. No male was in bed, and every patient of this sex dined in the general hall." "The house was found in excellent order, being clean, well-ventilated, and neatly arranged." "The building was found in every instance clean and in good condition." "Both men and women were well clothed, and neat and tidy in person and dress."

Dr. W. A. F. Browne, on the 28th March 1866, states:—"The house was clean, in excellent order, and well aired. The temperature was, like that outside, agreeable; but great cold has, at times, been indicated, and even at the hour of rising. The inmates do not complain of any annoyance arising from this cause." "The body-clothes and bedding were substantial and satisfactory." "The inmates were tranquil, but animated, and personally clean." "Dinner was served to 88 males and 98 females, in an orderly and comfortable manner, in the presence of the Reporter."

Sir James Cox reports, on 22d November 1866, as follows:—"The general condition of the establishment continues to merit the commendations formerly bestowed on it." "Both sexes were comfortably clothed, but the substitution of tweeds for moleskin for the males would afford more protection against cold, and be more seemly in appearance." "The bedding was always sufficient and in good order." "The amount of work which has been accomplished by the labour of the patients in the formation of walks, levelling of banks, filling of hollows, planting of trees and shrubs, etc., since the opening of the house, is really astonishing."

On the 23d August 1867, the same Commissioner observes:—"The general condition of the establishment was on the whole satisfactory." "The house was in good order and well ventilated." "The bedding was clean and in good order." "The day-clothing of both sexes was in fair condition and order, and sufficient for the season of the year."

Dr. W. A. F. Browne makes the following entry on March 27th, 1868:— "This house is marked by great cleanliness." "The dress and persons of the patients were clean and very tidy." "Upon the whole, great order and quiet prevailed throughout." "Dinner was taken by 82 men and 100 women in the public hall, during the visit. It consisted of fish, vegetables, and bread, of good quality, but cold when served." "Great care is bestowed on the selection of the food, and it is worthy of note that the specific gravity of the milk is tested whenever it is delivered by the contractor." "The health of the inmates is described as satisfactory, and the appearance of the majority indicates vigour, sufficient nourishment, and exercise." "The temporary absence of the medical Superintendent placed both the Reporter and house at disadvantage."\*

Sir James Coxe observes, on the 5th December 1868:—"The house was clean, well ventilated, for the season sufficiently heated, and generally in excellent order." "The sick-rooms and the day-rooms to the front were bright and cheerful." "The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed." "Personal cleanliness is fairly attended to." "The bedding was sufficient, clean, and generally in good order." "The physical health of the patients has been extremely good during the past season." "Abundant means of occupation have hitherto been afforded by the grounds, and the change which has been effected on them is wonderfully great. Excellent land has been made out of stony ground, beautiful walks have been formed in all directions, the surface has been extensively altered, and a great deal, both of useful and ornamental planting has been accomplished." "The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, and abundant." "The general impression received of the management was very favourable."

Sir James again says, on May 11, 1869:—"The house, as usual, was in excellent order." "The bedding was clean and generally in good condition." "Both sexes were comfortably clothed and clean in person." "The food served during the visit was of good quality, but several of the patients, from the manner in which they licked their plates, appeared to leave table with an appetite. The general appearance of the community, however, as well as its satisfactory sanitary condition, afford evidence that the meals are sufficiently abundant for health." "The general impression received was one of sound and judicious management."

Sir James reports, on May 12, 1870, as follows:—"The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order." "The bedding was clean and in sufficient quantity." "Dinner was served during the visit in a quiet and orderly manner." "The food was of good quality." "As regards the quantity, some fears are felt lest too much regard should be paid to economy."

Sir James Coxe, on the 20th June 1871, writes:—"The house was clean, well-ventilated, and in good order." "The sanitary condition of the establishment is, and has been, favourable. The mortality has been low, and the general aspect of the patients indicates that their physical wants are not insufficiently supplied. The allowance of bread at the evening meal is about 8 oz. to females and 10 to males."

Dr. Mitchell, who visited on the 22d and 23d September 1871, observes:—"The visit was paid in the afternoon, and there was an opportunity of seeing the patients at supper, and afterwards in bed. A second visit was paid on the morning of the 23d, in time to see the breakfast served. All the patients except 25 have porridge and milk for supper and breakfast. In preparing each of these meals on the days of the visit, 70 lbs. of oatmeal were used; each patient has half pint of good milk, its quality being ascertained every day by the Assistant Medical Officer. The average quantity of bread given to those patients of both sexes who have tea was proved, by weighing, to be about 7½ oz. Twenty-four men (he meant 94), and 112 women supped and breakfasted together in the hall; they all ate heartily, and there was little left." "The mortality has been low. The two deaths refer to patients of great age."

Sir James Coxe notes, on the 1st June 1872:—"The dinner served during the visit consisted of pease-soup and dumpling, both good of their kind, but when the patients rose from the table there was left only what covered the bottom of one

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\* No one in reading Sir James Coxe's Report (of date 11th April 1873) would understand that the Superintendent was absent, and had been absent for some time.

Appendix  
F.  
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turen." "The test of an adequate dietary lies as much in the general tranquillity of the establishment as in a low mortality." "The house was in good order, and its appearance is being steadily improved by the extension of papering and painting, and the introduction of valances and additional objects of decoration." "The bedding was clean, and, with the exception of some of the mattresses, which require re-teasing, in good condition." "The work of trenching, cultivating, improving, and planting the Asylum estate goes on with undiminished vigour." "*In many respects the manner in which this Asylum is conducted deserves very high commendation*, but it has been thought more useful in the present report to advert to those points in which it is believed an improvement may be effected."

Dr. Mitchell, after a visit of two days (19th and 20th July 1872), states:— "Satisfactory progress is being made in the decoration and furnishing of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors. *The Asylum, as usual, was in every part in excellent order.* Many parts of it have a cheerful and pleasing aspect. Perhaps there is too much uniformity in the decoration. Apart from this consideration, however, the work has been done successfully, and in very good taste; and it is understood that further changes in the same direction are to be gradually made." "During the visit, 93 men and 124 women dined together in a quiet and orderly manner. The dinner consisted of fish, bread, and rice-soup."

Then follows the visit by Sir James Coxe on 11th April 1873.

No. 16.—LETTER from the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy to the Clerk of the Lunacy Board of Perthshire.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,  
20th February 1874.

The Clerk of the  
District Lunacy Board, Perth.

SIR,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., transmitting excerpt from the Minutes of the Meeting of the District Lunacy Board of Perthshire, and also copy of Dr. Mcintosh's observations on the comments made by Sir James Coxe on the report by Drs. Laycock and MacLagan on the management of the Asylum, and on the former remarks made by Dr. Mcintosh on the entry made by Sir James in the patients' book of the Asylum, on 11th April 1873.

I have submitted Dr. Mcintosh's new observations to the Board, who direct me to say, that if Dr. Mcintosh is right, in his statements regarding the fulness of the dietary of the Murthly Asylum, then Drs. Laycock and MacLagan are wrong in considering it about equal to that of poorly fed operatives.

I am also to state that the Board intend to publish the whole of the correspondence which has taken place in the Appendix of the Sixteenth Annual Report, which is at present in the press.

From the great delay which has arisen in transmitting Dr. Mcintosh's observations, no time has been given the Board, even supposing they thought it of consequence, to inquire into the accuracy of his statements and reasoning. That these would be found far from unassailable is, however, apparent from his accepting as facts what are either mere assumptions on his part, or mis-statements by others.

For instance, when he affirms that the pulses of the patients were not examined by Sir James Coxe on the 11th April 1873, and that lice were found only in numbers of one, two, and three, and in the heads of three women only, he asserts what is not the case. Again, his explanation as to the number of wet beds is entirely wrong; the statement made in the entry of 11th April referred to the actual number of wet beds on the previous night.

The Board fully recognise the difficulty of making correct comparisons between the expenditure and consumption of different Asylums, and it is for this reason that they have resolved to issue forms on which they will require the accounts of all the District Boards to be kept. Any undue parsimony, or any improper diversion of money from the maintenance to the building fund, or *vice versa*, will thus, it is hoped, be made apparent. In his comparisons between the rate of



maintenance in the Fifeshire and in the Perthshire Asylums, Dr. M<sup>c</sup>Intosh has made no reference to the large sum recently expended on the enlargement of the Superintendent's house at Murthly, and which seems from your accounts to have been drawn from revenue. If this were so, the rate of maintenance at Murthly, though low in comparison with the rates of other Asylums, was in reality too high, since it yielded a surplus out of which the cost of extending the buildings was defrayed.

The Board are satisfied, without further comment, to leave the questions which have been raised to the decision of those who are interested in the treatment and management of the Insane, and who have the requisite experience and knowledge to winnow the chaff from the grain.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

Appendix

F.

## APPENDIX G.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

## I.—REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

ON SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED BY HIM IN 1872.

I.—*Distribution and Condition of Patients Visited.*

Appendix G. The following is a list of the Counties visited by me in the course of the past year, with the numbers of single patients resident in each:—

General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.

Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.

COUNTIES.	Patients maintained out of Private Funds.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									Number of Special Licensed Houses.
				Single Patients.			In Special Licensed Houses.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Aberdeen, . . .	5	4	9	53	52	105	2	8	10	5			
Dumbarton, . . .	1	1	2	5	9	14	...	1	1	1			
Edinburgh, . . .	5	16	21	22	30	52	4	13	17	8			
Forfar, . . .	5	2	7	24	31	55	...	...	...	...			
Kincardine, . . .	...	1	1	8	7	15	...	...	...	...			
Lanark, . . .	6	2	8	27	44	71	...	5	5	2			
Linlithgow, . . .	...	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	...	...			
Perth, . . .	6	5	11	53	45	98	8	19	27	11			
Ross and Cromarty } (Part of), . . . }	2	1	3	12	32	44	...	...	...	...			
Stirling, . . .	...	1	1	15	17	32	11	18	29	12			
Sutherland (Part of), .	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...			
Western Isles (being } insular Parishes of } Inverness and Ross), }	...	...	...	23	21	44	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL, . . .	30	33	63	254	295	549	25	64	89	39			

There have thus been visited in the course of the year twelve counties, or portions of counties, with 701 lunatics. Of these, 63 were maintained out of private funds, and 638 were paupers in receipt of Parochial relief. Of the 638 paupers, 89 were lodged, under the care of strangers, in special licensed houses, containing on the average from two to three patients each—the remainder being single patients, and in the great majority of cases residing in the houses, and

under the guardianship of parents or other relatives. In the case of single patients it is the desire of the Board to disturb as little as necessary the family relationships and domestic associations of the lunatic. In some cases, it is no doubt necessary to do so, especially in the case of large towns, the crowded lanes and dwellings of which are not desirable residences for the insane, even where the guardianship of relatives might be in other respects all that could be wished. It is principally to meet such cases that the system of Special Licensed Houses, the legalization of which is one of the distinctive features of the Scottish Lunacy Acts, is found to be so useful. But even in these it is not considered desirable that the guardian should be in a position of life much above that of the patient (due attention being paid to the all-important requirements of character and trustworthiness), so as to interfere with the purely domestic character of the relations between them. From these considerations it follows that the condition of single patients will be, as nearly as possible, that of persons around them in their own station of life, and is to be judged of by this rather than by any preconceived or ideal standard that we may set up in our own minds. If unfitted to share the general conditions of life of those with whom they live, it will be safe to assume that they are unfitted to remain as single patients, and must be provided for in some other manner. The circumstances and condition of the labouring classes, to which the great majority of pauper lunatics belong, are well known to differ very widely in different parts of Scotland; in the lowland, agricultural, and manufacturing districts for example, as compared with the Western Highlands, or the outlying islands to the West and North. In some parts it is impossible to call the condition of the labouring population as a class good, either in respect of food, clothing, shelter, or personal habits; and the same must be the case in a corresponding degree with those members of their families who are least fitted by intelligence and bodily ability to shift for themselves. It is the special function of the Board of Lunacy, and of the Visiting Commissioners, to satisfy themselves that in such cases the allowances made by Parochial Boards are at least sufficient to provide necessary food and clothing, and that the patient has a warm bed, and is in all respects treated on the same footing as the most favoured members of the family. If these requirements are complied with, the condition of the patient must be regarded as sufficient, although falling considerably short of what would be considered satisfactory in other parts of the country. Where the circumstances of the labouring population or of the family are superior, we expect those of the pauper lunatic to be the same. Where middling, we must be content with a somewhat lower standard; and even where indifferent, allowances will still require to be made for the circumstances in which the lunatic has probably been brought up from his earliest years, and in which not a few of those actually contributing to the rates levied for his maintenance are themselves placed. From experience acquired during a number of years, in the discharge of my duties as Deputy Commissioner, I am enabled to state that much has been done by the persistent efforts of the Board of Lunacy, and in consequence of the system of regular visitation which it has kept up, to raise the standard of requirement, and so to improve the general condition of single patients, in even the least favourably situated districts of the country. But these efforts cannot be expected materially to affect the general condition and character of the population, which must to a great extent continue to be the standard by which to judge of that of the pauper lunatics in their midst. Generally speaking, and with the exception of those outlying districts to which I have referred, I am disposed to regard the condition of the labouring poor in Scotland as good. They are, besides, frugal, intelligent, and domestic, and generally prove satisfactory and trustworthy guardians of such of their relatives as may happen to come under our jurisdiction as single patients. It is a not unfrequent result of throwing upon each parish the burden of maintaining its own poor that those in which the largest amount of pauperism and pauper lunacy prevail, are also those in which, from the general poverty of the population, the means of its relief from public sources are the most restricted. This appears to be an unavoidable evil—at least the proposals which have from time to time been made with a view of combining parishes into districts, so as to throw a share of the burden of the poorer upon those which are more wealthy, have generally failed of acceptance on the ground that they would give rise to greater

Appendix  
G.  
General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.  
Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.



Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.

evils than those they are intended to cure. Whether the objections would apply in an equal degree to a similar extension of the area over which to spread the cost of maintaining the lunatic poor, may indeed be questioned; but under existing circumstances, such is the state of the case, that in those parishes in which pauperism and pauper lunacy most prevail, the Parochial Boards often have it least in their power adequately to provide for their relief. With these exceptions, however, the allowances to pauper lunatics over Scotland are generally sufficient, and in many instances liberal, and the Board of Lunacy has every reason to acknowledge the readiness generally evinced by Parochial Boards to carry out its recommendations. I may add that the greater number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, being for the most part congenital idiots or imbecile persons, have never been under asylum treatment. But of late years the proportion of those previously in asylums has been gradually increasing, owing to a larger number of transferences of chronic and incurable cases from such establishments. In Special Licensed Houses, on the other hand, the great majority have formerly been asylum patients.

2. *Changes occurring among Single Patients of the Pauper Class during the year.*

The following is a statement of the movements which have taken place during the course of the year among single patients of the pauper class chargeable to parishes within my district:—

COUNTIES.	Added to Register in 1873.	Of whom—transferred from Asylums.	Recovered.	Removed from Roll.	Died.	Placed in Asylums.
Aberdeen, . . . .	16	9	...	1	5	2
Argyll, . . . .	8	5	3	2	11	7
Dumbarton, . . . .	2	2	...	...	1	...
Edinburgh, . . . .	8	4	...	3	2	2
Forfar, . . . .	6	6	1	...	2	...
Kincardine, . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark, . . . .	7	3	...	2	3	3
Linlithgow, . . . .	3	2	1	...	...	1
Perth, . . . .	11	6	3	3	5	2
Ross and Cromarty, . . . .	7	5	1	...	10	...
Stirling, . . . .	7	5	1	...	5	3
Western Isles, . . . .	1	...	2	...	2	...
TOTAL, . . . .	77	47	12	11	46	20
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND, .	155	99	20	17	98	50

It hence appears that the number added to the roll of single patients in the above counties during the year has been 77, and the number removed 89, being a falling off of 12. While throughout the whole of Scotland the numbers added are 155 as against 185 removed, showing a diminution of 31 on the total number of single patients maintained out of the parochial rates throughout Scotland, as far as ascertained at 1st January 1874.\* The numbers of single patients at 1st

\* It is impossible, in the present state of our information, to vouch for the perfect accuracy of these figures, as returns from Inspectors of Poor of changes occurring among single patients towards the close of the year are sometimes delayed until well on in the following year. From this circumstance, what was represented in my last report to have been a small increase in the number of single patients at 1st January 1873, turns out to have been really a decrease of 2. There can be little doubt, however, that the number of single patients has again decreased during the last year, although the exact figure given above may not prove to be correct.

January of each year since 1858, with the amount of their increase or diminution, Appendix G. will be seen by a reference to the following Table —

1858, . . . 1784		1867, . . . 1548	Decrease, 20	General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy- Commis- sioners.
1859, . . . 1877	Increase, 93	1868, . . . 1521	" 27	
1860, . . . 1847	Decrease, 30	1869, . . . 1500	" 21	
1861, . . . 1787	" 60	1870, . . . 1469	" 31	
1862, . . . 1741	" 46	1871, . . . 1463	" 6	
1863, . . . 1679	" 62	1872, . . . 1490	Increase, 27	
1864, . . . 1637	" 42	1873, . . . 1488	Decrease, 2	
1865, . . . 1609	" 28	1874, . . . 1457	" 31	Report by Dr. Paterson.
1866, . . . 1568	" 41			

Thus it will be seen that, contrary to the anticipations expressed in some recent reports, there had been no increase at 1st January 1874 in the numbers of single patients, although during the last five years the rate of decrease has been diminished and interrupted. It certainly did appear on looking at the numbers for the three years preceding the last, as if there were indications of a turn in the tide, or at all events that the annually increasing numbers which were being transferred from asylums to the ranks of single patients, would more than make up for any continued falling off in the number of fresh intimations. There are two sources, I may state, from which the single patients' register is recruited from year to year—original intimation, followed by sanction, allowing the patient to remain under private care—and transferences from asylums. During the last ten years these latter have been rapidly assuming increased proportions, nor, as far as can be judged from the following Table, does there appear reason to suppose that there has been any falling off in this respect in the year just brought to a close.

YEAR.	Pauper Lunatics intimated during year.			Sanctioned as Single Patients.		
	Placed in Asylums.	Left in Private Houses.	TOTAL.	On original Intimation.	By Transference from Asylums.	TOTAL.
1864, . . .	1040	107	1147	107	34	140
1865, . . .	998	106	1104	106	25	131
1866, . . .	1085	122	1207	122	30	152
1867, . . .	1215	138	1353	138	38	176
1868, . . .	1301	112	1413	112	43	155
1869, . . .	1451	65	1516	65	63	128
1870, . . .	1345	69	1414	69	64	133
1871, . . .	1341	74	1415	74	95	167
1872, . . .	1455	68	1523	68	96	164
1873, . . .		56		56	99	155

It is not, therefore, to any falling off in the transferences from asylums that the decrease of single patients is to be ascribed. On the contrary, but for these transferences the diminution in their numbers would have been still greater. It would, I think, have been much to be regretted if a movement from which so much was anticipated in the way of relieving asylums from an accumulation of chronic and incurable cases, and restoring them to what has been properly stated to be their primary purpose as hospitals for treatment, and not boarding houses for lodging incurables, had shown a tendency from any reason to suffer interruption. But this does not appear to be the case, and the causes of the decrease in the numbers of single patients must be looked for in other directions. The main reason evidently is the much smaller proportion of pauper lunatics who become single patients in the first instance. This may be owing in some measure to the greater facilities which are now afforded of placing them in asylums, nearly every district and county being now within easy reach of asylum accommodation. It is

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.

also, I have no doubt, to be ascribed to a growing conviction of the greater advantages, even in an economical point of view, as increasing the chances of an early recovery, of resorting to asylum treatment early in the disease than if delayed until the malady becomes confirmed and chronic. In the earlier years of the history of the Board of Lunacy, pressure had often to be put upon Parochial Boards to induce them to send patients into asylums. In these later years such pressure is comparatively seldom needed, but, on the contrary, increased facilities have had to be created for the removal from asylums of unrecovered lunatics. Of this nature are the system of discharge on probation, removal by Minute of Parochial Boards, and the annual certificate of the necessity of continued detention which the superintendents of asylums are required to give after a lunatic has been for a period of three years an asylum patient. To how great an extent these facilities have acted during the last ten years in increasing the numbers and relative proportions of asylum patients who have become single patients, as compared with those of single patients transferred to asylums, will be seen from the following Table:—

YEAR.	Numbers Transferred from Asylums.	Numbers Transferred to Asylums.	Excess of Transfers from Asylums.	Excess of Transfers to Asylums.	
1864, . . .	34	32	2	...	} Excess of trans- fers to Asy- lums in first 5 years, 57.
1865, . . .	25	40	...	15	
1866, . . .	30	46	...	16	
1867, . . .	38	64	...	26	
1868, . . .	43	45	...	2	
1869, . . .	63	43	20	...	} Excess of trans- fers from Asy- lums in second 5 years, 208.
1870, . . .	64	31	33	...	
1871, . . .	93	39	54	...	
1872, . . .	96	44	52	...	
1873, . . .	99	50	49	...	

It has been suggested, and I think with a great deal of truth, that the higher wages and improved circumstances of the working classes of late years have also exercised a considerable influence in decreasing the number of single patients. We know from the reports of the Board of Supervision that the total number of paupers has materially diminished in the same period, and it is but reasonable to suppose that with it the number of persons incapable, from mental deficiency, of earning their own livelihood, whose maintenance is thrown by their families on the Parochial rates, will likewise have decreased. Nor is this the only way in which the improved circumstances of the labouring class during the last few years may be conceived to operate. As stated in an able memorandum on the subject, with which I have been favoured by Mr. T. W. L. Spence, the clerk in charge of the Statistical department in the Lunacy Office, "Sufficient stress is not laid upon the fact that a very great number are paupers, *because* they are in asylums. Patients who formerly would have been intimated and left in private dwellings as paupers, are now, if maintained at home at all, supported by their relatives; but if these relatives feel the burden of home-nursing too much, or are compelled to receive relief, they naturally look to the asylum as at once freeing them from trouble, and as being the more dignified form of pauperism." In illustration of this point he states, that of 476 paupers discharged from asylums unrecovered in the two years 1871-72, 285 were at once removed from the roll of pauper lunatics, or in other words, had relatives able and willing to support them. This however is not necessarily to be understood in an unfavourable sense, as if an unfair advantage were habitually taken, by this class of persons, of pauper asylums. Few persons in that position of life could for any length of time afford the expense of asylum treatment, even at pauper rates, for such of their relatives as



might become insane, without considerable risk of themselves falling into pauperism. It is often well, therefore, for the feeling to exist that public assistance may be applied for in cases of this description without any loss of self-respect. And parochial boards on their part generally exercise a sound discretion in at once undertaking the charge of such cases (taking security for repayment in whole or in part, should the circumstances of the family or patient admit of it), rather than suffer the disease to become confirmed, and the public burdens ultimately increased, by delaying to interfere. I have even known instances of lunatics belonging to families in a somewhat higher station, in which it would have been better for the patient could the friends have been induced to accept assistance on similar terms.

Removals of single patients to asylums must likewise be taken into account as to a small extent counteracting the influence of transferences from these establishments in keeping up the numbers on the register; but, as will be seen on referring to the foregoing table, the balance between the two has kept very steady during the last three years, making no material difference one way or the other. It is a striking fact, brought out by the same careful observer whose remarks I have just quoted, that a much larger proportion of removals from the roll of single patients, whether by recovery, death, removal to asylums, or other causes, takes place during the first year or two after intimation, than is the case among those who have been on the roll for a longer period. It would scarcely have been surprising if this were found to tell more especially upon transfers from asylums, and that just in proportion as these transfers became more numerous. For there must be many cases whose capability of doing well in private dwellings after a prolonged residence in an asylum can only be proved on trial, and the chances of removing unsuitable cases will naturally increase with the numbers removed. It is, however, again to quote Mr. Spence, "an encouraging and unexpected fact, that only 12 per cent. of pauper lunatics transferred from asylums in 1871-2 were returned by the end of 1873, and some of those were probably sent back through failure to find suitable accommodation."

Appendix  
G.  
General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.  
Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.

### 3. *State of Lunacy in Western Isles.*

The biennial visit to the Western Isles, in which are included the insular parishes of the counties of Ross and Inverness, having been paid by me in the course of last summer, I subjoin a statement illustrating the present state of pauper lunacy in that district.

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.

	Popula- tion.	Regis- tered Poor.	No. of Pauper Lunatics.						CONDITION OF SINGLE PATIENTS.										Single Patients previously in Asylums.				
			In Establi- shments.		Single Patients.		TOTAL.		Mental State.			Bodily Health.		Capacity of Usefulness.			Condition of Accom- modation, Clothing, and General Management.				By whom Kept.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Idiocy or Imbecility.	Chronic Mania.	Dementia.	Good.	Indifferent.	Working for Pay.	Helpful to Guardian.	Useless and Idle.	Good.	Moderate.	Bad.	Relatives.	Strangers.					
Lewis, . .	23,483	463	5	1	6	4	11	5	7	3	...	6	4	1	2	7	1	7	2	8	2	1	
Harris, . .	15,973	417	6	5	7	8	13	13	10	3	2	11	4	1	7	7	7	8	...	13	2	2	
North Uist, . .																							
South Uist, . .																							
Barra, . .	18,151	681	19	10	10	10	20	20	14	2	4	13	7	1	5	14	2	17	1	17	3	2	
Skye, . .																							
	57,607	1561	30	16	23	22	53	38	31	8	6	30	15	3	14	28	10	32	3	38	7	5	

This is a part of the country to which some of the observations made at the commencement of this report more especially apply. The population generally are poor, and owing to the nature of the climate and other causes their means of subsistence are frequently precarious. The rates for the relief of the poor are at the same time exceptionally heavy, being in one at least of these parishes as high as five shillings per pound between landlord and tenant, or equal to one-fourth of the rental; while many of those who are called to contribute to them are themselves in a condition not far removed from pauperism. A large proportion of the rates levied, moreover, is not expended in the Islands, but goes to the maintenance of non-resident poor—persons who have gone to the low country in quest of employment, and there become paupers without having acquired a settlement in their new abode. It has been stated that in South Uist the expense of non-resident paupers is double of what it costs to maintain those resident in the parish, and the same I understand to be the case with Barra. Here accordingly is a case in which the condition of single patients is not to be estimated by the same standard as would apply to more favoured districts; and if, in the above table, the condition and keep of an unusual proportion are recorded as only moderate, it is because the same description would apply to the case of a large proportion of the population. The numbers of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district in establishments and private dwellings is about equal, whereas for the whole of Scotland the proportion of the former is as 3 to 1. This again is in a great measure to be ascribed to the poverty of the district, on which the greater cost of asylum treatment and difficulty of transit materially tell. At the same time the proportion of cases of congenital, as compared with those of acquired, insanity, is certainly much greater in this part of the country, which may partly account for a larger proportion of cases being kept at home. The same reason will explain the cause of the number of single patients formerly in asylums being so small. I am inclined to suspect that if the definition of lunacy given in the Act were being fully understood and acted on, the number of lunatics intimated from these islands would be somewhat greater. The idea still continues to linger in some quarters that if a person, although weak-minded and unable to work for his own living, is inoffensive and not dangerous, he is not, properly speaking, a lunatic. I believe it to be apt most especially to prevail in such districts as these, where, from imperfect nourishment and scanty means of support, cases of arrested development both of mind and body are far from infrequent, and the average standard of mental capacity is perhaps on that account somewhat lower. But I am not sure that it has altogether disappeared in other quarters, and that some portion of the falling-off in the numbers of single patients throughout Scotland may not be ascribed to this cause. It is worthy of recollection that in the earlier years of the history of the Board many persons were placed on our registers in consequence of inquiries instituted by the Commissioners themselves, instead of leaving, as is now more generally done, the determination of the question who are proper to be intimated as lunatics with the local medical authorities, whose reading of the Act might not in all cases agree with that of the Commissioners, or even of medical authorities in other places. When it is considered that since that time a period of 15 years has elapsed, and that many of those then sanctioned, and who had then attained adult or middle age, must now be gradually dropping off, it would not be surprising if some amount of the diminution in the number of single patients were owing to this cause. The average mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings throughout Scotland as calculated over an average of ten years is 5·6 per cent. But in 1873 it appears to have been at the rate of 6·6 per cent. To this the increasing transferences to the roll of single patients of many who had already grown old in asylums has no doubt largely contributed; but may it not also be ascribed in some measure to the cause I have just indicated? Although at all times ready to make inquiry into cases that may be brought under our notice from whatever quarter, it is not our practice, nor do we feel ourselves called upon, to go about the country in the character of detectives, and we must ordinarily leave the responsibility of reporting cases of pauper lunacy to those whose official duty it is. It may not be inopportune, therefore, at the conclusion of this report, to direct attention to the very comprehensive terms in which both lunacy and pauper lunacy are defined by the Acts for the regulation of the care and treat-

Appendix  
G.  
General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.  
Report  
by Dr.  
Paterson.



Appendix  
G.

General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.

Report  
by Dr.  
Ferguson.

ment of the insane in Scotland. The term "lunatic" by the 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54 includes every person certified to be "a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind"—a definition certainly wide enough to embrace the quiet and inoffensive as well as those afflicted with the graver or more violent and dangerous forms of the disease. And by a "pauper lunatic" is to be understood any person coming under the above definition, "towards the expense of whose maintenance any allowance is given or made by any Parochial Board;" whether such lunatic be himself registered on the roll of paupers, or be the wife, child, or other dependant of any pauper, or of any other person not a pauper.

## REPORT BY DR. SIBBALD.

I have to report that during the past year I have visited all the registered lunatics in private dwellings in the following twenty-two counties, viz. :—Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness (mainland), Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Shetland, Sutherland, and Wigtown.

The total number visited was 750, of whom 52 were private patients, and 698 were paupers. Of the latter, 610 were boarded as single patients; 72 were in special licensed houses; and 16 were on probation from asylums.

In all these cases at least one visit was paid; in many cases several visits have been paid; and in a few it has been necessary to undertake somewhat prolonged investigation.

The following table presents a detailed view of the numbers resident in the different counties, the distribution of the various classes of patients, and the modes of provision for them.

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1873.

COUNTIES VISITED.	PAUPER PATIENTS.												TOTAL.
	Private Patients.	Single Patients.			Patients in Special Licensed Houses.			Patients on Probation.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	
Ayr, . . . . .	2	1	3	28	36	64	...	3	3	...	1	1	71
Banff, . . . . .	...	...	...	14	32	46	1	...	1	...	...	...	47
Berwick, . . . . .	2	1	3	5	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Bute, . . . . .	4	1	5	13	14	27	1	...	1	...	...	...	33
Caithness, . . . . .	1	...	1	17	28	45	...	2	2	...	...	...	48
Clackmannan, . . . . .	2	2	4	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dumfries, . . . . .	2	3	5	10	16	26	...	2	2	2	4	6	39
Elgin, . . . . .	1	1	2	13	18	31	...	7	7	...	...	...	40
Fife, . . . . .	5	7	12	30	25	55	12	32	44	...	...	...	111
Haddington, . . . . .	2	2	4	6	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Inverness, (Mainland), }	...	1	1	28	19	47	...	2	2	3	...	3	53
Kinross, . . . . .	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	1	2	3	16	17	33	...	...	...	2	1	3	39
Nairn, . . . . .	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Orkney, . . . . .	...	...	...	14	10	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Peebles, . . . . .	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Renfrew, . . . . .	...	1	1	10	11	21	...	6	6	1	...	1	29
Roxburgh, . . . . .	...	2	2	16	16	32	...	...	...	1	1	2	36
Selkirk, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shetland, . . . . .	...	...	...	10	16	26	2	...	2	...	...	...	28
Sutherland, . . . . .	...	...	...	12	9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Wigtown, . . . . .	...	1	1	23	18	41	2	...	2	...	...	...	44
TOTAL, .	25	27	52	277	333	610	18	54	72	9	7	16	750

*General Results since the Constitution of the Board.*

I subjoin as in my last year's report, a table showing the fluctuations in the numbers of out-door pauper patients since the constitution of the board in 1858. There has been no great variation in the total number for the last few years. The proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions to the roll for 1872—the last year whose statistics have been verified—was 10 per cent., and the mortality calculated on the number on the roll on 31st December was 5·5 per cent.





*Districts into which the 22 Counties may be divided.*Appendix  
G.

In my report for last year I also adopted a classification of the counties visited by me, based on the taxable wealth of each county. I attempted to show that by this arrangement the counties were thrown into groups, and that the members of each of these groups presented certain remarkable similarities in the number and cost of their pauper lunatics. I propose on this occasion to submit a comparative statement of the condition and circumstances of the pauper lunatics in these groups. I shall therefore, as was formerly done, deal with the twenty-two counties in the following divisions:—

I. INSULAR DISTRICT, . . . . .	{ Shetland.
	{ Orkney.
II. HIGHLAND DISTRICT, . . . . .	{ Sutherland.
	{ Caithness.
	{ Banff.
	{ Nairn.
	{ Inverness.
III. LOWLAND MANUFACTURING DISTRICT,	{ Elgin.
	{ Bute.
	{ Renfrew.
	{ Fife.
	{ Kinross.
IV. SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT,	{ Clackmannan.
	{ Ayr.
	{ Dumfries.
	{ Kirkcudbright.
	{ Wigtown.
V. BORDER DISTRICT, . . . . .	{ Roxburgh.
	{ Selkirk.
	{ Peebles.
	{ Haddington.
	{ Berwick.

Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

In trying to compare the circumstances of the several districts I have directed my attention, in the meantime, (1) to the general condition of the patients, as regards bodily and mental health and habits; (2) the persons under whose care they are placed, the social condition of such persons, and the relation in which they stand to their patients; (3) the sums paid by the parochial boards to the guardians of the patients, and the treatment and accommodation which is obtained. I have also attempted to ascertain, (4) the length of time they have been insane, and (5) whether and for how long they may have been subjected to treatment in an asylum.

In carrying out any such inquiry it is obvious that, for some of the points dealt with, none but the most salient features of the cases can be taken into consideration; and a great part of the result obtained must be dependent for its character on the opinions held by the inquirer and the standard which he applies, in judging such questions as health, usefulness, or sufficiency of accommodation and treatment. If, however, the standard adopted and the opinions held are clearly set forth, the result will at least be intelligible, and may be useful.

*Bodily Condition, Usefulness, and Guardianship of the Patients.*

In investigating the question of bodily health, I have regarded everyone as healthy, who labours under no disabling bodily disease, which, in an otherwise capable person would interfere with his fitness for useful work. Congenital malformations or deficiencies are consequently compatible with the conditions which I have called good health. I have thought it convenient, however, to exclude from this heading all who have become feeble from old age, though not presenting symptoms of special disease. The remainder I have grouped under the rubric of "weak health." Besides dividing all the cases into these three classes, I have noted, as being important for the due appreciation of their nature, those patients who require nursing,—by which I mean special aid in dressing, feeding, and loco-

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

motion,—implying almost absolute helplessness. This condition may co-exist in the cases of some completely fatuous persons, with a vigorous vegetative state which may fairly claim to be regarded as good health. I have also divided the cases into those of cleanly and those of dirty habits, including under the latter head only such as wet or dirty their beds.

Capacity for useful work, I have noted according as the patient rendered assistance to his guardian, or engaged in employment for which remuneration was given either in money or in food; all the others I have designated as idle. In determining whether a patient ought to be described as helping his guardian, I have tried as far as possible to include under that description all such as are rather an aid than a hindrance in the household.

In regard to the nature of the guardianship, I have classified the cases according as the guardian is a stranger or relative; and I have further distinguished those relatives upon whom a legal claim could be made for such support of the patients as their means will afford, from those against whom no such claim could be legally made. I have also noted those cases where the person under whose care a patient is placed is in receipt of parochial relief on his own account. And lastly, there are a few patients, not coming under the above headings, who, being permitted to live in a lodging by themselves, are under no formal supervision except that of the parochial medical officer and the inspector of poor.

The following table gives the detailed statistics of the several districts in regard to the points now indicated:—

TABLE SHOWING THE CONDITION IN THE YEAR 1873 OF THE PAUPER LUNATICS OF THE 22 COUNTIES GROUPED IN DISTRICTS.

CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS.		DISTRICTS.					All the 22 Coun- ties.
		Insular.	Highland.	Lowland Manufacturing.	Southern Agricultural.	Border.	
BODILY CONDITION,	Healthy, . . .	28	109	102	43	31	313
	Infirm and aged, . . .	5	39	36	19	14	113
	In weak health, . . .	19	94	71	42	30	256
	Requiring nursing, . . .	12	21	12	9	6	60
	Of cleanly habits, . . .	37	213	184	89	58	581
USEFULNESS,	Of dirty habits, . . .	15	29	25	15	17	101
	Helping Guardian, . . .	24	78	68	32	20	222
	Working for remuneration, . . .	28	14	38	11	8	71
	Idle, . . .	28	150	103	61	47	389
	Alone, . . .	13	2	4	4	1	11
GUARDIAN- SHIP,	With Strangers, . . .	24	94	108	26	21	262
	With relatives legally liable for their support, . . .	15	71	35	32	19	181
	With relatives not liable for their support, . . .	1	75	62	42	34	228
	With persons who are themselves in receipt of parochial relief, . . .	1	16	23	9	6	55
	TOTAL, . . .	52	242	209	104	75	682

The chief value of this table seems to be in showing what proportion of the patients in private dwellings are infirm or in weak health, and what proportion of them are able to contribute by their labour either directly or indirectly to their own support. Of the whole number there are 17 per cent. infirm and aged, and 37

per cent. in weak health, leaving only 46 per cent. who could be described as altogether in good health. The Border District contributes the largest proportion both of weakly and aged patients, and the Insular contributes the smallest of both these classes. The difference however is not so great as to suggest any reason to enquire into its cause. Those described as in good health in the Border District are 41 per cent., and those in the islands are 54 per cent., showing only a difference of 13 per cent.; and this cannot be regarded as important in a classification which cannot be carried out with great precision. A greater difference appears in the percentage of those requiring nursing, being 24 per cent. in the islands and only 8 per cent. in the Border District; but this difference becomes still more remarkable if we compare the proportion of such cases, not to the total number of single patients, but to the whole population of the respective districts. We may assume as probable that lunatics of the poorer classes who require special aid in feeding and moving will everywhere be placed on the roll for public aid, whatever may be the course pursued with less clamant cases. When, accordingly, we find that such patients exist in the Insular district in a proportion of 19 per 100,000 of population, and in the Border district only to the extent of 4 per 100,000, the difference is too great to be regarded as merely accidental. There cannot be much doubt, however, that the much greater extent to which asylum treatment is resorted to for such cases in the richer and less remote region is sufficient to account for their comparative infrequency among outdoor patients.

It may perhaps be matter of surprise to many that so large a proportion as 15 per cent. of the patients in private dwellings should be of what are technically called "wet" or "dirty habits." The majority of these patients, as well as those requiring nursing, are boarded with relatives; only 26 per cent. of the dirty, and 17 per cent. of the helpless being placed with strangers, while 43 per cent. of the remainder are so placed. This is due chiefly to the difficulty of finding suitable persons willing to take charge of patients requiring such special attention, unless where some bond of relationship gives the patient a special claim on them.

The number of patients, 389, classed as idle seems large; amounting as it does to 57 per cent. of the whole; but this I think may fairly be regarded as due to the large number who suffer from weak health, and also to the fact that 431, or 63 per cent. of the whole number of patients, had at no period of life possessed sufficient capacity to enable them to earn a livelihood.

It will be seen by the table that strangers are guardians to the patients most frequently in the lowland manufacturing district, and least frequently in the islands. In the former, 52 per cent. of the patients are placed with strangers; in the latter only 25 per cent.; the average in all the counties under my inspection is 38 per cent. In only 8 per cent. of the cases are the guardians paupers on their own account, although there is no doubt in my mind that some are saved from pauperism partly by the allowances which they receive for the care of the lunatics.

The following table shows the average sums paid to guardians annually in the several districts.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE ANNUAL AMOUNTS PAID FOR BOARD AND LODGING OF PAUPER PATIENTS IN THE 22 COUNTIES.

Classification of Cases according to the Relationship of the Patients to their Guardians.	DISTRICTS.					All the 22 Counties.
	Insular.	Highland.	Lowland Manufacturing.	Southern Agricultural.	Border.	
Patient alone, or with a Stranger, . . . }	£ s. 7 9	£ s. 12 4	£ s. 13 10	£ s. 11 12	£ s. 13 11	£ s. 12 11
Patient with a Relative not legally liable, . }	6 11	8 14	10 19	9 8	11 13	9 15
Patient with a Relative legally liable, . . . }	4 13	7 9	10 1	7 9	10 18	7 19

Appendix  
G.

General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.

Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.



Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

This table only takes into account the money allowances and other items which may be strictly included under board and lodging. In most cases there requires to be added from £1 to £3 on account of medical attendance and clothing supplied; but as this varies considerably in different years, I have left it out of consideration. The object of the calculation is to ascertain how far the expenditure by Parochial Boards is affected by the legal hold they may have over the guardians, and by the existence of the bond of family relationship between guardians and patients. The figures show how uniform is the weight given to these considerations in all districts. Of the whole number of patients, those placed with relatives not legally liable for their support are kept at rates amounting to 88 per cent. of what is paid when the guardians are strangers, and amounting to 64 per cent. where the guardians are legally liable. The difference between the allowances to guardians legally liable and those who are not so liable is comparatively small in the case of the Border Counties, where the greater wealth of the population permits of liberal dealing with all pauper lunatics however placed. And the difference is not very great in the Insular district, where the control of the parochial authorities over the labouring class is frequently very complete, and consequently the addition of a moral or legal obligation cannot greatly increase their power of compelling acquiescence in such arrangements as may seem sufficient.

*Comparative efficiency of the provision for care and treatment in the several Counties.*

The next aspect of the inquiry belongs more directly than perhaps any other, to the special duties which I am called on to perform—the determination in each case of the adequacy or inadequacy of the provision made for the patients. A separate report upon the condition of each patient visited has already been submitted to the Board. This question has thus been dealt with in one form already, and where it was found that insufficient provision was made for a patient, the nature of the insufficiency has been pointed out in the special report on the case, and the course indicated which seemed most likely to obtain improvement. In presenting a general report it is difficult to exhibit the degrees of difference between different cases. It is not easy indeed to devise a standard of sufficiency in regard to what is necessary for a patient; and the estimate formed, according to any method, must in many cases be arrived at with hesitation, and often remain a matter of doubt. The broad rule that I have adopted has been to consider all cases *sufficiently* provided for, in which the patients are kept in as great comfort as is attained by the labouring population of the district in which they are placed. I have regarded those as worthy of being called *good*, where the patients are distinctly more comfortable than the average of their neighbours; and I have classed those as *middling*, where from want of judgment or care on the part of the guardians, from insufficient allowance of money or clothing by the parochial boards, or where from difficulties inherent in the condition and requirements of the patients, their accommodation and treatment do not come up to the average of their neighbours. To ensure as far as possible the formation of a just judgment, the decision was made in each case, and its place in the classification fixed, while I was resident in the district and familiar with the circumstances of the neighbouring population. All cases that seemed from any cause to be open to absolute condemnation are characterized as *bad*. The result of this arrangement is shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Good.	Suffi- cient.	Middl- ing.	Bad.	Total.
INSULAR. . . {	Shetland, . . .	2	13	9	4	28
	Orkney, . . .	7	12	5	...	24
	Total, . . .	9	25	14	4	52
HIGHLAND, . . {	Sutherland, . . .	7	7	6	1	21
	Caithness, . . .	10	25	11	1	47
	Banff, . . .	25	20	2	...	47
	Nairn, . . .	3	4	5	...	12
	Inverness, . . .	10	26	12	1	49
	Elgin, . . .	22	12	4	...	38
	Bute, . . .	10	11	6	1	28
	Total, . . .	87	105	46	4	242
LOWLAND MANUFACTURING, {	Renfrew, . . .	14	9	4	...	27
	Fife, . . .	48	41	10	...	99
	Kinross, . . .	2	3	2	...	7
	Clackmannan, . . .	2	6	1	...	9
	Ayr, . . .	28	30	8	1	67
	Total, . . .	94	89	25	1	209
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL, {	Dumfries, . . .	16	8	4	...	28
	Kirkcudbright, . . .	11	15	7	...	33
	Wigtown, . . .	11	24	7	1	43
	Total, . . .	38	47	18	1	104
BORDER, . . {	Roxburgh, . . .	9	17	6	...	32
	Selkirk, . . .	2	2	...	...	4
	Peebles, . . .	1	3	...	...	4
	Haddington, . . .	11	6	...	...	17
	Berwick, . . .	7	10	1	...	18
	Total, . . .	30	38	7	...	75
TOTAL, . . .		258	304	110	10	682

Appendix  
G.  
General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.  
Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

The following table, in which the percentages of each class are given, shows more clearly the comparative condition of the different districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Good.	Sufficient.	Middling.	Bad.
Insular, . . . . .	17	48	27	8
Highland, . . . . .	36	43	19	2
Lowland Manufacturing, . . .	45	42	12	1
Southern Agricultural, . . .	37	45	17	1
Border, . . . . .	40	51	9	...
All the Districts, . . . . .	38	44	16	2

The comparative excellence of the accommodation provided is thus seen to run

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

broadly in the following order: 1. Border; 2. Lowland Manufacturing; 3. Southern Agricultural; 4. Highland; and 5. Insular. That is to say, the mode of provision is best where the social conditions of the population are best, and where public supervision is most easily exercised. Of the *ten* cases which are characterized as bad, *four* refer to patients resident in the islands; and with regard to them it might be maintained that they are provided for in a manner not greatly inferior to that in which many neighbouring ratepayers live. I have felt it imperative, however, to condemn them; as the condition of many of the poorer ratepayers in these regions is really so miserable that one has difficulty in recommending the Board to sanction similar conditions in any of those who are under its control. In all the four, the guardians are relatives of the patients; and in three cases they are actually the parents. This circumstance, wherever it exists, has, according to my experience, generally interposed difficulties in the way of any efforts of the Board to obtain improvement. I cherish the belief, however, that in consequence of the course lately taken by the Board in regard to them, all such cases in the Northern Islands will be found to have been brought to a more satisfactory state, before they are next reported on. There are four cases noted as bad in the Highland district, but owing to the much larger number under visitation in these counties, they represent a much smaller percentage there, than is implied by the four reported in the Insular district. One D. R., in the county of Caithness, is a harmless and easily managed imbecile, who indeed requires no further care than to have his food prepared, and his clothes and person kept neat and clean. If he were placed with a suitable guardian, little difficulty would be found in rendering his condition quite satisfactory. When visited he was found living with a sister, who would in ordinary circumstances be the member of the family under whose care he would naturally be placed; but she appeared to be so deficient in energy and intelligence, that she failed to make her brother either as comfortable or as happy as he might be under other circumstances. The whole dwelling and the household arrangements indicated slovenly discomfort, but there was no evidence of the imbecile being in any way worse provided for than the sister herself. The parochial authorities have been already pressed by the Board to place the patient under more efficient guardianship; but although the alternative of removal to an asylum has been threatened they have not succeeded in carrying out the instruction. There is certainly a considerable improvement in the condition of both patient and dwelling since they came under inspection; but I recommend that if a very decidedly improved condition is not obtained before next visit, removal to an asylum should be insisted on. This case illustrates one of the most frequent difficulties which are met with in carrying on the administration of the Board in regard to pauper patients. Such persons as the imbecile in question not only do not require asylum treatment, but are in many instances seriously injured by it. The amount of happiness they are capable of is greatly diminished by removal from the social medium in which all their sympathies have been developed. It has been found in many cases that physical deterioration follows rapidly on the change; and not infrequently a fatal result is quickly reached. It is consequently with great reluctance that the Board is induced to insist on removal of such patients to an asylum, even where the condition of a patient is very far from meeting with its approval, seeing that such a course may kill instead of benefiting the object of its solicitude. Indeed it may be said that in some cases where it has been thought necessary to remove patients, their welfare was sacrificed in order that what is required for carrying out satisfactorily the home treatment of the others, whose removal is dispensed with, may be adequately enforced. In another of the cases, that of W. S., an imbecile lad living with his mother in Sutherland, the bad feature was a matter affecting rather the interests of the public than those of the patient. He was permitted and possibly encouraged by his mother to run after the stage coach which passes daily near their cottage, for the purpose of obtaining money from the passengers. This practice having been continued after due warning to the parochial authorities, the Board ordered his removal either to an asylum, or to a locality where he would have no opportunity of continuing his annoyance of passers by. Another case is that of W. D., in the county of Inverness. He suffers from epilepsy, and is now in very feeble



mental condition. The fits are frequent and sometimes recur rapidly, and at his best he seldom passes a day altogether free from them. In November 1872 he fell into the fire during an attack, and he was left in contact with the burning fuel long enough to have his hands severely injured. The thumb of one hand is in consequence now glued close to the forefinger. At the time of the accident he had been left under charge of a girl, who might easily have saved him from serious injury, but she was so stupid that she ran out of the house to get some one to help him out of the fire, instead of lifting him herself. The house is situated in a remote part of the parish, and the medical officer was not informed of the accident till a month after it had happened. The guardian and his household seem kindly disposed people, but wanting in energy and intelligence. The worst features of the case, however, are due to the difficulty of exercising due supervision, or rendering such aid as may be necessary, at such a distance from any centre of population. The periodical visits of the medical officer, which ought to be paid independently of any special medical necessities, and which are unusually important in such a case as this, had been somewhat neglected. It was thought sufficient to require his removal to a less remote habitation, and to call the attention of the medical officer to the necessity of more regular supervision in future. The last of the four cases in the Highland district is that of J. M'M. He is a weak-minded person who had received an education intended to enable him to join a learned profession. But whether from having overtasked his powers, or from the breakdown of a mental organisation never strong enough to struggle through the passage into early manhood, he had an attack of acute insanity before he passed through the curriculum of study, and has never been able to apply himself steadily to any useful occupation since. His chief mental characteristic is an overweening belief in his own extraordinary literary power and religious knowledge. He was once for a few months in the district asylum, and improved very much while there; and there is little doubt that if boarded in a private household, under moderately judicious guardianship, he would easily be kept in a satisfactory condition. But unfortunately he lives with his parents, who are not very intelligent; and are infatuated enough to regard the mental eccentricities and weaknesses of their son as proofs of his extraordinary genius. The result is that he is encouraged in the indulgence of his love for scribbling and accumulating useless manuscript, to the neglect of personal cleanliness, and of all occupation which might improve either physical or mental health. The evil tendency of all this has been strongly urged on the attention of the parents and Parochial authorities, whenever he has been visited; but no improvement can be expected so long as he lives in his father's house. Removal to other guardianship has accordingly been recommended; but there does not seem to be much prospect of this course being followed. It is indeed generally difficult and not often desirable to place a pauper lunatic who has been accustomed to live with his parents under the guardianship of a stranger, so long at least as the parents are anxious that he should stay with them. The reasons for such a course must be strong in any case, and in the case under consideration there is an additional and almost insuperable obstacle to removal presented by the circumstance that the patient's father only receives a small allowance from the Parochial Board towards the support of his son. That is to say, the father contributes materially towards the expense of maintenance, and thereby acquires an additional claim to a voice in determining the mode of provision. And though a change would probably be beneficial to the son, it would be not improbably injurious to the parents, whose errors are rather due to a morbidly exaggerated affection than to any strictly blameworthy disposition. This case affords a good illustration of the way in which the existence of family bonds often frustrates the desire of the Board to benefit those under its jurisdiction.

The case of C. N., in the Lowland Manufacturing district, is another illustration of the same difficulty—a harmless imbecile living with a useless intemperate mother. Here, however, the Parochial authorities have hitherto made no attempt to improve the condition of the patient; and the Board has intimated that unless this is decidedly improved before next visit, removal to the asylum will be insisted on. The only other case reported as bad is that of T. C., an epileptic idiot boarded with his sister. In consequence of my report after the last visit he has

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Fibbald.

been removed from her care and placed with a stranger, with the result of greatly improving his condition both in body and mind.

I regret that I have to report this year the unsatisfactory termination of the attempt to provide for M. D., whose case was rather fully detailed in my report last year (*vide* Appendix to Fifteenth Report of the Board, pp. 290, 291). She had been removed in 1871 from the District Asylum, contrary to the advice of Dr. Tuke, the Medical Superintendent. Up till the past year she appeared to have been suitably placed as a single patient; but during this year great restlessness both bodily and mental supervened, and before the necessity for replacing her in the asylum suggested itself to the parochial authorities, she left the house where she was boarded, and was not found until she had wandered to Dundee, and tried to drown herself in the harbour. Fortunately she was frustrated in this attempt, and was at once replaced in the asylum, where she has since remained in a condition of suicidal melancholia. Though it is to be regretted that she should have thus relapsed, it must however be borne in mind, that we cannot say that the relapse would have been avoided by having detained her all the time in the asylum; and it is even possible that such a patient might escape from the asylum and accomplish a similar journey to Dundee. On a review of the whole case it is difficult to believe that a request for discharge from the asylum, which was justified by a two years' continuance of orderly and industrious conduct, ought to have been refused, even had the ultimate relapse been more certainly anticipated.

*Relative proportions of Acute, Chronic, and Congenital Insanity among Patients in Private Dwellings.*

The relative proportions of acute, chronic, and congenital insanity among the patients in private dwellings are important factors which ought to be dealt with in attempting to solve any of the questions that arise regarding their condition. I have accordingly classified those at present in the twenty-two counties in the following table. Had there been any very marked differences to note, the statistics of each county might have been given; but the proportions are not so divergent, that any great advantage would have been obtained, while the general tendency of the figures would have been less easily perceived.

TABLE IN WHICH THE PATIENTS OF EACH DISTRICT ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO 1873 :—

DISTRICTS.	Duration of Insanity.						Proportions per Cent. of each Class.					
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	Congenital.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	Congenital.	Total.
Insular, . . .	...	1	1	15	35	52	...	2	2	29	67	100
Highland, . . .	3	3	13	71	152	242	1	1	5	30	63	100
Lowland Manufacturing,	2	2	8	84	113	209	1	1	4	40	54	100
Southern Agricultural,	...	1	6	20	77	104	...	1	6	19	74	100
Border, . . .	1	2	6	16	50	75	1	2	8	22	67	100
Total, . . .	6	9	34	206	427	632	1	1	5	30	63	100

The only feature in this table to which I wish to direct attention at present is the very large proportion of congenital and chronic cases. There are only 15 cases, or 2 per cent. of the whole, where the duration of insanity is under 5 years; and only 49, or 7 per cent. under 10 years. The remainder consist of congenital cases and those of more than 10 years' duration, the former contributing 63, and the

latter 30 per cent. The largest proportion of chronic cases, and the smallest proportion of congenital, occurs in the Lowland Manufacturing District; the chief cause of this peculiarity being the existence in that district of the villages of Kennoway and Star to which so many patients have been transferred from Edinburgh Asylums. In these villages there are now 48 patients; and only 17 are subjects of congenital insanity; almost all the rest are subjects of long-continued chronic insanity.

*Proportion of Patients in Private Dwellings who have been previously Inmates of Asylums.*

The number who have previously been resident in asylums ought also to be taken into consideration in any discussion of the cases here reported on. It would be both interesting and useful to ascertain whether the proportion of those who have undergone treatment in asylums is increasing, and whether such increase is likely to continue. At present this can best be done by examining such a table as the statistics for 13 years give at page 314 of this report. We there find that there has been of late years an annually increasing number of patients transferred from asylums to private dwellings. In 1864 only 34 patients were thus transferred, but the number has steadily increased, till in 1872 there were 96. This remarkable increase in what may be called the *indirect* additions to the number of patients not in asylums, has however been accompanied by as remarkable a decrease in the *direct* additions to the roll. In 1864 these amounted to 110, and in 1872 to only 68. We thus find that assuming the same proportion of recoveries, discharges, removals to asylums, and deaths, to occur in each class, a long continuance of the relative proportions of direct and indirect additions which existed in 1864 would result ultimately in a total number consisting of about 76 per cent. of patients who had been directly admitted to the roll, and 24 per cent. who had been transferred from asylums. If again the proportions found in the additions for 1872 were to be permanently maintained, there would be only 41 per cent. who had been directly added to the roll, against 59 per cent. of transfers from asylums. We are justified in concluding that the tendency of the influences at present at work is to produce a relative proportion of each class more and more resembling what was shown in the additions to the roll during the more recent period. I am not aware, however, that any census of the patients has hitherto been recorded in which this point has been illustrated; and the deductions which can be drawn from a single inquiry, without an opportunity of comparing its results with those of previous investigations, must necessarily be very imperfect. The following table shows the relative proportions of the two classes for the past year:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN IN ASYLUMS, AND THE PERIODS SINCE THEIR DISCHARGE.

DISTRICTS.	Never under Asylum Treatment.	Period since Discharge of those who have been previously under Asylum Treatment.				Total.	Proportion per Cent. of each Class.					
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.		Never under Asylum Treatment.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	Total.
Insular, . . .	48	...	1	1	2	52	92	...	2	2	4	100
Highland, . . .	178	21	25	10	8	242	74	9	10	4	3	100
Lowland Manufacturing,	116	19	43	13	18	209	55	9	21	6	9	100
Southern Agricultural,	79	1	10	9	5	104	76	1	9	9	5	100
Border, . . .	61	4	5	3	2	75	81	5	7	4	3	100
Total, . . .	482	45	84	36	35	682	71	7	12	5	5	100

Appendix  
G.

General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.

Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.



Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

Of the whole number, 71 per cent. had never been in asylums; and 29 per cent. had been. The differences between the proportions in the several districts are not great, except in the cases of the Insular and Lowland Manufacturing districts. The reason in each of these cases is easily found. In the Insular district the proportion of patients who have been in asylums is small, because few are ever sent to asylums, unless after long trial it is found impossible to avoid this course of procedure. In the Lowland Manufacturing district the large number who have been in asylums is due to the inclusion of the Kennoway patients in the basis of calculation. The patients in the neighbourhood of Kennoway who have been inmates of asylums make up no less than 92 per cent. of the whole; and a calculation based on the data supplied by the remainder of the district exhibits the old asylum inmates as contributing only 30 per cent.: which is only 1 per cent. above the average for all districts.

I have only now to show the relative proportions of those who have been for longer or for shorter periods under asylum treatment, and who are now placed in private dwellings. A glance at the following table will show them classified according to a plan similar to that adopted in the last two tables.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN IN ASYLUMS, AND THE PERIODS OF THEIR RESIDENCE THERE.

DISTRICTS.	Never under Asylum Treatment.	Period of Residence of those who have been under Asylum Treatment.				Total.	Proportion per Cent. of each Class.					
		Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.		Never under Asylum Treatment.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.	Total.
Insular, . . .	48	...	1	1	2	52	92	...	2	2	4	100
Highland, . . .	178	7	19	19	19	242	74	2	8	8	8	100
Lowland Manufacturing,	116	13	22	18	40	209	55	6	11	9	29	100
Southern Agricultural,	79	2	16	5	2	104	76	2	15	5	2	100
Border, . . .	61	4	7	1	2	75	81	5	9	2	3	100
TOTAL, . . .	482	26	65	44	65	682	71	4	9	7	9	100

If we exclude from consideration those who had never been under asylum treatment, and confine our attention to those who had been in asylums, we find that 13 per cent. had been resident there under 1 year; 33 per cent. between 1 and 5 years; 22 per cent. between 5 and 10 years; and 32 per cent. over 10 years. But there is little to be learnt from these figures, unless we can compare them with the proportion of each class which contributes to make up the population of asylums. That is to say, we must ascertain if possible how many of those at present in asylums have been inmates for less than 1 year, for more than 1 and less than 5 years, for more than 5 and less than 10 years, or for more than 10 years. This cannot be done with absolute certainty; but a calculation may be made whereby we may arrive at an approximation sufficiently near to serve the purpose. If we take all asylums which have been more than 10 years in operation, and whose statistics in regard to this point are obtainable, we find that the distribution of patients classified according to length of residence, shows almost identical proportions in all these establishments. In the case of only two of the asylums whose statistics are at

hand, that of Prestwich in England, and of Dundee in Scotland, the proportions are sufficiently different from the others to attract attention. And their special condition is fully accounted for by the fact that in both instances an unusually large proportion of their chronic cases have been removed to workhouses, poorhouses, or to other asylums. The average proportions obtained by the examination of these statistics may be thus compared with those of the patients in private dwellings.

Appendix  
G.  
General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.  
Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

	Percentage of Patients who have been resident in Asylum for the periods of time as under.			
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 5 Years.	5 to 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.
Population of Asylums, . . . .	18	33	21	28
Patients in private Dwellings,	13	33	22	32

The coincidence of the two may be considered remarkable ; and indeed it is probable that the proportion of patients in private dwellings, who have been less than a year resident in an asylum, ought not on the average to approach so near to the number of that class actually in asylums. The broad result shows, however, that the length of time spent by a patient as the inmate of an asylum does not, as far as present experience goes, afford any guide to us in deciding upon his suitability for out-door treatment. At least, the pauper patients at present in private dwellings who have been transferred from asylums appear to have been drawn in almost equal proportions from among inmates of long residence and from those who had been there for shorter periods.

#### *Relation between the Incidence of the Public Rates and the Modes of Provision for Patients.*

Though the rapid fall in the number of patients in private dwellings which occurred during the first years of the Board's administration has now ceased, the tendency of the statistics is still in the same direction. This, which is accompanied by, or rather in spite of, a constantly increasing total number of pauper lunatics, has been frequently under the consideration of the Board. And if it were clearly to be attributed to a continuous weeding out from among the single patients, of those for whom suitable provision cannot be made in private dwellings, the process would be deserving of all encouragement. Instances are, however, of occasional occurrence, which show that this is only a partial cause of the decrease, and that many patients are either sent to, or detained in, asylums from the disinclination of the parochial authorities to incur the trouble and responsibility involved in providing for them otherwise. The mode in which the expense of each mode of treatment is provided for may not infrequently exercise an important influence in the same direction. This will be made evident by an example. The average charge to a parish for the maintenance of a patient in a district asylum is £25, 6s. ; and this includes the whole annual outlay from the parochial funds during the detention of the person in the asylum. Should a case present itself in which there are no relatives to undertake the charge of the patient, and the Inspector of Poor has to board him with strangers, he might have to pay a board, which would in some parishes amount to even six or more shillings a week, and he would probably take the following circumstances also into consideration. The clothing of the patient has to be provided, which in these circumstances might cost from £2 to £3 ; and not improbably from 10s. to £1 will be required as fee to the medical officer for the quarterly visitation. These would amount to somewhere about £19 of annual payment, besides any expense and trouble that may be incurred by the inspector in general supervision. The difference between the yearly cost of the two modes of

Appendix  
G.General  
Reports on  
Single  
Patients  
by the  
Deputy-  
Commis-  
sioners.Report  
by Dr.  
Sibbald.

treatment will thus amount in some cases to only £5, 8s. or less,\* which does not seem sufficient in the eyes of many parochial officers to compensate for the trouble and responsibility which they incur by adopting the cheaper course.

An important element, which is generally overlooked by parochial authorities when dealing with such cases, has however been omitted in this calculation. In providing for a patient in a private dwelling, the payment made by the parochial board covers the expense both of lodging and board; while the payment to the district asylum is exclusive of lodging. The cost of erecting and furnishing an asylum is a charge upon the public, and though provided by a county instead of a parochial rate, is no less an addition to the taxation of the community—an addition which cannot at present be calculated as less than from £7 to £10 yearly for each inmate, and which increases by so much the difference between the cost to the public of asylum and private house treatment.

So long as there are empty beds in a district asylum, it may be said that no such additional charge as has been here indicated does actually take place. As soon, however, as the accommodation is fully utilised, and demands for increased building are put forward, the weight of this additional expense comes into actual play. And as additional buildings are never erected without provision being made for prospective as well as for immediate necessities, the expense of lodging each patient for whom immediate accommodation is demanded, must in the first instance be proportionally augmented. It must thus be evident that, for every patient unnecessarily sent to an asylum, the public has either immediately or ultimately to incur a serious annual expense for lodging.

This subject has already been brought generally under the notice of the Board; but I wish specially at present to direct attention to one of its aspects which may perhaps be thought worthy of further consideration. When the mode of providing for a patient is under consideration by parochial authorities, the expense incurred in the erection of the asylum, may in some instances be kept in view. But so long as the view of the parish with which the decision rests is restricted to the immediate effect of providing accommodation in the asylum merely for one patient, it is evident that the burden thereby brought on its own portion of the county rate is so small as to be of little immediate importance. Indeed, it may be in some cases that a parochial board may regard it as a disadvantage that the full county assessment for the asylum should have been levied in the parish, and that its full share of the benefit of such assessment should not be obtained. There is thus an apparent opposition between the interests of the parish on the one hand, and the county on the other, though every burden thrown equitably upon either must ultimately affect the same persons. A parochial board may, in a spirit of disinterested love of justice, disregard the fact that only a mere fraction of the cost of lodging a patient in a district asylum will come out of its own particular funds, and may refrain from pressing unduly upon the county rates. Or another board may throw every possible strain which it may either equitably or inequitably put upon the provision made by the county. But the motives which actuate boards in these circumstances may be regarded as telling with few exceptions in a uniform manner; and the practical result is, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, to decide on the treatment of each case as it occurs, altogether without reference to any cost but such as falls on the parochial rates.

Whether it is right that the power of increasing the county assessment should thus be placed practically in the hands of the several parochial boards, and whether it is an advantage that one mode of treatment should be thus handicapped when the disposal of a patient is under consideration, are questions, I think, worthy of the consideration of the Board, and of all who are in any way responsible for the present position of lunacy in Scotland. It would perhaps be out of place here to advocate any change in the present law, but I may be permitted to

\* A reference to the tables in the General Report will show that the average cost over Scotland, of boarding a patient in a private dwelling does not amount to more than £11 a year; and the average saving from the adoption of such a course would consequently be about £14. This, with the £7 to £10 which, it will be pointed out, require also to be considered, make up a real saving of from £21 to £24 a year. The considerations insisted on above are therefore chiefly applicable to districts where the expense of accommodation in private dwellings is considerably above the average.



indicate shortly what might be expected as some of the results which would flow from an equalizing of the distribution of the respective costs of the out-door and asylum treatment. Appendix G.

The expense of asylum accommodation at present borne by the county assessment is equal, as has been shown, to at least one fourth of the total expense of keeping each inmate in a district asylum. An approach to an equalizing of the burden, as between county and parochial funds, in providing either kind of treatment for a lunatic, would, where district asylums are in operation, consequently be attained, if one-fourth of the cost of boarding patients out of asylums were made a charge upon the county rate. And such an arrangement would, I believe, be found to operate not unfairly. Some of the results would be these :—

1. An increased desire of parochial boards to find accommodation in private dwellings for such cases as their Medical Officers, the Superintendents of Asylums, and the General Board consider likely to be best provided for in that manner. General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners. Report by Dr. Sibbald.

2. To the extent that such increased desire found fulfilment, would the necessity be obviated for providing additional asylum accommodation, except such as might be required for the real advantage of each district.

3. In accordance with the constant rule, the alleviation of the burden on the parishes in providing for patients out of asylums, would be followed by an increased tendency on the part of parochial boards to give due weight to the duty of making such provision as satisfactory as possible.

4. There would be less disposition on the part of parochial authorities to avoid the recognition of lunacy among the paupers chargeable to their respective parishes ; and consequently a larger number of persons of more or less unsound mind would be placed under the supervision and protection of the Board of Lunacy.

The last mentioned result would help to correct a habit which is undoubtedly increasing in frequency, of Inspectors of Poor delaying the duty of intimating to the Board the existence of a pauper lunatic, till some occurrence takes place which makes it impossible for them to pretend to shut their eyes to the circumstance. It sometimes happens that the placing of a person on the roll for relief is delayed from fear that it may be necessary to treat him as a lunatic, and hence a more liberal allowance may require to be given, and more careful supervision exercised than would be necessary for an ordinary pauper. It requires no argument to show that, if by relieving the parish of a portion of the apprehended expense, the authorities would deal more impartially with those having claims upon their funds a just and desirable change would result.

A suggestion which has been repeatedly made by Dr. Mitchell that a capitation allowance should be made to parochial Medical Officers, to remunerate them for the duty which is laid upon them of visiting and reporting on the condition of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, is one that commends itself to my mind as likely to conduce to efficient administration in many ways. And if carried out it would operate in the same direction as what I have now proposed. But even the adoption of both measures would still leave parochial boards sufficiently disposed to adopt asylum treatment in most cases when it is desirable, as in so doing their officials and they themselves are so far relieved of immediate trouble and responsibility.

















